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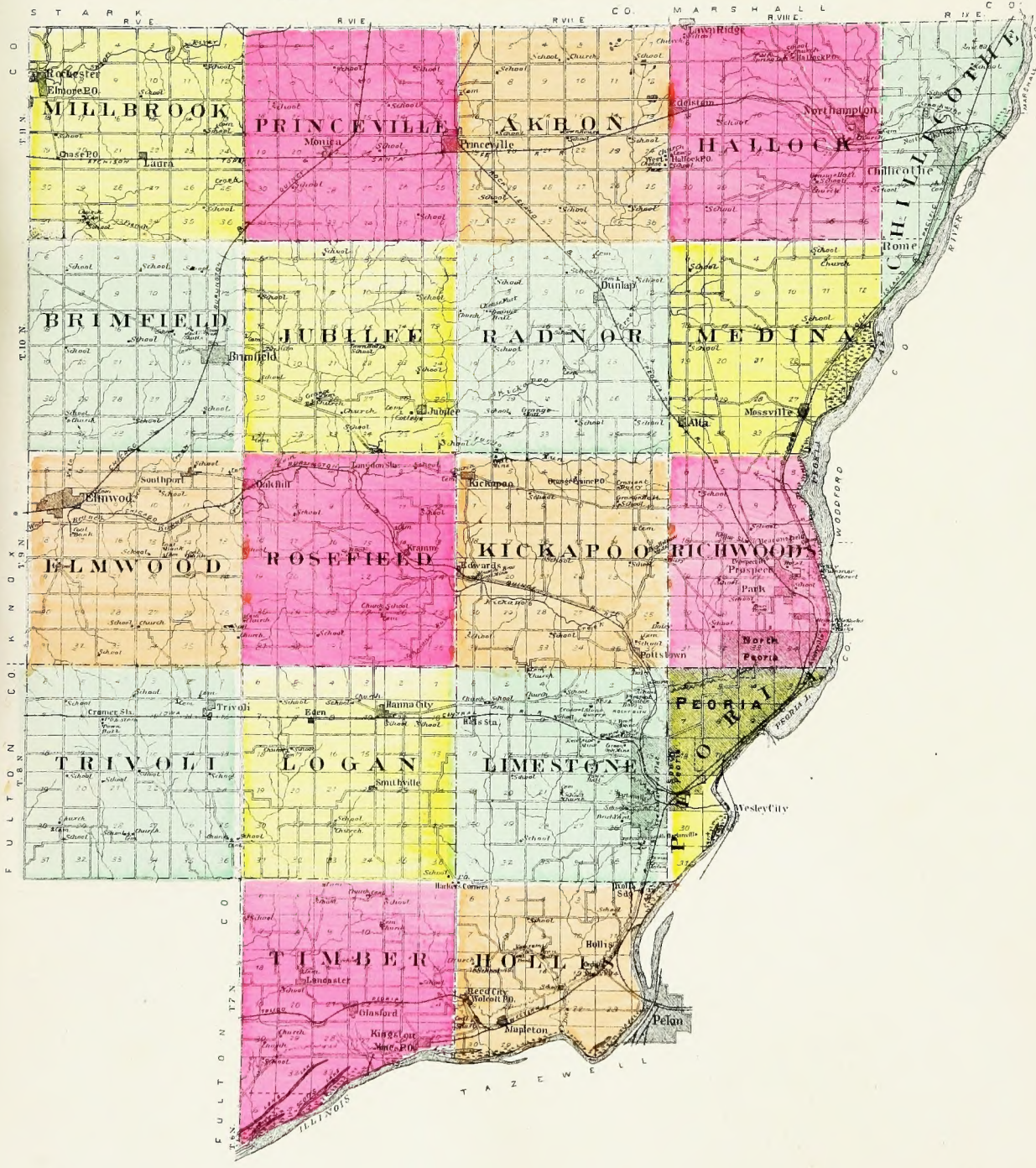
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OUTLINE MAP OF
PEORIA COUNTY ILLINOIS



HISTORICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF
ILLINOIS

EDITED BY

NEWTON BATEMAN, LL.D.

PAUL SELBY, A.M.



AND HISTORY OF

PEORIA COUNTY

EDITED BY

DAVID McCULLOCH.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOLUME II.

CHICAGO AND PEORIA:
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Preface



WHEN the French Explorers first came to Peoria Lake they found a confederacy of kindred tribes of aborigines of a more peaceable and tractable disposition than the savages better known to modern history. For many years the missionaries preached to them in their respective villages and many of them embraced the Christian faith. Until recently English readers have been obliged to rely, for what they could learn of this early period, upon a few extracts from the writings of the earliest explorers. These dealt mainly with the voyages of discovery and the events immediately following, leaving more than half a century practically untouched. The more recent works of J. Gilmary Shea, Edward G. Mason and others, and the publication in the English language of the "Jesuit Relations," have thrown a flood of light upon this period of our early history and have confirmed what has heretofore rested mainly on tradition, that Peoria was at one time the center of extensive missionary operations, and that here, upon the banks of our beautiful lake, there once existed a city of three thousand souls partially enlightened by the truths of Christianity. Then came the incursions of hostile tribes by whom the peaceable inhabitants were driven south, where they laid the foundations of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and other towns famous in Illinois history.

During this early period an important political event took place in the detaching of the "Illinois Country" from New France, and in attaching it to the Province of Louisiana. Just where the division line ran, if there ever was one, seems to be an unsettled point, but we learn from the Renault grant, made in 1723, that Peoria was at that time regarded as being within the latter province. Thenceforth until its cession to Great Britain the history of this region is almost a total blank, a few traditions coming from the descendants of the early French inhabitants being the only information we yet have.

It is known that at the time of its cession to Great Britain, there was a French village of considerable importance located within the limits of the present city of Peoria, near its northeastern boundary. Well authenticated traditions say it was one of the most important trading posts in the Mississippi Valley. A few years ago certain documents which came into the hands of the Editor, led him into an inquiry respecting the truthfulness of these traditions. The result of this investigation, supplemented by those of more recent date, will be found in the body of the work. That the inhabitants were an industrious and peaceable class of people is shown by the number and extent of their farms, which dotted the prairie from their village to the Kickapoo bottom, the location of some of them having been ascertained with a reasonable degree of certainty. The charge brought against them that, at the outbreak of the war of 1812, they were disloyal to the Government, is not well sustained. Situated as they were, in the midst of hostile Indians, with no protection from the Territorial Government, they were obliged, for their own safety, to maintain towards them a peaceable attitude, which, having been mistaken for one of hostility to the government, finally led to the unjustifiable destruction of their village.

Concerning the occurrences which led up to, as well as those which followed that event and which resulted finally in the erection of Fort Clark, there formerly existed a great deal of misapprehension, which has been cleared away by the publication of Edwards' "Pioneer History of Illinois," and of the "Edwards Papers," which must be read in connection with each other to arrive at a full understanding of that important period. With the destruction of the village the French occupancy ceased, and with the erection of Fort Clark that of the Americans began. True it is that this fort had ceased to be occu-

Preface

pied for some time before the arrival of any permanent settlers, yet, by its occupancy, the government of the United States maintained its authority over this region during and until after the end of the war.

The modern history of Peoria begins on April 15, 1819, with the advent of a party of seven persons from Shoal Creek, Illinois, who founded a settlement at Fort Clark which became the nucleus of all other settlements in this region. To trace from this humble origin the growth and developments of Peoria County and its institutions until the grand results of the present have been attained, has been the grateful task of the Editor. With little attempt at embellishment by anecdote, reminiscence or elegance of style, it has been his endeavor to place his readers in close touch with the founders of our institutions by a plain setting forth of what they were doing from time to time in their several spheres of activity. The work will, therefore, be found to have taken the form of a simple compilation of historical events rather than that of a literary production.

In its preparation he has consulted the original records and files remaining in the public offices of Peoria County, so far as the same have been accessible, and it has been his good fortune to discover several important documents in the most improbable places. Hoping to make the work a reasonably reliable history of the county, he has spared no pains to verify important statements by reference to such original sources of information as were within his reach.

The book would, however, have been very incomplete without the generous contributions of the ladies and gentlemen who have furnished Township Histories and other special articles appearing under their respective names.

In the preparation of the history of the churches great assistance has been rendered by their pastors and other officers. Of the latter, special obligations are due to Mr. Ira E. Bentor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to Mr. David McKinney, of the Presbyterian Church, for valuable data furnished by them relating to the early history of their respective denominations. The Editor also desires to acknowledge his obligations to Hon. James A. Rose, Secretary of State; Hon. James S. McCullough, State Auditor; Adjutant General Jasper N. Reece, and their deputies; to Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Librarian of the State Historical Library, to Mr. Charles Evans, late Librarian of the Chicago Historical Library, to the city and county officers of Peoria, to Mr. James Smith, Chief of the Peoria Fire Department, and to the managers respectively of the Peoria Water Works Company, The General Electric Company, The Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company, and to the several railroads leading into the city, for valuable assistance rendered. But most of all is he indebted to the wealth of historical matter furnished by our own Public Library, accumulated through the indefatigable labors of Librarian Erastus S. Willcox, ably seconded by an efficient Board of Directors.

In the department of Biography, which has been mainly in charge of the publishers, valuable assistance has been rendered by Hon. John S. Stevens, for which they desire to express their sincere thanks. In this department the Editor has added a limited number of biographical sketches of leading men of the county, in its formative period, which seemed to him appropriate; others of equal merit would have been added had not the lack of material prevented.

In the preparation of the work for the press the publishers have been peculiarly fortunate in securing the assistance of Mr. Paul Selby, who, as co-editor with Newton Bateman, LL. D., has rendered valuable services to the people of the State in the production of the "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois," which constitutes the first volume of the present work.

Trusting his efforts, imperfect though they may be, will be appreciated, and that the book will prove a valuable contribution to the history of the county, the Editor submits it to the generous consideration of its readers. If he has succeeded in a measure in giving Peoria County its true position among the counties of the State, he feels that he will have rendered but a slight return to its people for the generous kindness bestowed upon him through a long series of years' residence among them.

David McCulloch

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David McCulloch

PART FIRST

PEORIA COUNTY

CHAPTER I.

LAKE PIMITEOUI; DISCOVERY BY JOLIET AND MARQUETTE.

It was on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1673, that two young men, with five assistants, took their departure from Michilimackinac to explore the Mississippi River. Louis XIV was then upon the throne of France, Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis of Seignelay, was his Minister of Marine, and Frontinac was Governor of New France. Through the influence of this King and his great Minister, the Kingdom of France had risen to a pitch of prosperity and glory to which it had never before attained. Notwithstanding the great wars with other European nations in which he had for many years been engaged, "The Grand Monarch" was fired with an ambition to extend his dominions far into the interior of America. More than half a century before that time, and almost contemporaneously with the planting of the English Colonies on our Atlantic coast, the French had planted colonies of their own upon the St. Lawrence River, and, by the time of which we now write, had pushed their discoveries to the head of the great lakes and even far beyond. England was in possession of the Atlantic Coast and Spain of the countries bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico together with a considerable portion of those on the Pacific Ocean, or the South Sea as it was then sometimes called. It was the ambition of Louis to discover if possible, to the north of these countries, a ready access by water from his possessions in the east to the South Sea, whereby the people of France might have easy communication with the Indies, China and Japan.

In all their voyages of discovery the *voyageurs* were accompanied by the ministers of religion; for in those days there was such a complete union of church and state, and such a complete companionship of religious ceremonies with all the affairs of men, that no enterprise of any importance, either private or public, could be undertaken without the attendance of the priest to bless it. There was also an intense zeal prevailing among the clergy, not only of France but of all other nations who had possessions in America, to carry the Gospel to the Indians, and, if possible, to convert them to the Christian faith. Fired with this zeal many of the missionaries accompanied the *voyageurs* of discovery to their farthest limits, and there, in the most self-sacrificing spirit, took up their several abodes among the natives, and endeavored to impart to them a knowledge of the truths of their religion. Among the earliest of these was Claude Allouez, who had established a mission as far West as the Bay of Che-guoi-me-gon near where the City of Ashland is now situated, and another far up the Fox River of Wisconsin, at the place called the Portage, near where Fort Winnebago was afterward erected.

From these distant outposts of discovery and missionary enterprise, marvelous stories were continually floating back to the eastern settlements of a wonderfully rich country lying far beyond the lakes, and of a great river flowing southward, no one knew whither. No white man, so far as known, had yet visited it or could tell

its story. The Indians, whose language the missionaries had learned, told of its wonders and of the great countries through which it flowed in its onward course to the sea, but their knowledge of geography was too limited for them to say with certainty whether it flowed into the Atlantic Ocean, through the British Colonies, or into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean. It had been learned from the Spanish discoveries that a large river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico and another into the Gulf of California, or the Red Sea (Mare Vermillie), as it was then called, and it was surmised that one of these might be the great river of which the missionaries had heard so much.

The ambition of the monarch was imparted to his loyal subjects in both the old and new worlds, and all France, as well as Canada or New France, was fired with zeal, not only to make the great discovery, but to extend the dominions of their King over the rich territories of which they had heard such glowing accounts. With the purpose in view of exploring the great river and discovering its outlet to the sea, Louis Joliet, then only twenty-eight years of age, the son of a common artizan, having already made a successful exploration of the copper mines of Lake Superior, was selected by Jean Talon, Intendant of Justice, Police and Finance of Canada, to command an expedition having for its object "To discover the South Sea by the Mascoutins' country, and the great river Mississippi." This selection having been confirmed by Frontinac, the Governor, Joliet left Quebec in the autumn of the year 1672 and arrived at Michilimackinac on the 8th day of December, of the same year. At that point he fell in with Father Jaques Marquette, a missionary of the Jesuit Order, who, although only thirty-six years of age, had already spent six years in these regions establishing missions among and preaching the Gospel to the Indians. He had instructions from the Superior of his Order, carried probably by Joliet himself, to join the latter in his expedition.

Joliet in his youth had been placed under the care of the Jesuits, with a view of his being educated for the ministry, but finding he had no taste for the priesthood, had betaken himself to the life of an adventurer. Marquette was highly educated, especially in those branches—language, philosophy, history and mathematics—which in those days made up the curriculum of the Universities. He was an excellent mathematician, and sufficiently acquainted with the use of in-

struments to determine with some degree of accuracy the latitude of such places as he visited.

Having made due preparations, these two men, the one fired with zeal for the glory of his King, the other equally fired with zeal for the glory of God in the salvation of souls, started out from point St. Ignatius, on the Straits of Michilimackinac, on the 17th of May, 1673. Their entire outfit consisted of "two birch-bark canoes, five men, some bags of corn meal, some dried beef and a blanket apiece." Besides their personal equipment they carried with them a quantity of beads, crosses and other articles of a religious character, and probably divers articles of trade to barter with the Indians whom they might encounter on the way.

From his long residence among them, and from his daily intercourse with the Indians of the Algonquin or Chippeway family, Marquette had become sufficiently well acquainted with the general structure of the language to be able to make himself understood with the different tribes of that great family, although differing somewhat from each other in their several dialects. He had heard of, and possibly had become somewhat acquainted with, a great tribe called the Illini (or Illinois) inhabiting a country far to the south of the great lake which had its outflow at the straits, and knew them to belong to the Algonquin family. If therefore he could reach these people, which he much desired, he would be at once prepared to preach to them in their own language. Coasting along the foot of the great lake (now Lake Michigan) to its western shore, they entered Green Bay (sometimes called Bay Fetid, and the Bay of the Puans), to which point other *voyageurs* and missionaries had preceded them. Continuing their way southward, they came to the mouth of the Fox River of Wisconsin, and pursuing its tortuous course finally arrived at the Portage on the 7th day of June. Here was the *Ultima Thule* of previous discovery and missionary enterprise, the farthest point to which the civilization of Europe had yet penetrated. It is barely possible that some enterprising trappers had pushed their trade beyond this point, but none had left any account of their discoveries, if any they had made. Having carried their canoes, their bags of corn meal, their dried beef, their blankets and other equipments across the portage, they arrived at the Wisconsin River. Here the two Indians, whom they had employed as guides from Green Bay, left them and returned to their homes,

leaving the explorers to pursue their voyage whithersoever they might.

Embarking again in their two canoes, with their five attendants as oarsmen, Joliet and Marquette proceeded down the Wisconsin without incident worthy of note until the Seventeenth day of June, when they emerged upon the mighty current of the Mississippi, which, in honor of the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception, under whose special protection Marquette conceived himself to be, they named "The River Conception."

Continuing their journey, they proceeded to follow this great river, not knowing whither it might lead them, but trusting in God and in the Blessed Virgin for their safe return. At what point our *voyageurs* crossed over to the west side of the river we are not informed, but that they did cross over is evident from the narrative they have left us.

Proceeding on their voyage, they discovered nothing of importance until the 25th day of June, when, having arrived at a point a little south of a line drawn due west of Peoria, and near the mouth of the Des Moines River, they saw some fresh foot prints of men by the water's edge, and a beaten path leading through a beautiful prairie. This was at once recognized as an Indian trail, which would probably lead to their village. In an account of this voyage, subsequently written by Marquette, the incident is described as follows: "We stopped to examine it, and, concluding it was a path leading to some Indian village, we resolved to go and reconnoitre. We accordingly left our two canoes in charge of our people, cautioning them strictly to beware of surprises. Then M. Joliet and I undertook this rather hazardous discovery for two single men, who thus put themselves at the discretion of an unknown and barbarous people. We followed the little path in silence, and having advanced about two leagues we discovered a village on the banks of the river and two others on a hill half a league from the former."

Approaching the first of these villages, they made their presence known by the usual loud call, which was responded to at once by the chiefs. It was a delightful surprise to Marquette to find them to be of the Illini, whom he had so long desired to visit. It was equally a surprise to them to see a Frenchman, of whose nation they had often heard, but never seen, and who could speak to them in their own tongue. They were therefore welcomed by the chiefs in royal style, as royalty goes among the Indians; they were

feted and feasted for several days, and when they took their departure were presented with the calumet as a passport of peace to other tribes whom they should encounter in their journey toward the south.

These Indians were doubtless of the sub-tribe called the Peorias, for Marquette afterward drew an accurate map of the regions he had visited and of the rivers he had traversed, on which map are located three villages on the River Des Moines, near its mouth, to which he gave the name "Peorarias."⁽¹⁾ This is probably the first time the word from which we derive our euphonious name "Peoria" was ever written.

Having resumed their journey, the *voyageurs* proceeded to follow the great river past the mouth of the Illinois to the mouth of the Missouri, which is described as being as large as that which they had been following. After this they continued their journey past the mouth of the Ohio and possibly as far south as the Arkansas. Having had some difficulty with the natives, whom they discovered to be armed with weapons of European manufacture, and fearing they were then in close proximity to their enemies, the Spaniards, and, having from their own observations as well as from information derived from the Indians, concluded that the great river, then called the River Conception, did not flow into the Pacific Ocean but into the Gulf of Mexico, they determined to retrace their course and to return to Michilimackinac.

Arriving again at the mouth of the Illinois, they there received information that that river afforded a much shorter and less difficult route to the great lakes than that by which they had descended. They therefore adopted it and found it to have an excellent channel, and to be almost without current, so that their ascent was easy and rapid. The narrative being very meager as to the charming beauties of the scenery along the Illinois, we must call to our aid the known topography of one portion of the country in describing their journey. Having reached the latitude of about forty-one degrees north, they passed

(1.) The strange character here introduced is identical with that used in our almanacs to represent the sign Taurus. It was used by the later Greek writers to represent the diphthong *Omikron Upsilon* and was thence imported into the Roman Alphabet to represent our diphthong *ou*. It was so used by the missionaries. When standing at the beginning of a word it took the place of the letter *w*. Hence we have such words as *8abache*—*Ouabache*—*Wabache*, and *8isconsin*—*Ouisconsin*—*Wisconsin*. It has given modern copyists great perplexity, resulting in a great variety of spellings. Thus we have *Peouarea*, *Peouaroua*, *Peourea*, *Peoareas*, *Pewaris*,—each standing for the tribe of Indians afterward known as the Peorias.

a point where a high bluff on the easterly side of the river jutted down to the water's edge on their right, and where a small lakelet lay to their left. There they entered upon a beautiful curve in the river which changed their course directly toward the north. Then for a short distance on their right lay a marsh covered with a heavy growth of timber, and on their left another one covered with rushes, which the Indians gathered to make mats to cover their cabins. Through the latter flowed a small river, which was almost imperceptible among the tall grass and rushes. Proceeding a mile in this direction, the river, by another graceful curve, resumed its former course to the northeast; but now to their left appeared a narrow tongue of wooded land through which a small prairie could be perceived not far distant. Continuing to row another mile, a scene of enrapturing beauty suddenly broke upon their astonished vision. On their right the shore receded in a graceful curve to the southeast for a distance of half a mile, and then, turning northwardly for the distance of about a league, it inclosed a most beautiful lake, which filled the intervening space. On their left arose from the margin of the river a charming prairie, covered with waving grass and studded with the gorgeous flowers of the later summer months, the resort of wild fowl and animals in great numbers and variety. The whole space covered by lake and prairie was inclosed in a magnificent amphitheatre of hills rising to the height of two hundred feet and more on every side, from the face of which issued many springs of water, clear as crystal, which found their way in sparkling rivulets to the low lands beneath and thence to the river. A more charming scene seldom greets the eye of man. It was Pimiteoui ⁽²⁾—"The Land of Great Plenty." It was Peoria.

But the attention of the *voyageurs* was directed chiefly to an Indian village which stood upon the westerly shore of the lake. This if inhabited would afford them one more opportunity to preach the Gospel to the heathen. Thither they betook themselves, and remained with the natives three days, and so deep was the impression the preaching of Marquette made upon them that at their departure they brought to him a dying child to be baptized. This circumstance was so

gratifying to him that in writing of it in his narrative he says:

"Had all the voyage caused but the salvation of a single soul I should deem all my fatigue well repaid. And this I have reason to think, for when returning I passed by the Indians of Peoria. I was three days announcing the faith in all their cabins, after which, as we were embarking, they brought me upon the water's edge a dying child which I baptized a little before it expired, by an admirable Providence for the salvation of that innocent soul."

It is impossible with our limited information, to accurately locate this village at which Marquette preached, and where he baptized the dying child. But from evidence which appears almost incontrovertible it appears the Peoria Indians had a permanent village within the present limits of the city of Peoria, from which circumstance we can infer with much certainty that Marquette on this occasion preached the Gospel for the first time, and for the first time administered the rite of baptism at and within the limits of the present city of Peoria. It is also quite certain that these were the first white men who set foot upon its soil.

It would be a gratification to have from the pen of Marquette himself a picture of the scene as it presented itself to their astonished vision upon entering Lake Peoria. But he appears to have been exceedingly utilitarian in his views and not much given to the making of pen pictures, or to drawing upon the fancy of his readers. After making the voyage through the entire length of the river all he had to say of it was this:

"We had seen nothing like this river for the fertility of the land, its prairies, woods, wild cattle, stags, deer, wild cats, bustards, swans, ducks, parrots and even beaver. Its many little lakes and rivers on which we sailed are broad, deep and gentle for sixty-five leagues. During the spring and part of the summer the only portage is half a league."

Yet notwithstanding their silence as to the charms of nature which their eyes had seen and their ears had heard during their long journey, we may imagine the little flotilla gliding down the Wisconsin, the air richly laden with the fragrance of the budding pines, hickories and oaks, the birds singing in their branches and the spring flowers blooming on the river banks. Floating down the great Father of Waters, they must have wondered at its lofty embankments,

(2.) This word in the Indian tongue signifies a *region* of thrifty animals rather than a particular spot. It has its equivalent in the Hebrew term signifying "a land of milk and honey"—a land rich in pastures for the flocks, and abounding in blossoms for the bees.



H. G. Anderson

its walls of rocks, its majestic current and its swiftly rolling rapids. And as they ascended the Illinois River, pushing their canoes here and there amongst the water lilies and their statelier brothers, the lotuses, we may imagine them making an occasional halt, climbing to the summit of the adjacent hills, viewing the broad plains then gorgeous with all the varieties of the helianthus, the aster, the solidago and other flowers of brilliant hue, and covered with a luxuriant growth of prairie grass with waves chasing each other before the wind like ranks of soldiers marching to the battle. But it is difficult to imagine that in the wildest flights of fancy they could have conceived of the productiveness of these same prairies at the close of this nineteenth century, brought about by the fostering care of man.

Having completed their visit to the Indians at Peoria, the exploring party continued to ascend the river until they reached a point near the present city of Utica, where they found the capital or principal village of the Illini, of which Marquette writes as follows:

"We found there an Illinois town called Cascaschia, composed of seventy-four cabins. They received us well and compelled me to promise to return and instruct them. One of the chiefs of this tribe with his young men escorted us to the Illinois Lake (Lake Michigan), whence at last we returned in the close of September to the Bay Fetid (Green Bay), whence we had set out in the beginning of June."

This was the last of Joliet and Marquette at Peoria. Joliet returned to the east and in a mishap which befel him in the St. Lawrence River lost his journal, his instruments and all his papers. For this reason history must rely almost wholly upon the narrative subsequently written by Marquette, from which the foregoing extracts are taken.

True to his promise Marquette endeavored to return to the Indians at "Cascaschia." Being in feeble health on his return, he was not able to make good his promise at once, but having received from his superior an appointment as missionary to the Illinois, he, on October 25, 1674, set out for that country. But the condition of his health would not permit him to proceed farther than a point some distance from Chicago, where there was a portage. There he remained until the month of March, 1675, when, resuming his journey, he reached "Cascaschia" on the 8th day of April.

After remaining there barely long enough to establish the mission, he became convinced that his days were about numbered, and, wishing to end his career at his beloved old mission at St. Ignace, he took his departure for that place by way of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, but died on the way.

Although not so early on the mission field as Allouez and others, and although he was only second to Joliet in this memorable expedition, yet for his distinguished services as a pioneer missionary and explorer, and probably because he was the chief chronicler of the discoveries, his name has become more distinguished than that of either of them and his statue has been awarded a place in the nation's capitol.

After the demise of Marquette the Illinois Indians were for a short period left destitute of a missionary. But Father Claude Jean Allouez, having received an appointment to the Mission of the Immaculate Conception at "Cascaschia," arrived at that place on the 27th day of April, 1677. As an emblem of the doctrines taught by him he erected a cross twenty-five feet in height, and it is said preached the Gospel to eight tribes accustomed to assemble at that place. With the exception of some brief periods of absence he remained there until the latter part of the year 1679, when, hearing of the approach of the expedition of La Salle, who was supposed to be unfriendly to his religious order, he retired to other missions then in charge of the Jesuits. The mission of the Immaculate Conception established by Marquette and continued by Allouez seems to have embraced the entire territory inhabited by the Illini confederacy, extending from near Lake Michigan on the north to near the mouth of the Illinois River on the south, and from that river to the Mississippi and even beyond the same on the west. The Peorias seem to have occupied the central portion about Lake Peoria and south and west of the same to the Mississippi. It therefore happened that, when Marquette arrived at Peoria Lake, he found there the same tribe, or sub-tribe, he had met with at the River Des Moines on his trip southward.

It was the custom of the Indians in the winter time to vacate their villages at the north and to go on hunting expeditions to the south, stopping at the villages located on the river as they passed to and fro. Before leaving they would deposit corn and other provisions in *caches*, or under-ground vaults or receptacles, to serve for food and seed upon their return. These de-

posits were held inviolably sacred, and it was considered a most heinous offense to disturb them.

Adopting the habits of the natives among whom they dwelt, it was the custom of the missionaries to accompany their people in these an-

nual hunts, and inasmuch as the "Cascaschias", usually came as far south as Peoria it is reasonable to suppose that Father Allouez was the second to preach the Gospel at this place.

CHAPTER II.

PEORIA FROM 1680 TO 1682. LASALLE AND TONTI; HENNEPIN, MEMBRE AND RIBOURDI; FORT CREVE COEUR.

The next white men to visit Peoria, of whom we have any account, was a party headed by the celebrated Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle. It is said by one of our early historians that, on their return from the voyage of discovery, Marquette and Joliet made out such a glowing report that it set all Canada on fire and swept over France like a tornado. The French caught the *mania* and became almost crazy to see and settle the west. This rage for western enterprise reached La Salle, and bound him in its folds during the remainder of his life.

After surmounting many obstacles he finally succeeded in fitting out an expedition in the year 1679. Having before that time received repeated favors from the crown, amongst which was a title of nobility, he next obtained a license to carry on western explorations for five years; to build and hold forts and to enjoy a limited monopoly of trade in the skins of the buffalo.

To accomplish his ends he constructed a vessel on the River Niagara of forty-five tons burthen, which he named "The Griffon." Embarking on Lake Erie August 7, 1679, he proceeded by way of Detroit, through Lakes St. Clair and Huron to the Mission of St. Ignace at the Straits of Michilimackinac. Thence he proceeded to Green Bay, where he loaded his vessel with furs, intending thereby to provide the means of paying his debts, many of which he had contracted at and about Fort Frontinac. Having started her on her way with instructions to bring back materials for the construction of a barque on the Illinois River, he put his expedition *en route* for the country of the Illini by row-boats on Lake Michigan. But The Griffon, as was afterwards learned, instead of reporting at St. Ignace on its way eastward, went to the bottom of Lake

Michigan with all its crew and cargo, which was the cause of great perplexity to the discoverer.

Dividing his forces and sending one party up the eastern side of Lake Michigan, under Tonti, an Italian soldier with one arm, whom he had brought with him from France, La Salle in person conducted the other party along the west shore and around the southern end of the lake to the mouth of the St. Joseph's River, where he had appointed a rendezvous with Tonti. After waiting there for a considerable time his forces were all collected and he built a fort at the mouth of the St. Joseph's River, which was named Fort Miami. His party now consisted of himself, Henry de Tonti, as his lieutenant and historian, thirty mechanics and marines, and three Recollet Monks, namely: Father Gabriel Ribourdi, the Superior, known as Father Gabriel; Father Zenobius Membre, known as Father Zenoble, Zenobe or Membre; and Father Louis Hennepin, commonly called Hennepin, but sometimes Father Louis.

At this point it will be noticed that the missionaries of the Roman Catholic church were generally members of different orders or societies, having their origin in Europe, which cut a very important figure in the history of the times. One of these orders was called the Recollets, a branch of the Franciscan order of Monks, very austere in their manners, and observing very strictly their vows of poverty. In the earlier days of the French occupation of Canada, these Recollets seem to have had charge of all the missions established for the spread of the Gospel. But after some time they were placed principally in charge of the priests of the order of Jesus, whom we call Jesuits.

La Salle and his party resumed their journey from Fort Miami on the 3d day of December,

1679. Thence ascending the St. Joseph's River, with great difficulty and with much loss of time, to a point near the Kankakee River supposed to be about where South Bend in the state of Indiana is now located, they came to a portage where boats, baggage and other effects had to be transported by hand to the Kankakee, and having entered that stream they proceeded with eight boats or canoes down the same to a point some distance below its confluence with the Des Plaines. There they found a large Indian village, which afterward proved to be "Cascaschia," the metropolis of the five tribes composing the confederacy of the Illinois Indians.

Here La Salle stopped long enough to acquaint himself with the condition of affairs, and finding the Indians had all gone down the Illinois River on their annual hunt, he proceeded to relieve the almost famished condition of his party by appropriating a quantity of Indian corn found in their *caches*. Proceeding thus on his journey and about the 3d day of January, 1680, he arrived at Lake Pimiteoui, where the Indians then were. Having satisfied the Indians that his mission was a peaceful one, he was for a time received into their friendship, but within a few days a missionary from other tribes, hostile to the French, arrived and endeavored to incite the Illinois Indians into a hostile frame of mind toward La Salle and his party.

Deeming it a matter of prudent precaution, La Salle determined to build a fort, which he proceeded to do on the southeasterly bank of the river or lake.

As this was the first structure erected by the white man on the soil of Illinois, it is important that the actors in the scene be permitted to tell their own story.

On the return of Father Hennepin to France, two years later, he prepared a history of the exploration, which was published in the year 1683 under the title of "A Description of Louisiana," from which the following passages are taken. ⁽¹⁾ Of the great town of the Illinois, he says:

"This Islinois village is situated at forty degrees of latitude in a somewhat marshy plain, and on the right bank of a river as broad as the

Seine before Paris, which is divided by very beautiful islands. It contains four hundred and sixty cabins, made like long arbors and covered with double mats of flat flags, so well sewed that they are never penetrated by wind, snow or rain. Each cabin has four or five fires, and each fire has one or two families, who all live together in a good understanding.

"As we had foreseen, we found the village empty, all the Indians having gone to pass the winter hunting in various places according to their custom. Their absence, nevertheless, put us in a great embarrassment; provisions failed us and we durst not take the Indian corn which the Islinois hide in trenches under the ground to preserve it, and use on their return from the hunt for planting and subsistence till harvest. This stock is extremely precious in their eyes, and you could not give them greater offense than by touching it in their absence. Nevertheless, there was no possibility of our risking a further descent without food, and as the fire that had been set to the prairies had driven off all the animals, the Sieur de La Salle resolved to take twenty bushels ⁽²⁾ of Indian corn, hoping that he would be able to appease the Islinois by some means.

"The same day we re-embarked with this new supply, and for four days we descended the same river, which runs south by west.

"On the first day of the year 1679 (1680), ⁽³⁾ discovering one of our deserters, of whom I have heretofore spoken, and that he had returned to us only to seduce our men, who, moreover, were disposed to abandon us, through the fear they had of suffering hunger during the winter, I made an exhortation after the mass, wishing a Happy New Year to the Sieur de La Salle and all our party, and after the most touching words, I begged all our malcontents to arm themselves with patience, representing to them that God would provide for all our wants, and that if we lived in concert he would raise up means to enable us to subsist. Father Gabriel, Father Zenobius and I embraced them with the

(2.) Other translations say forty bushels. The French text says thirty minots, a minot containing thirty-nine litres, a bushel thirty-six and a fraction. Mason's "Chapters from Illinois History."

(1.) Previous histories of Peoria have quoted from a later work attributed to Hennepin, published in the English language in 1698, a copy of which is in our public library. It has been found, however, to be so full of interpolations, additions and false statements as to greatly impair its reliability, if not its authenticity. The statements here quoted are, however, so fully corroborated by other writers, and so fully indorsed in the subsequent edition as to leave but little doubt of their reliability. It will be noticed particularly that it does not aim to give the exact location of Ft. Creve Coeur.

(3.) The change of the first day of the year from March 25th to January 1st, which had been made not many years before and which was not adopted simultaneously by all nations, gave rise to the necessity of giving the double date to occurrences happening between January 1st and March 25th, just as the Russians still do. This may account for Hennepin's mistake in the year above noted.



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most affectionate sentiments, encouraging them to continue so important a discovery.

"Toward the end of the fourth day, while crossing a little lake formed by the river, we observed smoke⁽¹⁾ which showed us that the Indians were cabined near there. In fact, on the fifth, about nine o'clock in the morning, we saw on both sides of the river a number of parrakeets and about eighty cabins full of Indians, who did not perceive our canoes until we had doubled a point, behind which the Isolinoi were camped within half gun shot. We were in eight canoes, abreast, all our men arms in hand, and allowing ourselves to go with the current of the river.

"We first gave the cry according to the custom of these nations, as though to ask whether they wished peace or war, because it was very important to show resolution at the outset. At first the old men, the women and children took flight across the woods by which the river is bordered, the warriors ran to arms, but with so much confusion that before they recovered themselves our canoes had touched land. The Sieur de La Salle was first to leap ashore.

"The Indians might have been routed in the disorder they were in, but as this was not our design we halted in order to give the Isolinoi time to regain confidence. One of their chiefs who was on the other side of the river and who had observed that we had refrained from firing on seven or eight Indians whom we might easily have killed began a harangue to stop the young men who were preparing to discharge arrows across the river. Those who were encamped on the side where we had landed, and who had taken flight at first, having understood the situation, sent two of the chief men among them to present the calumet from the top of a hill; soon after those who were on the other side did the same thing and then we gave them to understand that we accepted the peace, and at the same time I proceeded in haste with Father Zenobius in the direction of the Indians who had taken flight, taking their children by the hand, who were all trembling with fear; we manifested much affection for them, entering with the old men and the mothers into the cabins, taking compassion on these souls, which are going to destruction, being deprived of the Word of God and lacking

missionaries. The joy of both was as great as their fear had been violent; that of some having been such that it was two days before they returned from the places to which they had gone to hide."

Then, after giving a full account of his reception by the Indians and of the adverse influence which one Monso, an emissary of a hostile tribe, had upon them in stirring up their enmity, and the effect which their apparent hostility had upon the men of La Salle and his endeavor to persuade them to loyalty, the writer proceeds as follows: "These reasons and some others of that kind which I made them, persuaded them, and brought all to work with a good grace in building a fort which was called Creve Coeur, situated four days' journey from the great village of the Isolinoi descending towards the river Colbert (as they had named the Mississippi in honor of the great minister of Louis XIV.—Ed).

"A great thaw having set in on the 15th of January, and rendered the river free *below the village*, the Sieur de La Salle begged me to accompany him, and we proceeded with one of our canoes to the place which we were going to select to work at this little fort. It was a little mound about two hundred paces distant from the bank of the river, which in the season of the rains extends to the foot of it; two broad, deep ravines protected two other sides and a part of the fourth, which we completely entrenched by a ditch which united the two ravines. Their exterior slope which served as a counter-scarp was fortified; we made *chevaux de frise* and cut this eminence down steep on all sides, and the earth was supported as much as was necessary with strong pieces of timber, with thick planks, and for fear of any surprise we planted a stockade around, the timbers of which were twenty-five feet long and a foot thick. The summit of the mound was left in its natural figure, which formed an irregular square, and we contented ourselves with putting on the edge a good parapet of earth capable of covering all our force, whose barracks were placed in two of the angles of this fort, in order that they might be always ready in case of attack. Father Gabriel, Zenoble and I lodged in a cabin with boards, which we adjusted with the help of our workmen and in which we retired, after work, all our people for evening and morning prayer, and where, being unable any longer to say mass, the wine which

(1.) Parkman has made this clause the basis of a romantic scene of columns of smoke curling from the Indian wigwams nestled among the trees, etc. More probably it was a cloud of smoke resting above the horizon in the distance.

we had made from the large grapes of the country having just failed us, we contented ourselves with singing Vespers on holidays and Sundays, and preaching after morning prayers.

"The forge was set up along the curtain which faced the wood. The Sieur de La Salle posted himself in the middle with Sieur de Tonty and wood was cut down to make charcoal for the blacksmith.

"While they were engaged at this work we were thinking constantly only of our exploration, and we saw that the building of a bark would be very difficult on account of the desertion of the pit-sawyers. It occurred to us one day to tell our people that, if there was a man of good will among them who was willing to try and make sheathing planks, there was hopes of succeeding, with a little more labor and time, and that at the worst we should after all only spoil a few. Immediately two of our men offered to work at it. The trial was made and they succeeded pretty well, although they had never before undertaken a similar piece of work. We began a bark of forty-two feet keel and only twelve broad. We pushed on the work with so much care that notwithstanding the building of Fort Creve Coeur the sheathing was sawed, all the wood of the bark ready and curved in the first of the month of March.

"It is to be remarked that in the country of the Illinois the winter is not more severe than in Provence, but that of the year 1679 the snow lasted more than twenty days, which was an extraordinary surprise to the Indians, who had not yet experienced so severe a winter, so that Sieur de La Salle and I saw ourselves exposed to new hardships, which will perhaps appear incredible to those who have no experience in great voyages and new discoveries.

"Fort Creve Coeur was almost completed; all of the wood had been prepared to complete the bark, but we had neither rigging nor sails, nor iron enough; we heard no tidings of the bark which we had left on Lake Dauphin nor of the men who had been sent to learn what had become of her. Meanwhile the Sieur de La Salle saw that summer was approaching and that if he waited uselessly some months more our enterprise would be retarded a year, and perhaps two or three, because being so far from Canada he could not put his affairs in order or cause the things he needed to be forwarded.

"In this extremity we both adopted a resolution, as extraordinary as it was difficult to carry out; I to go with two men into unknown

countries, where one is at every moment in a great danger for his life, and he to proceed on foot to Fort Frontinac itself, a distance of more than five hundred leagues. We were then at the close of winter which had been, as we have said, as severe in America as in France, the ground was still covered with snow, which was neither melted nor able to bear a man on snow shoes. It was necessary to load ourselves with the usual equipage on these occasions, that is to say, a blanket, a kettle, an axe, a gun, powder and lead, dressed skins to make Indian shoes, which often last only a day, those which are worn in France being no use in these western countries. Besides this he must resolve to push through bushes, to walk in marshes and melting snow, sometimes waist high, and that for whole days sometimes even with nothing to eat, because he and three others who accompanied him could not carry provisions, being compelled to depend for all their subsistence on what they might shoot, and expect to drink only the water they might find on the way. To conclude, he was exposed every day and especially night to be surprised by four or five nations which made war on each other, with this difference, that these nations where he was to pass all know the French, and that those where I was going had never seen Europeans. Nevertheless all these difficulties did not astonish him any more than they did me. Our only trouble was to find among our force some men robust enough to go with us, and to prevent the others, already greatly fluctuating, from all deserting us after our departure."

The following account of La Salle's discoveries, attributed to Tonti, was sent in in the year 1693. After describing the journey and the collecting of the forces at the mouth of the St. Joseph River it proceeds as follows:

"I went back in my little canoe and as soon as I arrived we ascended twenty-five leagues as far as the portage, where the men whom I had left behind joined us. We made the portage which extends about two leagues and came to the source of the Illinois River. We embarked there and ascending (descending) the river for one hundred leagues arrived at a village of the savages. They were absent hunting, and as we had no provisions we opened some *caches* of Indian corn.

"During this journey some of our Frenchmen were so fatigued that they determined to leave us, but the night they intended to go was so cold that their plan was broken up. We continued our route in order to join the savages, and

found them thirty leagues above (below) the village. When they saw us they thought we were Iroquois and put themselves on the defensive and made their women run into the woods. But when they recognized us the women were called back with their children, and the calumet was danced to M. de La Salle and me in order to mark their desire to live in peace with us. We gave them some merchandise for the corn which we had taken in their village. This was on the 3d of January, 1679-80.

"As it was necessary to fortify ourselves during the winter we made a fort, which was called Creve Cœur. Part of our people deserted, and they had even put poison into our kettle. M. de La Salle was poisoned, but he was saved by some antidote a friend had given to him in France. The desertion of these men gave us less annoyance than the effect which it had on the minds of the savages. The enemies of M. de La Salle had spread a report among the Illinois that we were friends of the Iroquois, who are their greatest enemies. The effect this produced will be seen hereafter.

"M. de La Salle commenced building a boat to descend the river. He sent a Father Recollet with the Sieur Deau to discover the nations of the Sioux, four hundred leagues from the Illinois on the Mississippi River southwards, a river that runs not less than eight hundred leagues to the sea without rapids. He determined to go himself by land to Fort Frontinac, because he had heard nothing of the boat which he had sent to Niagara. He gave me the command of this place and left us on the 2d of March with five men. On his road he met with two men whom he had sent in the autumn to Michilimackinac to obtain news of his boat. They assured him that it had not come down, and he, therefore, determined to continue his journey. The two men were sent to me with orders to go to the old village to visit a high rock and to build a strong fort upon it. Whilst I was proceeding thither all my men deserted and took away everything that was most valuable. They left me with two Recollets and three men newly arrived from France, stripped of everything and at the mercy of savages. All that I could do was to send an authentic account of the affair to M. de La Salle. He laid wait for them on Lake Frontinac, took some of them and killed others, after which he returned to the Illinois. As for his boat, it was never heard of."

Father Zenobius Membre also wrote an account of the events transpiring between the time of the departure of La Salle from Fort Creve

Coeur until the month of June following, from which the following extract is taken:

"Father Louis (Hennepin) having set out on the 29th of February, 1680, Sieur de La Salle left the Sieur de Tonti as commander of Fort Creve Coeur, with ammunition and provisions and peltries to pay the workmen as agreed, and merchandse to trade with and buy provisions as we needed them. And having lastly given orders as to what was to be done in his absence, set out with four Frenchmen and an Indian on the 2d day of March, 1680. He arrived on the 11th at the great Indian village *where I then was* and thence, after twenty-four hours' stay, he continued his route on foot to Fort Frontinac. From our arrival at Fort Creve Coeur on the 14th of January last, Father Gabriel, our superior, Father Louis (Hennepin) and myself had raised a cabin in which we had established some little regularity, exercising our function as missionaries to the French of our party and the Illinois Indians who came in crowds, as by the end of February I already knew a part of their language, because I spent the whole of the day in the Indian *camp*, which was *a half a league off*. Our Father Superior appointed me to follow when they were about to return to their village (Cascaschia). A chief named Oumahouha had adopted me as his son in the Indian fashion, and M. de La Salle had made him presents to take care of me." * * * "The greater part of this tribe, and especially the Illinois, with whom I have had intercourse, make their cabins of double mats of flat rushes sewed together."

In the same narrative Father Membre, after enumerating the more northern tribes of Indians with whom he had intercourse, speaks of the great village of "Cascaschia" as follows:

"The village of the Illinois, Cascaschia, was situated west of the bottom of Lake Dauphin (Michigan), a little southeast at about forty-one degrees north." * * * "The only great Illinois village being composed of seven or eight thousand souls, Father Gabriel and I had just a sufficient field for the exercise of our zeal, besides the few Frenchmen who soon after came there."

From these accounts it appears that, after leaving the great village, the party continued to descend the river for four days; that on the first day of January, 1680, the Fathers said mass and exhorted the men to maintain loyalty to their leader; that on the fourth day, while crossing Lake Peoria, they observed smoke, which indicated the presence of the Indians; that on the morning of the fifth day they discovered on both

sides of the river a number of pirogues (canoes) and about eighty cabins full of Indians; that La Salle's party were in eight canoes abreast, and that being hidden by a point of land they were not discovered by the Indians until they had approached within a very short distance of them; that the old men, the women and children fled to the woods, while the warriors took to their arms; that one of their chiefs, who was on the other side of the river, observing the peaceful attitude of the strangers, began a harrangue to stop the young men who were preparing to discharge their arrows across the river; that those who were encamped on the side where the landing had been made, observing the situation, presented the calumet from the top of a hill, in which action they were soon followed by those on the opposite shore, all of which resulted in a cordial welcome by the Indians.

It was soon discovered that they were the Cascaschias from the great village on the river, four days' journey above, who had come as far south as Peoria on their annual hunt. Nothing is said of the Peorias, but the village, doubtless the one which Marquette had visited, is mentioned. The Peorias had in fact gone on a hunt farther to the south or west.

The seeds of dissension having in the meantime been sown by Monso, it was deemed prudent to erect a fort within half a league of this camp or village if it may be so called.

If this camp could be definitely located, it would go far in determining the location of Fort Creve Coeur, which has heretofore been and probably will continue to be a disputed point. Strong reasons exist for its location opposite the northern portion of the city of Peoria, where it is claimed the remains of the fort have been discovered, while it is claimed that equally strong reasons exist for its location on the bluff near Wesley City.

The plans outlined by Hennepin were carried out. Hennepin with one Michael Accault (called by Tonti, Deau, and by others, Aco) as commander, and one Anthony Anguel, surnamed Picard du Gay, made his celebrated journey to the mouth of the Illinois River and thence to the head waters of the Mississippi. La Salle, after having endured incredible hardships on the way, arrived at Fort Frontinac on the 6th of May, following. Having met with two men whom he had sent to inquire of the fate of The Griffon, he sent word by them to Tonti, whom he had left in command at Fort Creve Coeur, to proceed to the great village of Kaskaskia and to erect a fort

on a high rock in its vicinity. In Tonti's absence the men he had left at the fort deserted, taking with them everything they could. Tonti, having received orders to abandon the fort and to erect another at the Rock, sent men to Creve Coeur and brought away everything that could be used in the erection of the new fort, but the fort itself was not destroyed. In consequence of the desertion of his men he was unable to proceed with the erection of the new one at that time, having with him only three Frenchmen and the two monks, Membre and Ribourdi, after sending two to carry word to La Salle of the deplorable situation of affairs. In the autumn of that year La Salle organized another expedition and set out on his return to the Illinois. But, just before his arrival, the great village had been attacked by the Iroquois and destroyed with great slaughter of the inhabitants. Tonti had been compelled to flee and, just on the eve of his departure, the aged monk Gabriel Ribourdi had been treacherously murdered by a Kickapoo Indian. Tonti went by the Des Plaines, while La Salle approached by the Kankakee, by which mishap they failed to meet. Tonti proceeded north, and, after encountering incredible hardships, finally reached Mackinac.

When La Salle reached the great village of Kaskaskia he was horrified to witness the destruction wrought by the Iroquois and the evidences of their barbarity to the inhabitants. Hoping that Tonti might still be alive, and that he had gone with the fleeing Illinois, he took boat and in an incredibly short time reached the mouth of the Illinois River, but without any success. Arriving at Fort Creve Coeur on the 3d day of December, he found his unfinished barque much in the same condition he had left it, except that the Iroquois had drawn a few nails from its mouldings. Had the tools taken by Tonti to the new location been available, it could have been finished in a month. On a broken plank, however, he discovered in the handwriting of one of his men the words, "Nous sommes tous sauvages ce 15 A ——— 1680." "We are all savages." He supposed the date to have been August, but afterward it was discovered to have been April, a date prior to Tonti's departure. Arriving at the mouth of the river and finding no trace of Tonti, he nailed a letter addressed to him to a tree and returned. Having spent the winter about the St. Joseph's River in making fruitless inquiries concerning Tonti, La Salle again visited the site of the great village in the spring of 1681, and, having received tidings that Tonti had gone north, he proceeded to

Mackinac, where the two wanderers, each having supposed the other to be dead, greeted one another "as if returned from the spirit land."

La Salle then returned to Fort Frontinac and organized his famous expedition which finally reached the mouth of the Mississippi. Reaching Lake Pimiteoui they found Fort Creve Coeur in a good state, and, La Salle leaving orders there, the expedition proceeded on its way. On their return they found the fort nearly destroyed, also the unfinished vessel, and a few blackened timbers only remained. Leaving eight Frenchmen here, La Salle proceeded on his journey to Fort Miami at the mouth of the St. Joseph's River.

Again, on December 30, 1682, he is found at Fort Creve Coeur, this time to withdraw all his men to the new location, Fort St. Louis on Starved Rock. This was the last time La Salle's

eyes rested upon the fort, and little if anything is learned of it afterward. It is barely possible that after the burning of Fort Creve Coeur, La Salle's men may have erected another in its vicinity.

Of the events occurring after La Salle's departure from Fort Creve Coeur for Fort Frontinac, in March, 1680, the accounts appear somewhat conflicting. But within the last half century many documents have come to light which have cleared up some supposed discrepancies. In a recent publication entitled "Chapters from Illinois History," by Edward G. Mason, now deceased, a very exhaustive attempt has been made to reconcile former narratives and to connect the events related by different writers into a chronological account. His narrative has been followed here.

CHAPTER III.

THE MISSIONARIES. PHILIP FRANCIS RENAULT.

It would add interest to this narrative if it could be stated with certainty that the village mentioned by Fathers Marquette and Membre, located on Lake Peoria, had had a continuous existence from that early period until the same was found to be occupied by the French at the middle of the eighteenth century. By the intermingling of the French with the Indians and by their intermarriages the Indian villages gradually lost their distinctive character as such and became more French than Indian. It is more than probable that this was the case at Peoria.

In the year 1699 a company of missionary priests consisting of Fathers Montigny, St. Cosme, Davion and De la Source, with Tonti at their head, made a trip from Michilimackinac, where they had met Father Gravier, formerly of "Cascaschia," to the lower Mississippi to establish missions there. Coasting along the western shore of Lake Michigan, they arrived about October 21st at a point not far from the site of the present City of Chicago. There was then a Jesuit mission at that place located probably a little south of the present city. St. Cosme, in an account of this trip which he afterward wrote, says: after having landed some distance from the place on account of the storm, "We went by land, Mr. De Montigny, Davion and myself, to the house of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers, our people staying with the baggage. We found there Rev. Father Pinet and Rev. Father Buinateau, who had recently come in from the Illinois and were slightly sick. * * * Their house is built on the banks of a small lake, having the lake on one side and a fine large prairie on the other. The Indian village is of over one hundred and fifty cabins, and one league on the river, there is another village almost as large. They are both of the Miamis. Rev. Father Pinet makes it his ordinary residence excepting in the winter, when

the Indians all go hunting and which he goes and spends at the Illinois. We saw no Indians there. They had already started for their hunt."

On the 24th of October, these voyagers commenced making preparations for their journey, and, on account of the lowness of the water in the river, concluded to take only what supplies were absolutely necessary for the voyage, leaving the remainder in charge of a Brother Alexander. On the 29th they started from Chicago and put up for the night about two leagues off in a little river which is then lost in the prairie.

Continuing his narrative, St. Cosme says: "The next day we began the portage which is about three leagues long when the water is low, and only about a quarter of a league in the spring, for you embark on a little lake that empties into a branch of the river of the Illinois, and when the waters are low you have to make a portage in that branch. We made half our portage that day, and we should have made some further progress, when we perceived that a little boy whom we had received from Mr. De Muys, having started on alone, although he had been told to wait, had got lost without any one paying attention to it, all hands being engaged. We were obliged to stop and look for him. All set out. We fired guns, but could not find him. It was a very unfortunate mishap. We were pressed by the season, and the waters being low, we saw well that being obliged to carry our effects and our canoes, it would take us a great while to reach the Illinois. This made us part company. Mr. De Montigny, De Tonte, and Davion continued the portage next day, and I with four other men returned to look for the little boy, and on my way back I met Fathers Pinet and Buinateau, who were going with two Frenchmen and one Indian to the Illinois. We looked for him again all that day without being able to find him. As the next



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day was the feast of All Saints this obliged me to pass the next day in Chikagou with our People. After having heard mass and performed their devotions early we spent all that day, too, in looking for that little boy without being able to get the least trace. It was very difficult to find him in the tall grass, for the whole country is prairie, you see only some clumps of woods. As the grass was high, we durst not set fire to it for fear of burning him. Mr. De Montigny had told me not to stay over a day because the cold was becoming severe. This obliged me to start after getting Brother Alexander to look for him and to take some of the French who were in Chikagou."

He then goes on to give a minute description of his passage of the portage from that river to the Monjolly. (Near Joliet.) Continuing the narrator says:

"On the 11th, after making the little portage, we came to the River Tealike (Kankakee) which is the real river of the Illinois, that which we had descended being only a branch. * * * After having had to carry our baggage for three days and put it all together in the canoe, the river being low and full of rocks, we arrived on the 15th of November at the place *called the Old Fort*. It is a rock which is on the bank of the river about one hundred feet high, where M. De La Salle built a fort which he abandonéd. The Indians having gone to stay about twenty-five leagues lower down, we sailed a league below, where we found two Indian cabins. We were consoled to see one perfectly good Christian woman.

"From Chikagou to the fort they reckoned *thirty leagues*. [From Chicago to Peoria the distance is 160 miles.—Ed.]. Here navigation begins which continues uninterrupted to the Fort Permavevvi, *where the Indians are now*. We arrived there on the 19th of November (four days from the old fort). We found Rev. Father Pinet there, who not being loaded when they started from Chikagou had arrived here six or seven days before us. We also saw there Rev. Father Marays (Marest), a Jesuit. All the Rev. Fathers gave us all possible welcome. Their only regret was to see us start so soon on account of the frosts. We there took a Frenchman, who had spent three years at the Arkansas, and who knows the language a little.

"This Illinois mission seems to me the finest that the Jesuit Fathers have up here. [The writer being a Recollet.—Ed.], for without counting all the children who are baptized there are many grown persons who have abandoned all their

superstitions and live as perfectly good Christians, frequenting their sacraments and are married *in the church*. We had not the consolation of seeing all these good Christians, for they were all dispersed going down the banks of the river to hunt. We saw there only some Indian women married to Frenchmen, who edified us by their modesty and by their assiduity in going several times a day to the chapel to pray. We sang high mass there with deacon and sub-deacon, on the day of the presentation of the Blessed Virgin, and after commending our voyage to her and placing ourselves under her protection, we started from the Illinois.

On the 22d of November we had to break the ice for two or three arpens to get out of the Lake of (Pimiteoui). (1) We were four canoes, Mr. De Tonte's, our two and another (of five), young voyagers who chose to accompany us, partly on account of Mr. De Tonte, who is generally loved by all the voyagers, and partly also to see the country. Rev. Fathers Buiniteau and Pinet (who were Jesuits—Ed.), also joined us for a part of the way, wishing to go and spend the whole winter with the Indians."

Bearing in mind that no Indian had been found at "The Rock," or at the old village of "Cascachia," we are led to conclude that what St. Cosme says about the mission and the Indians was based upon his observations at the village on Lake Peoria, where he first found them.

It is possible that when speaking of the prosperity of this Illinois mission, the narrator had in view the entire extent of the mission from Chicago, where Pinet's summer residence was, to this village, where he had his winter residence, and that his reference was not wholly to that portion of the mission located at Peoria. But it seems that when speaking of the Indians whom he saw, of their going to chapel, of the singing of high mass, of the starting from the Illinois, of the breaking of ice to get out of the lake, and of the persons being baptized *in the church*, he had reference to what he had observed at Peoria. The *voyageurs* continued their journey until they reached the Mississippi River on the 5th of December, after having made about eight (correctly eighty) leagues from the fort of Pimiteoui. If this conclusion is well founded it follows that as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century

(1) In the printed copy this space is blank. I have taken the liberty of inserting the word *Pimiteoui*, because it is the only lake answering the description in the text. In this I am corroborated by the Librarian of the Chicago Historical Library.

there was a permanent village on Lake Peoria, having a chapel and supplied with the ordinances of the church. The exact location of this village does not yet appear, but as we proceed the evidence accumulates that it was not only on Lake Peoria, but that it was near the northern limits of the present city of that name.

One year later the Rev. Jaques Gravier, a Jesuit and successor of Allouez, made a trip down the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to the Gulf. In a letter addressed to Father De Lamberville from the fort of the Mississippi near the Gulf of Mexico, dated February 16, 1701, he says: "On my return from Michilimackinac, I received your letter, which you did the honor to write by the Mississippi addressed to Father Aveneau, who sent it to me at Chikagou, whence I set out on the 8th of September, 1700, to come here. I arrived too late at the *Illinois du Detroit* [a word signifying a strait or narrows.—Ed.], of which Father Marest has charge, to prevent the transmigration of the village of the Kaskaschias, which was too precipitously made, on vague news of the establishment on the Mississippi. I do not believe that the Kaskaschias would thus have separated from the Peouroua (Pešarəa) and their Illinois du Detroit had I arrived sooner. At all events, I came soon enough to unite minds a little and to prevent insult which the Peouroua and the Mouingouena were bent on throwing to the Kaskaschias and French as they embarked. I spoke to all the chiefs in full council, and as they continue to preserve some respect and good will for me, we separated very peaceably. But I augur no good from this separation, which I have always hindered, seeing but too clearly the evil results. God grant that the road from Chikagou to the strait (du Detroit) be not closed, and the whole Illinois mission suffer greatly. I avow to you, Rev. Father, that it rends my heart to see my old flock thus divided and dispersed, and I shall never see it after leaving it, without having some new cause of affliction. The Peouroua, whom I left without a missionary (since Father Marest has followed the Kaskaschias) have promised me that they would *preserve the church* and that they would await my return from the Mississippi, where I told them I went only to assure myself of the truth of all that was said about it. This gave them great pleasure. They promised me that they would leave their village only when I should direct, or the great chief down the river wished them to transport it. I much doubt whether they will keep their word."

"After having marched four days with the

Kaskaschias, I went ahead with Father Marest, whom I left sick at Tamarouha, where Father Pinet discharges peaceably all the functions of the missionary, and Mr. Berger, (a secular priest.—Ed.), who gets along well with us, has care *only of the French*, and this is a great relief for Father Pinet."

This is a very important statement, showing as it does the exact time, manner and cause of the migration of the "Kaskaschias" and their French allies from the old village near "The Rock" to the new location on the Mississippi, afterward the famous Kaskaskia. Gravier met them on their way at the place called Detroit, which had imparted its name to some of the Indians residing thereabouts and which applies well to the "Narrows," above Peoria. Marest had had charge of that portion, but had gone with the Kaskaskias. There was a village at that point in which was a church or chapel which they promised Gravier to preserve and to desert their village only when he or the great chief down the river should direct. Gravier continued his journey south, marching four days with the Kaskaskias, and then going ahead with Marest, whom he left sick at Tamarouha, where Pinet then ministered and where one Berger, a secular priest, had care of the French.

On April 29, 1699, soon after the visit of the St. Cosme party to Lake Peoria, Father Marest wrote a letter to another of the same order in which he describes the village as being one-half league in length, with a chapel at each end, one of which had been recently erected to accommodate the increasing number of converts. This was the year before the separation of the Kaskaskias from the Peorias.

In the summer of 1705 Gravier was again among the Illinois, where he was attacked by an Indian who shot five arrows at him, one of which left its point imbedded in the tendons of his elbow, which afterward resulted in his death, but not until after a visit to Paris and his return to America. Father Mermet, in a letter dated March 2, 1706, gives a minute account of this transaction. Concerning the condition of the affairs of the Illinois, he says: "It is good from this village (Kaskaskia) except that they threaten to leave us at the first word. It is bad as regards both spiritual and temporal matters among the Illinois of Detroit—otherwise the Peorias—where Father Gravier nearly lost his life on two occasions, and he is not yet out of danger." After suffering for three months at that place, but having learned the Indians were hostile to his leaving, Gravier

planned a secret departure at night, but, when about to embark, he was greatly surprised to learn that his house was surrounded by about 200 Indians, who had taken down a portion of his palisade in order to get in. But through the interposition of a friendly chief he was permitted to proceed, and after arriving at Kaskaskia was sent to Mobile, whence he sailed for France.

The Mission House, surrounded by a palisade, may possibly be all that is meant by the word fort in these early narratives.

On November 9, 1712, Father Marest wrote to Father German, another Jesuit, a long account of the missions among the Illinois, in the course of which he says: "I worked with these missionaries (Pinet and Buinetau) and, after their deaths, I alone remained charged with all the labors of the mission until the arrival of Father Mermet. Previously I was in the large village of the Peorias, where Father Gravier, who had returned there for the second time, received a wound which caused his death."

Having planned a journey to Mackinac, in which it would be necessary to go by way of the village of the Peorias, Marest on Friday of Easter week, 1711, set out on foot from Kaskaskia, stopping one night at Cahokia. After several days' travel, during which he endured intense suffering in his feet, he reached the Illinois river, twenty-five leagues below the village of the Peorias. There he dispatched one of his Indians to inform the Frenchman at the village of his sad plight, and after two days was met by them and taken into their canoes.

Up to this time we have heard of no Frenchmen residing at Peoria, and it is a question whether these were such.

In the beginning of October, of the year 1721, Father Charlevoix made a voyage down the Illinois River and found a village on the west bank of Lake Peoria, which he terms a second village of the Illinois, the first having been found at The Rock, but his estimate of distances and the course of streams is so very unreliable as to render its exact location impossible. His description of the surrounding scenery, however, corresponds quite well with that at the Old French Village of Peoria. The most important statements made by him are that the village was called Pimiteoui, the same name the lake had borne from the time of La Salle; that the Peorias were then at war with neighboring tribes, and that he found there four French Canadians apparently living with the Indians. If there had been more he would have certainly mentioned them, for he was sorely in

need of their assistance. There the chief of the village invited him to a conference at a house where one of the missionaries had lodged some years before, and where probably they used to hold council. This account was written on the spot, at Pimiteoui. Nothing is said about a church or a fort or the number or character of the inhabitants.

It is a matter of history that during the next year, 1722, the Peorias, being harrassed on all sides by their enemies, took their departure from the Illinois country and followed the Kaskaskias. We therefore hear nothing further of the mission at Peoria.

There is another item of evidence, however, coming from an entirely different source, which goes to show the existence of a village at Peoria as early as 1723. The French having established a government in Louisiana, to which province the Illinois country had been attached, M. de Boishriant had been appointed First Lieutenant of the King in the province of Louisiana and commandant of Illinois, who, with M. de Laloir des Ursins, Principal Director of the Company of the Indies, constituted the council. Philip Francis Renault, Director General of the mines of the Company, who had formerly been a banker in Paris, reached Fort Chartres in 1719, bringing with him 250 miners and soldiers and a large number of slaves from San Domingo to operate the mines. Renault obtained several grants from the company, among which was one located at or near Peoria. The grant is couched in the following language:

"Year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, June 14th, granted M. Renault in freehold (en franc aleu), in order to make his establishment upon the mines:

"A league and a half of ground in front upon the little Maramaig and in the River Maramaig at the place of the first fork which leads to the cabins called the cabanage de Renaudiere, with a depth of six leagues, the river making the middle point of the compass and the small stream being perpendicular as far as the place where the Sieur Renault has his furnaces, and thence straight to the place called the great mine.

"One league in front at Pimiteau on the River Illinois facing the East and adjoining to the lake bearing the name of the village, and on the other side to the banks opposite the village for a half league above it with a depth of five leagues, the point of the compass following the Illinois River down the same upon one side and ascending by the River of Arcary (d'Arescy, elsewhere called

des Arcoury.—Ed.), which forms the middle through the rest of the depth.”

This grant goes to show that at that time, June 14, 1723, there was a village located on Lake Pimiteau, or Lake Peoria, the precise location of which is not definitely stated. The heirs of Renault have, from time to time, set up a claim to the land so granted at Lake Peoria, and it is possible they have not yet wholly abandoned the same. Their last claim is that it embraces a tract lying on both sides of the Kickapoo Creek at its mouth, extending up the river, as far as the wagon road bridge at Bridge Street, and following

the creek as its middle line for a distance of five leagues, or fifteen miles, by one league, or three miles, in width. The description, however, is of such an uncertain nature it does not seem possible to locate it with any degree of accuracy.

From that date until the year 1765, the history of Peoria is a blank, but the fact of there being a prosperous village at Peoria, which had grown up within the space of forty years, affords sufficient evidence that within that period, and probably very soon after the Renault grant, the French Village had taken the place of that which had theretofore been mostly made up of Indians.

CHAPTER IV.

OLD PEORIAS FORT AND VILLAGE.

It is a well-established fact that at the time of the cession of the Illinois country by France to Great Britain (1763) there was a French village situated on the west bank of Lake Peoria about one and one-half miles above its outlet. The site of this village as fixed by tradition and by the relics there found, as well as by the government surveys, was in the vicinity of the foot of Caroline Street, and extended probably to and for some distance up the ravine coming from Springdale Cemetery familiarly known as Birket's Hollow. It contained a fort, and the place was known afterward as the "Old Peorias Fort and Village."

At what time or by whom this "Old Fort" was erected does not clearly appear. Governor Reynolds, in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," says that it was the same as that erected by La Salle, and that "the site at Creve Coeur has been uniformly recognized by the old French inhabitants as the 'Old Fort' ever since that day down to the present time." This statement cannot, however, be accepted as undoubtedly correct, for not only do Hennepin's maps locate Fort Creve Coeur on the easterly side of the river, but the location of "Old Peoria" does not correspond in other respects with that of Creve Coeur as given by other contemporaries of La Salle.

It is true that La Salle located Fort Creve Coeur a half league from the Indian Village or camp, and if the fort had from his time subsequently been occupied, it would have been quite natural for a French village to have grown up in its immediate vicinity. Whether, therefore, the landing of La Salle, where he found the Indian village, was at the Narrows (called by the French "au Detroit") or at the foot of the lake (called by them Au Pied or Opa), the location of the Old Fort or Village corresponds in distance with that given of Fort Creve Coeur from the same

place, one-half a league. It is more probable, however, that this fort was erected by the French subsequently to the destruction of Fort Creve Coeur.

Governor Reynolds further says: "The Traders—their voyageurs, and others in their employment, occupied this post, more or less, ever since its first establishment. As it has been said, the Indian trade of that section of the country was better than at any other point. This made it to the interest of the traders to occupy the place.

"Peoria never, in ancient times, was as large a village as either Kaskaskia or Cahokia, but it is more ancient than either of them. La Salle, when he first saw the country, was charmed with the beauty of the place and established a fort there. He also knew the resources of the country arising from the Indian trade, which was another, and perhaps a greater, inducement to erect his grand depot here for the Indian trade than for any other consideration.

"In the first settlement of the country, the missionaries settled at this post, and had their flocks of the young natives around them. Peoria can boast of a higher antiquity than any other town in Illinois, and about the same date with St. Josephs, Green Bay, Mackinaw and Detroit.

"The French cultivated some ground, more or less, at Peoria, for more than one hundred years past. They cultivated at the old village, to some extent, and at the new one since the year 1778, when it was commenced by Maillet. It will be seen by the report of the United States officers, sustained by positive proof, that one Antoine St. Francois had a family in Peoria in the year 1765, and cultivated a field of corn adjacent to the village.

"Other inhabitants also resided there at the same time and long before. It is true, most of

the citizens were Indian traders and those living on the trade; but this trade required support by men and provisions which were both furnished, to some extent, by the settlers of Peoria."

Mr. E. G. Mason, in "Chapters from Illinois History," relates that Fort Creve Coeur was almost wholly destroyed while La Salle was absent on his expedition to the Mississippi in 1682. On his return he left there eight Frenchmen. In December of the same year he returned and directed Tonti's command to break camp and to follow him to the new location (Fort St. Louis). It appears, therefore, that Tonti had a command here during the latter part of 1682. Did they rebuild the fort or did they erect a new one? One Baron La Honton ascended the river in 1689, and in 1703 published an account of his trip, accompanied with a map on which Fort Creve Coeur (where he says he met Tonti) is located on the west side of the river. Mr. Mason discredits the account for two reasons, *first*, Fort Creve Coeur was on the east side of the river, *secondly*, Tonti is shown to have been elsewhere at the time. But, as already seen, St. Cosme's party in 1700 found a fort here, which they called *Permavevvi*. Tonti was with them and they remained there several days. May this not have been the fort erected by Tonti himself under authority from La Salle, and the same of which Governor Reynolds speaks?

The importance of Peoria as a military or trading post is further proved by a certain provision in the famous treaty of Greenville. Although the Indians had co-operated with the British forces during the Revolutionary war, they did not cease hostilities with the treaty of peace of 1783, but continued their warfare for a period of eleven years thereafter. They were then disastrously defeated by General Anthony Wayne, in the battle of Maumee. This defeat was followed by a great peace conference held at Greenville from the 16th day of June until the 10th day of August, 1795, which resulted in a treaty of peace whereby the boundaries between the Indians and the United States were fixed by a line running through the State of Ohio. Within the territory reserved by the Indians there were sixteen posts or pieces of land ceded to the United States, among which were the following: The post at Detroit and certain lands attached thereto; the post of Michilimackinac with all the land on the island and certain others on the main land, together with the Island de Bois Blanc; one piece of land six miles square at the mouth of the Chicago River, emptying into the southwest

end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood; one piece twelve miles square at or near the mouth of the Illinois River, and one piece six miles square at *old Peorias fort and village*, near the south end of the Illinois Lake, on the said Illinois River. And it was further provided that the said Indian tribes would allow to the people of the United States a free passage by land and water, as one or the other should be found convenient, through their country along the chain of posts thereinbefore mentioned, that is to say, from the commencement thereof, etc. * * * Again, from the mouth of Chicago River to the commencement of the portage, between that river and the Illinois and down the Illinois River to the Mississippi. The purpose of the said grant of said chain of posts is expressed to be a desire on the part of the Indians to provide for the accommodation of the people of the United States, and for that convenient intercourse which should be beneficial to both parties.

The "Old Peorias Fort and Village" are here officially recognized as the land mark of the township of land surrounding the same, ceded to the United States as one of a chain of trading posts extending from Detroit by way of Michilimackinac and Chicago to the mouth of the Illinois River.

Peoria, although a small village, had its part in the stirring times of the Revolutionary war. It must be remembered that from the time of the treaty of Paris (1763) until the year 1803 the country west of the Mississippi now included within the state of Missouri was a Spanish possession called Louisiana. It therefore happened that when Spain and England were at war with each other the Mississippi River formed the boundary between the hostile countries.

Two expeditions from Cahokia to St. Joseph, now in the state of Michigan, in both of which that place fell into the hands of the attacking party, are mentioned as having taken place in the years 1777 and 1778, in the latter of which Jean Baptiste Maillet, with a company of adventurers, is said to have taken a prominent part. The latest account of this expedition is that of E. G. Mason, in "Chapters of Illinois History," where he says that "In the summer of 1778 one Paulette Meillet, a Canadian Frenchman, residing near the site of Peoria, of which he was the founder, resolved to undertake the task of obtaining satisfaction. He led a force of 300 French and Indians from his place of residence, probably by the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers, to St. Joseph," etc. This account follows that of Governor



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Reynolds. But the founder of the (new) village was *Jean Baptiste Maillet*, and not *Paulette*; the head of the expedition was named in the *Western Annals* (App. 697) *Paulette Maize*, and it was organized at Cahokia and not at Peoria. It is there stated that some of the members of the most ancient and respectable families in Cahokia were in this expedition. The first expedition having set out from Cahokia, where its leader, Tom Brady, lived, it would seem the second (if there was one) was but a sequel to it. It is there shown that the whole story as related by Governor Reynolds had been derived from one Boismenu, a native of Cahokia, which he had received from his father and other citizens of Cahokia. In this narrative nothing is said about *Paulette Maillet*, of Peoria.

The date of these alleged expeditions as well as Maillet's participation therein is seriously questioned by others. It is certain, however, that in the year 1780 an expedition of that character did take place from Cahokia and St. Louis, which is claimed by some to have been the true date of the latter of those already mentioned. There is nothing but an uncertain tradition that Maillet had any part in it, but it is very certain that he was about that time the commander of a company of militia at Peoria. It is not even certain that this expedition came by way of Peoria.

It will be borne in mind that prior to its conquest by General George Rogers Clarke, the country of the Illinois was in possession of the British, and that the inhabitants of the French villages were favorable to that nation rather than to the Americans. It was not until they had been informed that France had taken sides with America that they consented to take the oath of allegiance to Virginia. The militia of the newly acquired territory was not organized until after the advent of the Commandant John Todd in 1779. It cannot therefore be supposed that Maillet had a company of militia under his command prior to that time.

It is related by Edward G. Mason that "Clark's force was not sufficient to guard the whole of the conquered territory and hence a large part of the Illinois region was still open to raids from the enemy. Major De Peyster was the British Commandant at Mackinac. Under his orders an invading expedition was sent in the summer of 1779 to attack the trading post of Le Pe, which was situated within the present limits of Peoria, Illinois. It had been an important fur-trading station under the French regime and it was still maintained by traders of that race who were

friendly to the Americans and rejoiced in Clark's conquest. They had built a stockade which De Peyster feared might be of advantage to the Virginia troops in case they moved further northward, and therefore wished to destroy. The commander of the expedition was Charles Gautier Verville, a Canadian in the British service, who was employed during the Revolution in recruiting Indian allies for the British in the Northwest. His soldiers were almost entirely Indians from various tribes. He undoubtedly came from Mackinac along the west coast of Lake Michigan, and by the lovely little Chicago River and the portage to the Des Plaines River, and thence down the Illinois. Many times this route had been followed by parties of Indians and the Frenchmen in the early days of the Northwest, but this is the first time it appears in Revolutionary history. De Verville's approach was so stealthy and so sudden that the startled French traders had no time to prepare a defense, and their stockade was taken and burned. But fear of retribution from Clark and his "long-knives" led De Verville to beat a hasty retreat, and he apparently returned as he came by the site of Chicago across which trooped these native allies of Great Britain in their war paint adorned with the spoils of Le Pe."

This is the only place yet seen where this expedition is mentioned and the only place where Peoria is called Le Pe, although frequently called Opa. It will be observed that the French were friendly to the Americans and that they had built a stockade there which Verville destroyed. If as related by Matson and Patrick Kennedy the "Old Fort" had been destroyed as early as 1773, this must have been the one erected at the new village, and it must have been erected at the very beginning of its settlement. This renders the statement of Hypolite Maillet (*infra*) plausible that he had been born in a fort at the new village, and accounts for its non-existence at the time the village was afterward destroyed by Captain Craig.

About that time the authorities in command adopted the questionable policy of withdrawing all their forces from the Illinois country and of concentrating them at Fort Jefferson, near the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers on the south side of the latter. In consequence of this action the villages were left without adequate protection. It was probably owing to that circumstance that the village of Peoria was in 1781 entirely deserted for a time, but its inhabitants not long afterward returned to their former homes.

The loyalty of the French inhabitants to the

government of the United States has sometimes been questioned, but this charge has not been sustained. While occupying a post on the extreme frontier, where any act of hostility to the Indians would have resulted in almost certain death, it became them to maintain toward the latter a peaceable attitude, which they could do without compromising their character as loyal citizens.

When the French sovereignty yielded to that of Great Britain, those of them who remained and took the oath of allegiance to Great Britain became the subjects of that realm, and when the sovereignty of Great Britain was superseded by that of Virginia, those who remained became citizens of that State and afterward of the United States. The New Village of Peoria had scarcely obtained a foot-hold at the foot of the Lake when these exciting events took place, but we shall see that those of the new village maintained their loyalty so long as the village had an existence.

The village having been burned and all its inhabitants carried away captive in the year 1812, the means of acquiring accurate information as to its population and the extent of its trade are very meager. It is conceded on every hand, except by those interested in belittling its importance, that it had quite a large population, that they carried on an extensive trade and had a large quantity of land in cultivation, not only adjoining the village but as far distant as the Kickapoo bottoms.

In the year 1882 there was published an historical work entitled "The Pioneers of Illinois," by N. Matson, of Princeton, Illinois, who in his preface claims to have visited the descendants of the early French pioneers, then living in the American Bottom, and to have heard their stories of past events which had come down through the third and fourth generations. He states many of the incidents narrated had been obtained from persons who had figured in them, and that every statement not well authenticated had been excluded. From this work the following extracts are made, showing at least what tradition says in regard to the village and its inhabitants:

"According to the statement of Antoine Des Champs, Thomas Forsyth, and others, who had long been residents of Peoria previous to its destruction in 1812, we infer that the town contained a large population. It formed a connecting link between the settlements on the Mississippi and Canada, and being situated in the midst of an Indian country caused it to be a fine place for the fur trade. The town was built along the beach of the lake, and to each house was attached an outlet for a garden, which ex-

tended back on the prairie. The houses were all constructed of wood, one story high, with porches on two sides, and located in a garden surrounded with fruit and flowers. Some of the dwellings were built of hewed timbers set upright, and the space between the posts filled in with stones and mortar, while others were built of hewed logs notched together after the style of a pioneer's cabin. The floors were laid with puncheons, and the chimney built with sticks and mud."

"When Colonel Clark took possession of Illinois in 1778 he sent three soldiers, accompanied by two Frenchmen, in a canoe to Peoria to notify the people that they were no longer under British rule, but citizens of the United States. Among these soldiers was a man named Nicholas Smith, a resident of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and whose son, Joseph Smith [Dad Joe—Ed.], was among the first American settlers of Peoria. Through this channel we have an account of Peoria as it appeared a century ago, and it agrees well with other traditional accounts."

"Mr. Smith said Peoria, at the time of his visit, was a large town, built along the beach of the lake, with narrow, unpaved streets, and houses constructed of wood. Back of the town were gardens, stockyards, barns, etc., and among these was a wine-press, with a large cellar or underground vault for storing wine. There was a church with a large wooden cross raised above the roof, and with gilt lettering over the door. There was an unoccupied fort on the bank of the lake, and close by it a wind-mill for grinding grain. The town contained six stores, or places of trade, all of which were well filled with goods for the Indian market. The inhabitants consisted of French, half-breeds and Indians, not one of whom could understand or speak English." [This was one year before Verville's attack upon the village and the destruction of the fort.—Ed.]

"Among the inhabitants of Peoria were merchants or traders who made annual trips to Canada in canoes, carrying thither pelts and furs and loaded back with goods for the Indian market. They were blacksmiths, wagonmakers, carpenters, shoemakers, etc., and most of the implements used in farming were of home manufacture. Although isolated from the civilized world, and surrounded by savages, their standard of morality was high; theft, robbery or murder were seldom heard of. They were a gay, happy people, having many social parties, wine suppers, balls and public festivals. They lived in harmony with the Indians, who were their neighbors and friends,

adopting in part their customs, and in trade with them accumulated most of their wealth."

"The dress of both men and women was very plain, made of coarse material, and the style of their wardrobe was partly European and partly Indian. The men seldom wore a hat, cap or coat, their heads being covered with a cotton handkerchief, folded on the crown like a night-cap or an Arabian turban. Instead of a coat they wore a loose blanket garment called capote, with a cap of the same material hanging down at the back of the neck, which could be drawn over the head as a protection from rain or cold. The women wore loose dresses, made mostly of coarse material their heads covered with a hood or blanket, and their long hair hanging down their back like an Indian squaw. But these women were noted for sprightliness in conversation, with grace and elegance of manners, and notwithstanding the plainness of their dress many of them were not lacking in personal charm."

If the passages just quoted apply to Peoria at the time it was visited by Nicholas Smith, immediately after the conquest by General Clark, they describe "Old Peoria" and not the new, for the new village at that time had no existence. They, however, accord well with other established facts.

Joseph Smith (otherwise called Dad Joe) was one of the first county commissioners of Peoria County and resided in what is now Tazewell County. His father, Nicholas Smith, is said to have been a Kentuckian, but it must be observed that in those days Kentuckians were not very numerous. Probably he became a Kentuckian afterward. He became a large dealer in lands granted by the government to those who had been heads of families or had improvements on lands prior to 1783.

The description of the manners and customs of the people is very similar to what we read of them in other accounts of the inhabitants of the lower villages, and may have had the same origin, but, inasmuch as they were all of the same stock of people, their habits were in every respect similar and a description of the habits of the people of one village would apply equally well to all. It is more than probable they had a church or chapel, however rude or primitive it might have been, for that was a usual accompaniment of all French villages, and as wine was the common beverage of the people and wild grapes were abundant there would be nothing strange in their having a wine-press. We find little reference to wind-mills in the early days in Illinois, and the

reference to one here might possibly be a mistake for the horse-mill which is known to have had an existence near the "Old Fort."

The same author relates that after the abandonment of the "Old Village" by the French it was occupied for many years by the Indians, until the houses rotted down, but the remains of the old chapel could be seen for many years after the dwellings had disappeared. He also relates that a fort was built at the new village, consisting of two block-houses surrounded by earthworks and palisades, with an open gateway toward the south next to the river, but it was only intended as a place of retreat in case of trouble with the Indians. For some unexplained reason he attributes the building of the new village to *Robert* instead of Jean B. Maillet, the real founder, and says that this fort at the new village was never occupied, except a short time by Robert Maillet, who used one of the block-houses for a dwelling and the other for the sale of goods. Hypolite Maillet, the son of Jean Baptiste Maillet, about the year 1820, when called as a witness to prove up the claim of Thomas Forsyth to two certain lots in Peoria, which had formerly been owned by his father, testified that he had always understood that he was born in a stockade situated on one of said lots. As he was then forty-two years of age the date of his birth must have been about the same year as that of the founding of the new village. As it is shown that his father also lived at and cultivated land near the old fort, it is barely possible that his birthplace may have been at the latter. No mention is made of a fort at the new village at the time of its destruction by Captain Craig.

The same author says the stockades of the "Old Fort" had been burned down as early as August, 1779, when one Pat. Kennedy with a company of adventures from Kaskaskia visited the place, but the block-houses were then standing.

There is in the State Historical Library a volume entitled "Mr. Patrick Kennedy's Journal of an expedition undertaken by himself and several Couriers de Bois in the year 1773, from Kaskaskia Village in the Illinois country to the Head Waters of the Illinois River," in which under date of August 7 occurs this entry: "The morning being very foggy and the river overgrown with weeds along its sides, we could make but little way. About twelve o'clock we got to the 'Old Peorias Fort' and village on the western shore of the river and at the southern end of a lake called Illinois Lake, which is nineteen miles and a half in length and three miles in breadth.

It has no rocks, shoals or perceivable current. We found the stockades of this Peorias Fort destroyed by fire, but the houses standing. The summit on which the fort stood commands a fine prospect of the country to the eastward and up the lake to the point where the river comes in at the north end." He then gives a description of the topographical features of the place, in which he makes the strange statement that on the eastern side of the lake about the middle of it the chain of rocks that extends from the back of the Kaskaskia to Cahokia Plaza, the mouth of the Illinois River terminates. Such wild statements as this occurring throughout the book greatly impair its historical value. But there seems to be no good reason to doubt his statement of the condition in which he found the "Old Fort Peorias."

The weight of probability seems to be that the "Old Fort" had been partially destroyed as early as 1773; that soon thereafter in anticipation of a change of location of the village a new

fort had been erected at the foot of the lake; that the old village was gradually abandoned, leaving the buildings to be occupied by the Indians until they rotted down; that Jean Baptiste Maillet took up his residence at the new fort, within the precincts of which his son Hypolite was born in the year 1778 or 1779; that it was soon afterward attacked by Verville and destroyed; that about 1781 the village was deserted by its inhabitants, who did not return until peace had been declared; that they rebuilt their village, all the inhabitants of the "Old Village" having come there to live, but that they never rebuilt their fort, it being their best policy to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, and the rebuilding of the fort might have been construed into an act of hostility toward them. It is a difficult task to undertake to reconcile these apparently conflicting accounts, but the foregoing seems to be a reasonable deduction from the different narratives.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—EXPEDITION OF CAPTAIN LEVERING—VISIT TO GOMO—CONFERENCE WITH CHIEFS AT PEORIA—1811.

Governor Edwards had not long been in office, as Governor of the Illinois Territory, before the ominous clouds of an Indian war began to loom up in the distance. Benjamin Howard was the Governor of the territory of Upper Louisiana, later Missouri.

On the night of the 19th of June, 1810, a most daring murder had been committed by some Indians within the Territory of Louisiana near Portage de Sioux, which led to a great deal of trouble. The Indians, having stolen some horses in that vicinity, were pursued by a party of white men, who, failing to capture them the first day, bivouacked for the night. About two o'clock in the morning, while quietly sleeping around their camp-fire, they were fired upon by the Indians and four of their number, namely, C. Gooch, Abraham Patten, W. T. Cole and Sarshall Brown, were instantly killed. Two others escaped to the settlements and reported the massacre. The proof being clear that the murder had been committed by the Pottawatamies of Illinois, a requisition was made by Governor Howard upon Governor Edwards to deliver them up to the authorities of Louisiana for punishment. The demand specifically named, as one of the murderers, an Indian named Cat Fish, who, it was alleged, resided within the Illinois Territory, and the same was accompanied by a note from Colonel William Clark, United States agent for Indian affairs in Louisiana, a brother of General George Rogers Clark, and afterward governor of the territory. In that note Colonel Clark said that Gomo, a Pottawatamie chief residing near Peoria, in a council with him at St. Louis had said that two of his nation, named O-ki-che-go-mis and Ne-skad-na-mis, had belonged to the party of murderers; that they were attached to a band of

Pottawatamies who were under the influence of the prophet, and resided on the Wabash.

Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees, was then at the height of his power, and this Indian, called the Prophet, was his brother. At that time he was roaming the country, visiting tribe after tribe in his endeavors to incite a general Indian uprising against the whites.

In the summer of 1811 great alarm began to prevail among the settlers and many on the frontiers began to quit their farms and to seek safety in the more populous settlements. Governor Edwards reported to the War Department at Washington the serious aspect of affairs together with an account of the depredations being committed by the Indians, such as the killing of one young man named Cox, the taking prisoner of his sister, and her recapture by excited citizens, the stealing of horses and the plundering of the people of other property.

On June 30th of that year he reported having received circumstantial accounts of certain horses that were said to have been stolen by a party of Pottawatamie Indians settled near Peoria, under the chief named Main Pock, or Man Shot. These, he says, are the same Indians who committed the depredations which he had reported the preceding summer. He also reported that he had ordered out a few militia to make discoveries and to resist the stragglers. He had also dispatched a spy and was taking every means in his power to ascertain what Indians they were who committed the outrages on the Cox family and property. ⁽¹⁾

Instead of inciting the settlers to assume a hostile attitude toward the Indians, it seems to

(1.) Edward's History of Illinois, pp. 285.

have been the policy of both Governor Edwards and Governor Howard to cultivate the most friendly relations with as many of the Indian tribes as possible. A small force of militia who occupied a block-house or small fort near the mouth of the Illinois River, having imprudently fired upon a company of Sacs, accompanied by a Frenchman, this circumstance called forth a protest from Governor Howard to Governor Edwards, because the Sacs were then on friendly terms with the whites in his territory. An explanation from the officer in charge, William Whitesides, seems to have settled the matter, but the incident shows how careful the authorities were not to provoke the Indians into hostilities.

On the 24th of July, 1811, Captain Samuel Levering was commissioned by Governor Edwards to proceed to the tribes on the Illinois River to demand of them the authors of the murder of the Cole party, as well as of the thefts of property. To accomplish this purpose he, on the 25th of July, 1811, dispatched a boat to Peoria under command of Levering with a crew consisting of Captain Herbert, Henry Swearingen, N. Rector, a Frenchman who passed for an interpreter, but who was in reality a spy, a Pottawatamie named Wish-ha and eight oarsmen named Pierre St. John, Pierre Laparche, Joseph Trottier, Francis Pencenneau, Louis Bavanò, Thomas Hall (alias Woods), Pierre Voedre and Joseph Grammasson, each of whom was armed with a gun. Stopping at Portage de Sioux, they learned of the incident of the firing upon the party of Sacs in the river. Nothing of importance however, occurred until they arrived at Peoria on the 3d day of August, when they met Mr. Thomas Forsyth, the Indian agent, who informed Captain Levering that he had delivered to Gomo a letter from Governor Clark in relation to the murderers, and that Gomo had replied as though he was disposed to surrender the offenders, but that his will was ineffectual against the majority.

On the next day Jaques Mette, also a resident of Peoria, informed Captain Levering that one of the Indians who had committed a murder at Shoal creek was a Pottawatamie, who at that time was at a village on Yellow creek about ninety miles from Peoria, that another was at Patourt or White Pigeon (now in the state of Michigan) about twelve miles on the road from St. Joseph to Detroit, and that one of the party that murdered Cox was twelve or fifteen miles further on toward Detroit. From this statement it will be seen that the Indians were no less adroit in hiding criminals in the wilderness than

some of the same profession are in hiding them in the great cities at the present day. From Peoria they sent a Mr. Fournier, whose name here appears for the first time, to Gomo's village to apprise him of the arrival of Captain Levering with a letter to him from Governor Edwards. Gomo had already learned of Captain Levering's arrival, from an Indian who had gone in advance of Fournier, and had informed Gomo that the party consisted of fifty men. On account of their supposed large number Gomo, notwithstanding Fournier's representations to the contrary, refused to come to meet Captain Levering without an escort of fourteen of his own warriors.

On the morning of August 5th a United States flag was seen at Gomo's lodge, a quarter of a mile above Peoria on the lake, he having arrived during the night. On receiving a message he came to the quarters of Captain Levering, who delivered to him the letter from Governor Edwards. He replied that he would immediately return to his village and on the following morning would prepare his young men and send them to call the chiefs to a council, giving at the same time the names of the following Pottawatamie chiefs: Nang-ke-sapt or Fire Medals, at Elkhart, near Fort Wayne; Topennyboy, on the River St. Joseph; Mo-quan-go, on the Qui-qui-que (Kankakee) River; Wi-ne-mauge, or Cat Fish, on the Wabash River. He said that Mar-pock (Main Pock) and his principal chiefs had gone to Detroit and probably would not return until the fall. The chiefs of the towns on Fox River resided at Milwaukee; Little Chief, on River Au Sable or Sand River; Maseno, or Gomo, about seven leagues above Peoria; and Black Bird, chief of the Ottawas, on the River Au Sable. Gomo declared his willingness to do all in his power to render justice and to satisfy the Americans.

After parleying amongst themselves for some time as to the proper method of pursuing their mission, the party of Levering came to no definite conclusion. On the next day they proceeded up the river and arrived at an Indian village about seven leagues from Peoria. Here their oarsmen refused longer to work, saying they were not hired to work at night—it being then about dark. Captain Levering then engaged two Indians to take him and Mr. Fournier in a canoe about four miles higher up the river to a creek (doubtless the Senachewine), from which place they were conducted, through a moist and thick-bottom, to Gomo's village, where they arrived about eleven o'clock at night, and disturbed the



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great chief and the other Indians in their slumbers. The village may have occupied the same site as that of Senachewine, located on the north bank of the Senachewine not far from where the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad crosses it. The visitors were invited into the lodge—a bark building twenty-five by fifty feet inside, tenanted about thirty persons. There were scaffolds, from six to seven feet long, six feet wide and five feet high extending all around the building, on which the Indians sat and slept—stretching themselves from the siding to the center. Captain Levering and Mr. Fournier were invited to mount those next to the ones occupied by Gomo and his family. Although it was so very late, yet Gomo's wife hastened to bring in a dish of green corn for their supper, and while they were eating Gomo smoked his pipe. The men generally left their sleeping places, squatted around two fires in the center of the building, and out of respect to the strangers all engaged in "the solemnity of profound smoking."

On the next day, accompanied by Gomo and another chief, they returned to Peoria, where the two chiefs, Gomo and Levering had a long conference, Levering adroitly managing to prolong the interview in order to give more time for the other chiefs to arrive. During the delay which followed, Captain Levering delivered two commissions—one to Thomas Forsyth as justice of the peace for the town of Peoria, and the other to John Baptiste Depond, as captain of militia for the same place—both of whom took the oath of office.

At length, on the 15th of August, the chiefs began to arrive. Miche Pah-ka-en-na, chief of the Kickapoos, on that day called upon Captain Levering and expressed much friendship. On the same day Gomo, Little Chief and others also called. Little Chief said that he had come to hear the words of his father (Governor Edwards) and he hoped that they would be all told to them as they were written. Forsyth, who was to be the interpreter, took offense at this remark, and replied with much warmth that if they apprehended any deficiency they must get another interpreter.

Little Chief was a talkative fellow and somewhat inclined to sarcasm, and withal quite jealous of the forms of etiquette due to his exalted station. Seeing no provisions made by the Government of the United States for the entertainment of the chiefs, he said to Captain Levering that if the representatives of his nation had come to his (Little Chief's) village he would have fur-

nished them with a cabin and plenty to eat, and as he had come to hear the words of his father he wished to know where he should lodge. Captain Levering replied that the white men were aggrieved and had sent him to talk with the Indians; that he was a sojourner and a stranger among them, but as he had invited them to Peoria he would furnish them a house, although being in a strange place and unprovided he could not give them the kind and quality of provisions equal to his wishes. The result was that Little Chief committed a deliberate insult to the American flag (one of which had been given him by Captain Heald, at Chicago, to carry with him to St. Louis) by hanging it on the fence with the Union down. Captain Levering thereupon addressed a letter to the chief, complaining of this insult to his government and telling them that they must turn their flag and have it placed properly, or he would immediately leave without delivering "our father's great talk." The next morning the flag was seen "Union up."

On the 16th of August, being informed that the Indians were on their way to the room where the council was to be held, Captain Levering invited the inhabitants of Peoria to attend. Then in company with Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Rector, Mr. Swearingen and Captain Herbert he repaired to the council, which he opened with the following address:

*"Brothers, Chiefs, Warriors—*The weather is cloudy. In the region south and west of this you will see none moving—all having drawn toward their cabins in apprehension of a storm. But our father who presides over the tribes between the Mississippi and the Wabash, being a good man, has sent me to invite you under his shelter to smoke a pipe in profound meditation—having our ears open to the voice of the Great Spirit, and our hearts disposed to obey his dictates—to see whether all may not subside, be calm, fair and cheerful. But first let us smoke a pipe and then attend to the talk of our father."

The conference then proceeded with all the deliberation and dignity which has recently characterized the proceedings of the meetings of the peace commission at Paris. Captain Levering first presented Governor Edwards' letter addressed "To the Chief and Warriors of the tribes of Pottawatamies residing on the Illinois River and its waters in the Territory of Illinois." This remarkable document consisted of eighteen distinct paragraphs, each one commencing with the words, "My Children," and was signed "Your Affectionate Father, *Ninian Edwards.*"

On account of its great length very short extracts from this letter must serve to give an idea of the whole. It commences as follows:

"My Children, you are now met together, by my desire, on a very important occasion. You are now to be asked to do an act of justice. Should you refuse, it may once more involve the red and white brethren in all the horrors of a bloody war. On the other hand, if you should perform what justice itself calls for, it will brighten the chain of friendship, which has for a long time united the red people with their white brethren of the United States."

He then tells them that our Great Father, the President, had faithfully kept all treaties with them; that he had endeavored to make his red and white children live as one great family, loving and obliging one another, and had always forbidden his white children to do any harm to their red brethren.

He then tells them of a number of depredations upon the property of the white settlers and the murders they had committed, for which he demands satisfaction; and concludes as follows: "My children, the blood of those innocent men who have been wounded and murdered cries aloud to the Great Spirit for vengeance. The hearts of their relations and brethren bleed with sorrow. The fire of revenge flames in their hearts and they thirst for blood." * * * *

"My Children, now open your ears to hear my words, and let them sink deep into your hearts. If you wish for peace with us you must do us justice. If you disapprove those murders and other outrages that have been committed, you must deliver up the offenders, for if you harbor among you such deadly enemies to us you cannot be our friends, and you ought not to expect our friendship." * * * * *

"My Children, your Great Father, the President of the United States, has nothing to fear from wars, but he wishes to be at peace with you because he loves you and wishes to make you happy. You ought to try to merit his kindness and avoid his resentment." * * * * *

"My Children, let justice be done; let all cause of quarrel be removed and let us live like brothers."

After the reading of this letter the council adjourned until the following day, at which time Gomo made his reply on behalf of the Pottawatamies. We have not been informed whether this was an extempore effort on his part or whether it had previously been reduced to writing by some interpreter or amanuensis. We have it, however,

in good English, and it is a no less remarkable document than the letter of the governor.

After a very appropriate exordium he proceeds as follows:

"You see the color of our skin. The Great Spirit, when he made and disposed of man, placed the red skins in this land, and those who wear hats on the other side of the big waters. When the Great Spirit placed us on this ground we knew of nothing but what was furnished to us by nature; we made use of stone axes, stone knives and earthen vessels, and clothed ourselves from the skins of the beasts of the forest. Yet we were contented. When the French first made large canoes they crossed the wide waters to this country, and on first seeing the red people they were rejoiced. They told us that we must consider ourselves as children of the French, and they would be our Father; the country was a good one, and they would exchange goods for skins. Formerly we all lived in one large village. In that village was only one chief, but since our intercourse with the whites, there are almost as many chiefs as we have young men." * * * * *

"If we are fools the whites are the cause of it. From the commencement of their wars (French and English) they used many persuasions with the Indians; they made them presents of merchandise in order to get them to join and assist in their battles—since which time there have always been fights among us, and the whites are blamable for it."

When the old chief had become thoroughly warmed up by a long recital of the grievances suffered by the Indians he continued as follows:

"Now listen to me well in what I have to say to you. The red skins have delivered up their offenders. Some time ago one of our young men was drunk at St. Louis and was killed by an American. At another time some persons stole a horse near Cahokia; the citizens of the village followed the trail, met an innocent Kickapoo and killed him. Last fall, on the other side, and not far from Fort Wayne, a Wyandotte Indian set fire to a prairie; a settler came out and inquired of him how he came to set it on fire; the Indian answered that he was hunting; the settler struck the Indian and continued to beat him till they were parted, when another settler shot the Indian. This summer a Chippeway Indian at Detroit was looking at a gun; it went off accidentally and shot an American. The Chippeway was demanded, delivered up and executed. Is this the way that General Wayne exhibits his charity to the

red skins? Whenever an instance of this kind happens it is usual for the red skins to regard it as an accident."

Then, after reciting other grievances, he continues:

"Whenever the United States make the Indians presents they afterward say that we must give them such a tract of land, and after a good many presents they then ask a larger piece. That is the way we have been served. This is the way of extending to us charity.

"Formerly, when the French were here, they made us large presents; so have the English, but the Americans, in giving their presents, have always asked a piece of land in return. Such has been the treatment of the Americans.

"If the whites had kept on the other side of the waters these accidents could not have happened; we could not have crossed the wide waters to have killed them there, but they have come here and turned the Indians into confusion. If an Indian goes into their village, like a dog he is hunted and threatened with death."

After some further remarks in explanation of how some of the alleged outrages may have been committed by the young men who were dissatisfied with the situation, but were unknown to the chiefs, he concluded his long address, whereupon the council adjourned until the following day.

Before the company had dispersed, however, Gomo, in a laughing way, said, "We have had long talks; will not a little whisky enable us to sleep?" His request was gratified, and they all went to their lodgings.

It was now the third day of the council and Little Chief was to speak for his people. Much of what he had to say was in the same strain as the speech of Gomo. A few extracts must suffice to characterize the whole. He began as follows:

"Listen to me, my friends, if you wish to know the ideas and sentiments of the chiefs and warriors here present to-day. Give the same attention to my words that I did to those of yesterday. At the conclusion of the American and Indian wars the Americans asked us to remain at peace and in quietness. I and my warriors have always observed the advice." * * * *

"At the peace of Greenville it was agreed on both sides to deliver up all the prisoners; I myself ran from town to town gathering all, and General Wayne said, 'Now all is completed, and hereafter we will see which of us (red or white) will first take up the tomahawk. It shall now

be buried.' But from your talk of yesterday you threatened to make war against us; to cut off our women and children. You astonish us with your talk. When you do us harm, nothing is done; but when we do anything, you immediately tie us up by the neck." * * * * *

"You see the situation of the Pottawatomies, Chippeways and Ottawas to-day. The Shawnee Prophet, the man who talks with the Father of Light, blames us for not listening to him. You do the same. We are like a bird in the bush, beset, and not knowing which way to fly for safety—whether to the right or to the left. If our young men behave ill to-day, you may blame the Shawnee Prophet for it." * * * * *

"Behold the Shawnee Prophet, that man who talks with the Great Spirit and teaches the Indians to pray and look to God. But as for us we do not believe him. We wish to chase our deer and live in peace with the American." * * *

"Observe, my friends, since our peace with the Americans we have been and still are a poor people. We have *not even a piece of ribbon to tie our speech*. I have finished."

This was the last speech ever made by Little Chief in a council with the whites, for in a few months thereafter he died and was succeeded by a chief named Pepper.

After the conclusion of the address of Little Chief, Captain Levering addressed a few words to the chiefs, saying that as they had spoken upon many subjects he wished to have time to look over them and also to put his words on paper, that he might show them to his father (the Good at Kaskaskia.)

After offering each other the hand of friendship they separated until the next day. Then Captain Levering made another long address, in which he endeavored to disabuse the minds of the chiefs both with regard to the treaty of Greenville and the alleged injustice of the whites to the Indians.

At its conclusion Little Chief said, "My friend, I request you now to take the names of the chiefs and warriors, that you may show to your father in Kaskaskia how ready we have been to attend to his words."

On August 18th the Sac chief, Little Sturgeon, called on Captain Levering, who explained to him the circumstance and cause of Captain Whitesides having fired on some of his nation on the Mississippi river. The council then reassembled and after Captain Levering had given his advice Gomo said, "We have listened with patient attention, and I hope that the Great Master of

Light was noticing it. When the Master of Light made man he endowed those who wore hats with every gift, art and knowledge. The red skins, as you see, live in lodges and on the wilds of nature."

The council then adjourned *sine die*. Gomo delivered up two of the stolen horses, Little Chief agreed to deliver two more to Captain

Heald at Chicago, and Gomo said that he would endeavor to have them all returned as soon as they could be found. They also gave information of the whereabouts of the murderers of the Cole party, but they were never delivered up. Thus barren of results came to an end the great council at Peoria.

CHAPTER VI.

THE WAR OF 1812—EXPEDITION OF GOVERNOR EDWARDS —DESTRUCTION OF BLACK PARTRIDGE'S VIL- LAGE—BURNING OF PEORIA.

The country had by this time become thoroughly aroused by the evidences of an impending Indian war. Inasmuch as Peoria was the chosen rendezvous of the hostile tribes, and, from their exposed position its inhabitants were obliged to maintain an apparently friendly attitude toward the Indians, the village came in for its full share of public opprobrium. In the latter part of the summer of 1811 the citizens of St. Clair County held a public meeting, at which they adopted an address to the Governor in which, after setting forth in bitter terms the depredations committed upon them by the Indians, they recommended as a precautionary measure the erection of a fort or block-house near the mouth of the Missouri or the Illinois River and another *at the seditious village of Peoria* (commonly called Opa), *the great nursery of hostile Indians and traitorous British Indian traders*. This address was forwarded by Governor Edwards to the War Department under date of October 11, 1811. On the 7th of November of the same year the battle of Tippecanoe was fought, at which the Indians were defeated by the forces under General William Henry Harrison. Governor Edwards, well understanding the Indian character, truly predicted that, in retaliation for their defeat, they would divide themselves up into hostile marauding bands to prey upon the property of the whites.

On the 25th of January, 1812, the Governor reported to the Secretary of War that he had invited Gomo and other chiefs to a conference and had sent a messenger to him for that purpose. At the same time he recommended the breaking up of the Indian settlements by volunteer expeditions of mounted riflemen. He then says: "Without this or a garrison at Peoria, or some other measure of offense, a great number of our inhabitants will, without doubt, be forced to

abandon their settlements. Peoria is the great highway through which all the Illinois Indians and all those about Lake Michigan make their incursions into this country, and the latter Indians derive great encouragement from the asylum which the villages on the Illinois affords them."

Being thoroughly convinced of the hostile attitude of the Indians and of the great necessity for the adoption of vigorous measures of defense, Governor Edwards became very importunate in his demands upon the government for the assistance he deemed necessary, but failed to receive the encouragement hoped for.

On the 10th of February, 1812, he addressed a letter to Governor Howard, of Missouri, setting forth his grievances in the following language: "I have portrayed in the strongest colors the dangers of the negative state we are in (being neither at war nor peace). I have pressed the necessity of an expedition against the bands of Illinois, who still retain among them the murderers and refuse to deliver them up, or make any satisfaction for their depredations, and I have advised that there should be a strong garrison at Peoria; I have stated the universal terror that pervades and is desolating the territory; I have solicited the aid of two regular companies of backwoods riflemen, with a view to put them in two stations on the frontiers, from which parties as spies in all directions shall be constantly detached, always taking care to leave enough to defend the station; in fact I have said so much on the subject of danger and the necessities of preparation that I derive great consolation from being fortified by your opinions, for I was growing afraid that my representations might be attributed to timidity, seeing that the papers in all directions held a contrary language."

The year 1812 opened with such a threatening

attitude on the part of the Indians that both Governor Edwards and Governor Howard determined to order out a force of rangers sufficient to protect the frontiers. On March 23d the latter reported to the War Department that he had received communications from Chicago, Peoria and Fort Madison, which left no rational doubt of the decidedly hostile views of the major part of the Indians between the lakes and the Mississippi River. Early in the spring of the same year Thomas Forsyth had descended the Illinois River to St Louis to consult with Governor Howard, and had also gone to Kaskaskia to see Governor Edwards. He had laid open to them the whole condition of Indian affairs in relation to the approaching war, which seemed inevitable, so that they might make due preparations for that event. Prior to that time he had sent a confidential Frenchman, named Antoine Le Pance, to St. Louis to communicate to the officer in command at that place information of a meditated attack upon it by the Sacs and Fox Indians, and thereby in a great measure prevented that calamity.

After one failure Governor Edwards succeeded in having a conference in person with the chiefs of the various tribes at Cahokia in the month of April, but without any better results than at that of Peoria.

The importance at this time attached by Governor Edwards to Peoria as a strategic point, as well as his estimate of the character and services of Thomas Forsyth, may be gleaned from the following letter written by him to the Secretary of War under date of May 16, 1812: "Mr. Forsyth, of Peoria, left my house yesterday. He thinks the murderers will be delivered up. He is a very intelligent, gentlemanly man, has a perfect knowledge of the Indians, and would make a first rate agent, but he positively refuses to take \$700 per annum and one ration per day for his services as sub-agent, which I understand was what General Clark was authorized to offer him. Finding him decided on this point and determined to go to Detroit on his private business, I offered to pay him an increase of \$200 per annum and two rations per day out of my private funds (providing the government would not increase his salary), if he would stay—believing, as I do, that Peoria is now the most important point to collect information of every kind calculated for our success, and to facilitate our intercourse with and command a control over the Indians. I am not bound for the above mentioned increase of salary any longer than I can hear from you on the subject, but I should be very happy

if you would take the trouble of making some inquiries of General Clark, whom you will shortly see. He is personally acquainted with Mr. Forsyth, and knows the importance of the point at which the services are required.

"I believe Peoria to be the most eligible point at or near the frontier of the United States, that could be occupied. It is more central to a great number of the Indians, and it is not so remote from our settlements but that they would derive nearly as much security from troops there as if they were nearer—thus combining the usual advantages of troops at such places with the positive protection of our frontiers, which is never the case where garrisons are fixed too far in the interior of the Indian country."

The controversies between the United States and Great Britain had now reached a crisis, with which the Indians seem to have been even more fully acquainted than the people of Illinois. British emissaries were among them endeavoring by every possible means to excite them to hostility against the Americans, in which endeavors they were eminently successful.

On the 19th of June, 1812, war was declared to exist between the two nations. It required some time, probably three or four weeks, for the news of this event to reach Governor Edwards. In the meantime he was collecting information from all possible quarters and reporting the same to the Secretary of War. He claimed that his information in regard to the movements of the Indians was so definite that he knew not only of their contemplated raid upon the white settlements, but that he was also apprised of the very day when the movement was to take place. This information he had doubtless obtained from Thomas Forsyth, Antoine Le Clair and other confidential agents residing at Peoria or elsewhere among the Indians. On June 23d he reported seven hundred Indians at Peoria, who with their boats and canoes could transport themselves to Kaskaskia, the then capital, in four or five days. On August 4th he reports: "It is now well understood at Peoria that the Indians are for war, and are only waiting for directions from the British. They contemplate an attack upon four different points at the same time; one party (and a very strong one, too) is to attack the settlements on the Mississippi, another party (those east of Lake Michigan) to join General Hull's army, another to attack Chicago and another to attack the Indiana Territory. Those near Peoria are constantly killing and eating the cattle of that village."



Eugene F. Baldwin

During the summer Governor Edwards, with what troops he had at his disposal, established a cordon of defense across the state which was constantly patrolled by mounted riflemen or rangers, but Peoria was too far north to receive any benefit from this measure of defense, and its people, for their own safety, were obliged to maintain as peaceful an attitude toward the Indians as was possible.

The war in the northwest was now raging in all its fury. On July 17th Fort Mackinac had fallen. On August 4th the Ohio volunteers were defeated at Brownstown; on the 15th of the same month the terrible massacre took place at Chicago, and on the next day General Hull surrendered Detroit to General Brock, of the British army.

The news of these disasters coming thick and fast upon the people of the territories, it became apparent that the most vigorous measures of defense must be adopted. In regard to these there was some difference of opinion between Governor Edwards, of Illinois, and Governor Harrison, of Indiana. On August 26th the former reported that he could not agree with Governor Harrison with regard to the establishment of a chain of forts. "I would recommend a different one. I would march an army to Peoria and there establish a fort, thence to the Wisconsin and establish another and thus co-operate with the Michigan army, whose operations will tend to check the British from going among the Indians, while ours would effectually prevent the Indians from going to them."

On September 6th he wrote from Camp Russell that he was at the head of a considerable detachment of militia he had ordered out for the defense of the territory; that in consequence of an order from Governor Harrison, Colonel Russell, with Captain Broderats' company of rangers, start the same day to Vincennes and "thus leave us without the aid of a single man, who has not been raised in this territory, while there seems to be a large force concentrated there."

He therefore concluded to organize an expedition on his own responsibility with what forces he could command in the territory, to march to the head of Lake Peoria and there attack the Indians. Having been unexpectedly joined by Colonel Russell with about fifty men, who, together with his own constituted a force of four hundred and sixty, he marched up Cahokia creek, crossed the Sangamon some distance east of Springfield, left Elkhart Grove to the left and marched in a direct line northward across the

prairies to the head of Peoria Lake; there he destroyed the village of Black Partridge and returned to Camp Russell, having been absent just thirteen days from the date of his departure on the eighteenth day of October. This expedition proved to be one of very great importance to Peoria, for within a very few days after the exploit of the Governor at the head of the lake, the village was sacked and partially burned and its inhabitants carried away captive by one Captain Thomas Craig, who was in command of a company of soldiers. Craig had been dispatched up the river to co-operate with the forces under the Governor and to carry provisions and the necessary tools for the building of a fort at Peoria.

Governor Edwards had no occasion to send a force against the French inhabitants of Peoria, whom he knew to be friendly; his expedition was wholly against the Indians, and Craig's depredations upon the whites were wholly without authority from him. As the commonly received reports of this transaction are very misleading and do great injustice to the Governor, the following official documents are given entire.

Upon his arrival at Camp Russell Captain Craig addressed the following note to the Governor under date of November 16th, two weeks after the return of the land expedition:

Camp Russell, Nov. 16, 1812.

Dear Sir:—This comes to inform you that I have arrived last evening from Peoria, and am at a loss to know what to do, as I have a number of the inhabitants of that place as prisoners with me, and a considerable quantity of property of different Sioux chiefs. I wish very much to see you or hear from you as soon as possible. I am, dear sir,

Your most obdt.,

THOMAS E. CRAIG.

Under date of November 18th the Governor made a report to the Secretary of War, wherein, after detailing his operations during the summer, he gives the following account of his expedition to Lake Peoria:

"When I found that the Indians had retired from our frontier I began to prepare for an expedition against them, being fully convinced that I could so regulate it as to surprise them in their villages at the head of Peoria Lake. At this time I counted on no assistance or forces whatever, beyond what I had raised in the territory, but after every preparation was made, and the day

of our departure fixed on, I received a letter from Colonel Russell proposing to me an expedition somewhat similar, and promising to come on before the day I had appointed for marching. He accordingly arrived, with a part of two companies of rangers, consisting of fifty privates and their officers, and tendered me his services, which I gladly accepted by appointing him second in command—well knowing and duly appreciating his great experience in Indian warfare and his merits as a military officer.

"Through him I also learnt that General Hopkins was to march to Peoria with at least two thousand mounted volunteers, and would arrive at that place about the time I expected to be at the head of Peoria Lake.

"In consequence of this latter information, as an addition to my original plan, I sent one company of volunteers, with two boats, to Peoria—one of them being well fortified and the other carrying as much provisions as I could collect, and the necessary tools to enable General Hopkins to build a fort at that place, provided he chose to do so; or, otherwise, to build it myself under cover of his army whilst it was marching, as he proposed it should do, up the Illinois River.

"On the 18th of October, having made arrangements for the defense of the frontier in my absence, and leaving a force which, under existing circumstances, I deemed adequate to that object, I commenced my march with about four hundred mounted volunteers. On our way we burnt two Kickapoo villages, on the Saline fork of Sangamon River—till which time I had permitted it to be understood that I intended to march to Peoria and cross the Illinois at that place. But as my plan was entirely a different one I then thought it advisable to call a council of officers and unfold to them my real views and intentions, in which, they all concurring, we marched with uncommon rapidity to a large village at the head of Peoria Lake, inhabited by Kickapoos and Miamias." The Governor then at length gives a detailed account of the destruction of the village.

"The pursuit and fight over, we returned to the village, which, with a great quantity of provisions and other valuable Indian property, we burnt and otherwise destroyed. We brought off with us about eighty head of horses and four prisoners, having killed, according to the Indian accounts frequently given, between twenty-four and thirty Indians, without the loss of a single man, and having only one wounded, which, in my opinion, was entirely owing to the charge that

was made upon the enemy, as they were run so hard that when they attempted to form they were out of breath and could not shoot with sufficient accuracy.

"Not meeting or hearing from Hopkins, and knowing that my force was too weak and our horses too much fatigued to attempt anything further, I detached a party the next day to Peoria to leave directions for the captain who commanded the boats to return as speedily as possible. This party burnt another village that had been lately built within a half-mile of Peoria by the Miamias, and we all returned to my headquarters at Camp Russell after a tour of thirteen days only.

"The boats did not return until the 15th inst., which has delayed this communication to this time."

It is said that upon receipt of Craig's letter of November 16th, the Governor ordered the release of the prisoners, which was done at Savage's Ferry, opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, when Craig arrived at that place. Craig proceeded to Shawneetown, from which point he had started, where, under date of December 10th, he made his formal report, in which he endeavors to explain his reasons for the destruction of the village. It will be observed, however, that Craig does not claim to have arrived at Peoria until November 5th, at which time Governor Edwards was at Camp Russell, fully one hundred and fifty miles away, having heard nothing from Craig since his departure on the 18th of October.

The report which follows is characteristic of the brutality of the entire transaction. It shows that in the absence of the people Craig sacked the town and afterward burned it and took the inhabitants prisoners.

Shawneetown, Ill. Ter., Dec. 10, 1812.

Governor Edwards:

Sir:—No chance sooner has offered for the conveyance of a letter to you. Since my return home I felt anxious to communicate the charges I have against Thomas Forsyth & Company of the citizens of Peoria. Forsyth, from every appearance, was chief commander. Sir, agreeable to your orders, I went to Peoria with my company on board the boats placed under my command. I landed at Peoria on the 5th day of November and left that place on the 9th. On my way, not far below Peoria, I met two canoes loaded mostly with squaws and children, accompanied by five men. They were brought to the boats. They said they were running from the Indians on their

way to Partushdism. I kept one of the men on board my boat the balance past. This was a Frenchman, called Polete; he said the Indians had told him what our men had done, etc., and that they had seen Benet and Nail with you, and on that account had got mad with the French.

After fixing out my sentinels at Peoria at a proper distance I marched my company through the village, where I found the doors of the houses open and all the property left appeared like entire loss to the owners. I hourly expected you or General Hopkins' army at that place. I thought the property they had left might be taken as a prize. I thought no men more deserving than my own; all the property that could be found was put on board the boats. We made use of some pork and ate the fowls; the pork I paid for. On the evening of the same day I landed there I was anchored in the river or lake opposite; at dark I saw a canoe with six men about one mile below me; they appeared to be in great haste. I thought them to be Indians, as they appeared to shun us. I sent some men and had them brought to the boats. They were the company of Forsyth. I unarmed them and took them on board the boats. They told me that Forsyth had sent them on to see what we were doing. At the same time he might have come himself or written to me by them. This is the first I had ever heard of his coming. He was then a little distance below Peoria. The next morning his men wanted to meet him. I released four and kept two. The evening after, Forsyth came with about twenty-five men and all the squaws and children we had met. After going through the proper ceremony was permitted to pass. From the recommendation I had got of Mr. Forsyth I was glad to see him. They took up their dwelling in town, I suspect, as usual.

I asked Forsyth if he would anchor in the lake with me that night. He said not. I asked him if he was not afraid of the Indians. He said they were all gone, and he apprehended no danger, and I believe none of the citizens, from their actions. The sentinels on board my boats could hear and see them passing through town with candles, and hear canoes crossing the river all night for several nights. We would land in the morning to cook, and see fresh horse-tracks in town. There is no doubt but they were Indians. Forsyth and myself were in company every day. On the third day Forsyth made application for the property we had got in town. He said it belonged to him and the citizens. I, without hesitation, landed the boats and let them take all they

claimed, except some of my own cooking tools and the peltry and property that came of Lecroix (Le Croix) and Besong's house, as I was told they were in Canada, trading with the British. This property I hold as a prize for the use of the company—tho' subject to your orders. Forsyth and myself lived in this way, I thought perfectly friendly, for six or seven days. I am convinced the French knew of your return, and did tell him, but not me. They were in council every day, and did detain Governor Howard's express against his will after my letting him have rations to bring him down. I asked Mr. Forsyth when he expected you at that place. He said he was convinced that you were about ninety miles above Peoria, at a place called Flat Island, and would be there in the course of six or seven days. About midnight of the 6th of November the wind blew so hard in the lake that we were forced to drop the boats about one-quarter of a mile below Peoria. We there cast anchor; the wind still continued to blow with such force that it broke our cable and drifted the armed boat on shore. It was at that time very dark, and our anchor lost. I thought myself secure, as it was impossible for the Indians to discover us before daylight, except they were in town at the time we passed. Betwixt the break of day and daylight I opened the cabin door and was talking with the sentinel on the stern deck; we had spoke but a few words before we were fired on, by, I think, ten or more guns, not more than thirty yards from the boat. The men were instantly fixed for battle, but were more disappointed, as they made their escape immediately. We only heard them yelp after the fire. So soon as it was clear daylight I had the boats landed about the center of the village, and sent to know what had become of the citizens. They said they had heard nor seen nothing. I then sent to the place from which we were fired on. There were tracks plenty leading from that place to the village. This was what I expected. I instantly had them all taken prisoners, except Howard's express. They were all in Forsyth's house with their guns. Their guns appeared to be just fired; the most of them were empty. I gave them time to collect their property, which was done immediately. Forsyth said his cattle would be lost. I told him to take four of his men and hunt his cattle; that I would wait two days longer, and that he might drive them through the way he said he wanted to take them. He said it was too late, his cattle were gone, etc. Howard's express came on board my boat and told me that seven of the citizens went out, they

said to hunt beef, that morning we were fired on. They started about the break of day and returned by daylight. He said perhaps there were more, for they never would let him know what they were going to do, and would talk together in his absence. He said he wanted to come with the six men in the canoe, but Forsyth would not let him. We staid two days after they were taken prisoners. I made them furnish their own rations all the time I kept them. I burnt down about half the town of Peoria, and should have burnt the whole and destroyed the stock, but still expected Hopkins' army to pass that place. There was a keg of powder buried in Lecroix's house. While burning down, I found four American muskets in their possession and one keg of musket-balls, and one musket in Forsyth's house under the floor, and some brass musket-moulds. On our way down the river they were all unarmed; I gave them permission to camp on shore while I anchored in the river. They always preferred the Indian side for their camping-ground. Forsyth appeared sulky and obstinate; in fact, every part of his conduct gave rise to the strongest suspicion of his not being a friend, and, in short, I am well convinced that the citizens done nothing but what he was knowing, too; he claimed property after refusing to take it at Peoria. He got all his property, and, I am afraid, more. He and the rest of the dam'd rascals may think themselves well off that they were not scalped. I find it impossible for me to describe his conduct in a proper manner. I have been very unwell since my return home. I can scarcely sit up to write you, but mending.

I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,

THOS. E. CRAIG.

His Excellency, Ninian Edwards, Governor and Commander-in-chief, etc., of Illinois Territory, Elvirade."

For some reason probably not yet fully known the forces under General Hopkins did not, as was expected, form a junction with those under Governor Edwards and Colonel Russell.

One of the companies under Governor Edwards was that of Samuel Judy, composed of spies or scouts, in which were enrolled two future governors of the state of Illinois, John Reynolds and Thomas Carlin. Governor Reynolds has left an account of the affair which deals in personal reminiscences and striking incidents of the campaign rather than in its general scope and results, all of which would add interest to this narrative if space would permit.

In an historical view of Peoria published by S. De Wit Drown in 1851, at a time when a spirited contest was being waged by the heirs of the French settlers for the recovery of their ancient possessions, there appears a petition to congress dated at St. Louis, December 20, 1813, for a redress of the grievances committed by Captain Craig at Peoria and signed by thirteen known inhabitants of Peoria at the time of its destruction. Mr. Drown claims to have received the same from the attorneys representing said heirs. Among the signers are Thomas Forsyth, Hypolite Maillet, Antoine Le Clair, Antoine Bourbonne, Antoine La Pance. This document after setting forth the exposed situation of the inhabitants, the depredations committed upon them and the threats of the Indians to massacre them, their services to the government in imparting information of the movements and intentions of the Indians, for which they had been so severely upbraided by them, together with their loyalty in remaining at Peoria against all these adverse circumstances for the very purpose of aiding and assisting the government, goes on to state the facts relating to the destruction of the village, as follows: "We still wishing to hold our ground at Peoria, knowing full well the assistance we could render to our country in giving information of the Indians at all times, but at a time when there were only a few men in Peoria village (the others having come down to this country on business) the Kickapoos and Piankeshaw Indians robbed our houses of all the arms and ammunition that were to be found, as also all kinds of wearing apparel, and while the few people who were so left at Peoria had fled from the enraged Indians, two boats under Captain Craig, of *Shawneetown*, arrived at Peoria and emptied our houses and out-houses of every kind of property that was portable, and put them on board the boats. When we returned to Peoria we asked Captain Craig for our property; some was returned and the remainder detained and never returned to us. The Indians having fired on Captain Craig's boats, we were all made prisoners and disarmed by him amounting to forty-two men, women and children. We asked permission to kill some cattle and hogs for our winter provisions which Captain Craig refused, and he and his men killed the hogs for their own use, besides burning four houses and four barns, two of the barns containing wheat. We were brought down prisoners to Savage's Ferry [which is opposite the mouth of the Missouri River.—Ed.], in Illinois Territory, where an or--



Chas. J. Porter

der from Governor Edwards liberated us, with the loss of a great deal of property, as we were obliged to leave at Peoria all our cattle amounting to upwards of two hundred head, besides hogs, etc., and a large quantity of corn, it being too late in the season for us to return to Peoria. The cattle, corn, etc., fell into the hands of the Indians, who destroyed all the cattle, etc., besides burning all our houses and out-houses.'

After urging other reasons for redress the petitioners say: "We have been liberated, but in the meantime we have been stripped of our ordinary means of subsistence and are now thrown upon the world without the common necessities of life and many are now living on the generosity of other people."

The circumstances under which this petition was penned would seem to suggest that the petitioners would have put forth their strongest grounds of complaint; yet they are very tame in comparison with an account of the same transactions appearing in the works of Mr. N. Matson. There are, however, many circumstances well authenticated which go far to corroborate Mr. Matson's statements in the main.

It cannot at this day be denied that the destruction of Peoria was a wanton outrage committed on his own responsibility by Captain Thomas E. Craig, while in command of a company of volunteers in the service of the Territorial government. Thus ended the occupancy by the French of Peoria or Le Ville de Maillet. It is said by some that a portion of the inhabitants afterward returned and took up their residence at that place, and some French names appearing in the early history of Peoria County would lead to that conclusion. But it was never again occupied by them as a distinct community, and with the destruction of the village the last remnant of French occupancy came to an end.

Since the foregoing was written the following report of Colonel Russell to General Gibson, acting governor of Indiana Territory, has been discovered in a copy of *The Reporter*, published at Washington, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1812, copied by it from the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, and exhibited to the editor of the *Peoria Transcript*, January 2, 1873, by J. B. Cleaver, of Olena, Henderson County, Illinois. It will be observed that it is dated on the same day the expedition reached Camp Russell and several days before Captain Craig reached Peoria.

CAMP RUSSELL, 31st Oct. 1812.

I have the pleasure to inform you that after

leaving Vincennes with parts of three companies of the United States Rangers, I arrived at this place where I joined Governor Edwards, from whence, with a force of only 360 privates, we set on foot an expedition. We penetrated very far into the Indian country with the expectation of co-operating with General Hopkins, at Peoria, on the Illinois. In this we were greatly disappointed, and could not hear from him in that quarter, it being further than any army had as yet gone. We stole a march upon a principal Kickapoo town, situated about twenty miles up the Illinois River above Peoria and immediately at the head of Peoria Lake. This was a well-built town. Between the town and the river was a dismal swamp, into which the Indians immediately flew for shelter. Our men pursued them for three miles through the swamp up to their waists in mud and water, and killed many of them in it, and while crossing the Illinois River. The Governor states to me that upwards of twenty Indians were found dead. Our men pursued them to the opposite bank of the river, and took their canoes, in which were a number of dead Indians. There was an immense quantity of plunder found in this town, together with a great deal of corn, all of which was destroyed. I believe that not less than eighty horses fell into our hands belonging to the enemy, and several white persons' scalps were found amongst the Indian plunder. I had the immediate command of the battalion, but the chief command was lodged with Governor Reynolds.

In this expedition we were fortunate, as we had but four men wounded, none dangerously. [Governor Reynolds says one was mortally wounded and died from his wound.—ED.] The most severe was through the thigh, without injuring the bone. The tour we performed from this camp and returned in fourteen days.

I am now engaged in promoting an expedition this fall into the same neighborhood, and have for that purpose addressed a letter to Governor Howard. We could easily go on to Fort Mason, on the Mississippi River, and not be suspected, then suddenly make a dash across to the Illinois River when we should, without doubt, catch them by surprise. To this letter, however, I have as yet received no answer.

I have the honor to be with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. RUSSELL,

Col. 7th U. S. Regiment and District Commandant.

This report corroborates in its main features

the account given by Governor Edwards, but throws no new light upon the destruction of either the Black Partridges' village or of Le Ville de Maillet. It will be observed, however, it outlines the plan of the expedition conducted by General Howard the year following. As Governor Edwards was not at the head of that expedition, this circumstance may give a clue to one reason why the compiler of his Pioneer History stops with the expedition of 1812, and does not resume the narrative until the year 1826. When he became Governor of the State, Governor Reynolds, who, as a youth, was attached

to Captain Judy's company of scouts, left an account of what he saw, which does not differ in material respects from the others, but it has been so garbled as to make it appear that the whole battle consisted of the killing of an Indian, the firing of several shots at a squaw without hitting her, and the wounding of one of Judy's men, from which wound he afterward died.

The expedition reflected no great credit upon those engaged in it, but neither Governor Edwards nor Colonel Russell can be charged with the drunken barbarity committed at Peoria by Captain Craig.

CHAPTER VII.

OLD PEORIA AND ITS INHABITANTS.

No immediate action was taken by Congress to grant relief to the inhabitants of Peoria who had been despoiled of their property by Captain Craig, but on May 15, 1820, an act was passed requiring every person or his or her legal representative who claimed a lot or lots in the village of Peoria to deliver, on or before the first day of October ensuing, to the Register of the Land Office of the district of Edwardsville, a notice in writing of his or her claim, and thereupon it should be the duty of said Register to make a report of all such claims with the substance of the evidence, and also his opinion and such remarks respecting the claims as he might think proper to make. In compliance with the terms of this act seventy claims were filed within the time limited, and Edward Coles, afterwards Governor of the State, who was the Register of the Land Office at Edwardsville, made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 10, 1820, in which he says: "The inhabitants of Peoria consisted generally of Indian traders, hunters and *voyageurs*, and had formed a link of connection between the French residing on the waters of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. From that happy faculty of adapting themselves to their situation and associates, for which the French are so remarkable, the inhabitants of Peoria lived generally in harmony with their savage neighbors. It would seem, however, that about the year 1781 they were induced to abandon the village from apprehension of Indian hostilities; but soon after the peace of 1783 they again returned and continued to reside there until the autumn of 1812, when they were forcibly removed from it and the place destroyed by Captain Craig, of the Illinois militia, on the ground, as it is said, that he and his company of militia were fired on in the night, while at anchor in their boats before the village, by the Indians, with whom the inhabitants were suspected by

Craig to be too intimate and friendly." This statement forms the basis of almost everything that has heretofore been written concerning the character of the inhabitants of Peoria, and while the same is true in many respects, it does not contain the whole truth concerning them as it is now known. The terms "Indian traders," "hunters" and "*voyageurs*" are somewhat liable to be misunderstood. An "Indian trader" was one whose business consisted largely in carrying on the business of a merchant in goods suitable for the trade with the Indians. Many of them were men of character and wealth, and such will be found to be the case with some of those residing at Peoria. The business of hunting for furbearing animals was one of the important industries of the country, and those who engaged therein were not to be despised any more than are the farmers of the present day. The *voyageur* was he who carried on the business of navigating the rivers in transporting the products of the country to the market, and in bringing back goods for the merchants.

It is the universal testimony of historians that, in the latter half of the eighteenth century, Peoria was one of the leading marts of commerce in the Mississippi Valley, and while its inhabitants were not strictly an agricultural people, yet they had sufficient land in cultivation to not only supply their own needs of the product of the farm, but to ship a surplus to other markets.

They were not a French colony in the same sense that Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Prairie du Rocher were, deriving their titles from grants made by lawful authority, but, as stated by Edward Coles, "the only title they had to their lands was derived from possession, and the only value attached to it grew out of the improvements placed upon it."

But, conceding that they had no title by grant "from the authority of any government," and that

their only title was derived from possession, yet the fact that they had such possession and had made such improvements, was made the basis of important donations of land long before the destruction of the village.

In accordance with the stipulations contained in the deed of cession by the state of Virginia to the United States, and in part compensation for the hardships imposed upon the inhabitants of Illinois by the events of the war which followed the conquest of the Territory by General George Rogers Clark, the congress of the Confederacy, on the 29th of August, 1788, passed a resolution providing for the confirmation in their possessions and titles of the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers about Kaskaskia and Vincennes, who, on or before 1783, had *professed themselves citizens of the United States*, or any of them; and also donating a tract of four hundred acres of land to each head of a family of the same description of settlers. This resolution required the then Governor of the Territory (St. Clair) to make lists of the persons entitled to lands and to have them surveyed.

An act of Congress of March 3, 1791, enlarged the provisions of said resolution by providing that four hundred acres of land be given to each of those persons who in the year 1783 were heads of families at Vincennes or in the Illinois Country, and who since then had removed from one place to another within the district, and also to such as had removed out of the limits of the territory specified, upon condition of their returning and occupying said lands within five years.

It further provided, that when lands had been actually improved and cultivated within the limits before mentioned, under presumably valid grants of the same by any commandant or court claiming authority to make such grants, the Governor was empowered to confirm the same to such persons, their heirs or assigns, or such parts thereof as he might deem reasonable, not exceeding four hundred acres to any one person; also, "that the Governor be authorized to make a grant of land not exceeding one hundred acres to each person who hath not obtained any grant of land from the United States, and who on the first day of August, 1790, was enrolled in the militia at Vincennes or the Illinois Country, and has done militia duty."

These provisions having proved insufficient for the purposes intended, Congress passed an act on March 26, 1804, establishing Land Offices at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Under this act Michael Jones was appointed Register at Kaskaskia and

Elijah Backus, Receiver, who were authorized to act as Commissioners, with full power to receive proof of and to adjudicate all claims coming under the former acts. This commission, under various modifications and changes, continued to act until the year 1815, making in the meantime several reports, and closing up their business by a report of that year.

In order to facilitate their work they classified the claims as follows: (1) ancient grants; (2) donations to heads of families; (3) donations on account of improvements; and (4) donations to militia men.

It does not appear that any of the inhabitants of Peoria claimed any lands under ancient grants from either the French or the English government. They did, however, claim lands under each one of the other classes, and the proof being sufficient their claims were recommended for confirmation.

The proof fails to show the location of these donations, but that they consisted of actual locations and not of floating claims sufficiently appears from other available evidence.

Bearing in mind that the new village was not commenced until the year 1778, and that the place was entirely abandoned from 1781 until the peace of 1783, it will be readily perceived that proof of residence and improvements at Peoria prior to the latter date must have reference to "Old Peoria" or "The Old Fort" rather than to "Le Ville de Maillet." It may also be inferred that the claims were laid upon the lands which had been improved and enough surrounding them to fill out the number of acres donated. This we know to have been the case with Jean Baptiste Maillet, who laid his two claims, amounting to eight hundred acres in the aggregate, upon the land immediately adjoining the new village, he having been a resident at that place and having improved his land there located before the abandonment of the place in 1781. Unless, therefore, it appears otherwise in the proof, it may be safely inferred that the claimants had respectively resided at "Old Peoria."

The claims of the following named persons, under one or more of the classes mentioned, were recommended for confirmation.

Pierre Troke, in the right of his wife Charlotte, who was the daughter and heir-at-law of Antoine St. Francois, was reported as entitled to four hundred acres on account of improvements and cultivation, and four hundred on account of St. Francois, the ancestor having been the head of a family at Peoria in 1783. It was proved by

Louis Pilette, an ancient inhabitant of Cahokia, that St. Francois was the head of a family at Peoria and that he cultivated the land, having a small field in which he sowed corn in the year 1765; and that he remained there several years thereafter; also that Pierre Troge married his daughter. This little item of evidence lets the light in upon the life of "Old Peoria" at the time when the sovereignty of the country was transferred from France to Great Britain. The fact that St. Francois remained after that period raises the presumption, at least, that he became a British subject; and the fact of his heir having been granted land by the government of the United States affords almost conclusive evidence that he had become a citizen of Virginia or of the United States at or after the time of the Revolution. Of his wife's name or parentage we have no information. Nor do we know anything of Pierre Troge, except that he married the daughter. The name of Louis Pilette is closely and inseparably connected with the history of Peoria. It also appears from the report of Edward Coles that this same Charlotte Troge, *nee* St. Francois, laid claim to a lot containing two arpens, situated two miles above Fort Clark, near "Old Fort Peoria." We therefore discover in this one instance the names of five persons who lived at "Old Peoria," namely, Antoine St. Francois and his wife, his daughter Charlotte, her husband Pierre Troge, and Louis Pilette.

That Louis Pilette was a good and loyal citizen is shown by the fact that he received a donation of one hundred acres of land from the government upon Governor Harrison's confirmation, on account of military services.

The claims of a large majority of the inhabitants had been sold before being proved, principally to Nicholas Jarrott, Isaac Darneille, William Russell and William Arundel, in whose names the proofs were made. These purchasers will be disregarded and the names of the original claimants given as the donees.

To Louis Bihore there was confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements and four hundred acres on account of his having been the head of a family at Peoria in 1783. That Bihore was a very early inhabitant of Peoria is shown by the fact of his having been a witness on behalf of some of the oldest claims.

To Jean Baptiste Shoenberger, alias St. Jean, were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements near the "Old Fort" of Peoria. No other claim having been made on his behalf, it is to be presumed he was neither the head of a

family nor a militia man within the terms of the law.

To Louis Chattleureau were confirmed one hundred acres as a militia man, four hundred as head of a family at Peoria in 1783, and four hundred on account of cultivating about forty acres of land and improving the same by building a house, a horse-mill, etc., thereon.

To Pierre Verbois, alias Blondereau, were confirmed at Peoria one hundred acres as a militia man. No other information attainable.

To Pierre Lavassieur (dit Chamberlain) were confirmed one hundred acres as a militia man. This man was also a claimant before Edward Coles for a lot containing two arpens in the "Old Village" and of another lot containing twelve arpens near the same.

To John B. Chevy were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements, and four hundred acres as head of a family. It was proved by Louis Laperche, Louis Boisman and Louis Bihore that Chevy was an inhabitant of Peoria, that he was the head of a family and cultivated ground, planting it in corn, as early as the year 1779.

To Jean B. Jourdain, who lived at Peoria, were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements made upon and the cultivation of a farm on *Mallet's River* (probably the Kickapoo), where he had a house and planted corn as early as 1783.

To Jean B. Amlin, who lived at Peoria from 1779 to 1799, were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements by cultivating land and planting it in corn, also four hundred acres as head of a family in 1783, and one hundred as a militia man.

To Francois Arcoit were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements and four hundred acres as the head of a family at Peoria in 1783. It was proved by Baptiste Pelitier, Pierre Verbois and Jean B. Parent that Arcoit was the head of a family at Peoria in 1783; that he made improvements near the village; that he had a house and cultivated ground by planting corn in 1782, but had to leave on account of the Indians.

To Louis Brunette were confirmed four hundred acres as head of a family at Peoria in 1783, which was proved by Jaque Ducharme and Francois Valett; also that he continued to reside there for some time thereafter.

To Jean B. Parent were confirmed four hundred acres as head of a family and four hundred on account of his improvements. It was proved by Jean B. Pointstable (Point de Saible), Jaque

Ducharme, Louis Bihore and Pierre Valois that before and after the year 1783 Parent was the head of a family at Peoria, that he had a house built and cultivated land near the "Old Fort" in the year 1780, and that he had a farm and raised crops.

To Antoine Grandbois were confirmed one hundred acres as a militia man, which had been confirmed by Governor St. Clair. The location of this grant is not given, but it is known that Grandbois was a resident of Peoria.

To Francis Babo (Babeau) were confirmed at Peoria, one hundred acres as a militia man.

To Augustine Roque were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements made near Peoria, and four hundred acres as the head of a family at Peoria in 1783.

To Francois Bouche (Boucher) were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements about one league from Peoria (Old Fort), four hundred acres as head of a family at Peoria in 1783, and one hundred acres as a militia man.

To Etienne Bernard were confirmed four hundred acres as the head of a family at Peoria in 1783, and on account of improvements four hundred acres near the River Coteneau (Kickapoo), within three miles of Peoria.

To William Arundel were confirmed on account of improvements three hundred acres near Peoria, he having already had a military bounty under the fourth class, also as head of a family at Peoria in 1783 three hundred acres, he having received a militia right confirmed by the Governor.

William Arundel was a native of Ireland, where he had received a liberal education. Emigrating to America, he first settled in Canada, where he became a merchant. Entering the Indian trade, he came to Peoria, at what date is not known, but that it was prior to 1783 appears from the fact that he was residing here with his family at that time. He afterward removed to Cahokia, where he became the first merchant of the place, and at the organization of the territory was appointed Recorder of the county of St. Clair, he having previously been appointed to the office of County Clerk of the same county at the time of the organization of the Indiana Territory. "He was an orderly, moral and correct man," and was appointed secretary of the first lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State, which was constituted at Kaskaskia June 3, 1806. Besides his other pursuits, he also dealt largely in lands. He died at Kaskaskia in 1816, at a very great age.

Another man of note living at Peoria at that time was Jean Baptiste Point de Saible (elsewhere called Pointstable), to whom were confirmed four hundred acres as the head of a family at Peoria in 1783, and four hundred acres on account of improvements. A claim was also made by one claiming to be his assignee for one hundred acres due him as a militia man, but for want of proof it was rejected. It was proved by Jaque Ducharme, Louis Brunette and Francois Vailete that Pointstable, as they called him, was the head of a family at Peoria in the year 1783 and before and after that time; that he had a house built and cultivated land between the "Old Fort" and the new settlement in 1780.

This man, although a negro, became noted as the first *white* settler in Chicago—the Indians designating all persons as "*white*" who did not belong to their own race. Hence the facetious saying that "the first white man in Chicago was a nigger." Much has been written about him, and in the more recent histories of Chicago he is made a hero, the date of his arrival there being placed at a period anterior to his residence at Peoria. On the other hand, Matson tries to show him to have been a runaway slave from Kentucky, from which state he worked his way to Chicago, but the date of his departure from Kentucky is placed in the year 1790, seven years after he is shown to have become a resident of Peoria. In her charming work entitled "Waubun," Mrs. John H. Kinzie gives the following account, which seems to be the most reliable we have of this celebrated negro:

"Jean Baptiste Point-au-Sable, a native of San Domingo, about the year 1796 found his way to this remote region and commenced life among the Indians. There is usually a strong affection between these two races (negro and Indian), and Jean Baptiste imposed upon his new friends by making them believe that he had been a great chief among the whites. Perhaps he was disgusted by not being elected for a similar dignity by the Pottawatomies, for he quitted this vicinity and finally terminated his days at Peoria, under the roof of his friend Glamorgan, another San Domingo negro, who had obtained large Spanish grants in St. Louis and its environs, and who at one time was in the enjoyment of an extended landed estate."

It is said the real name of this singular character is not known, but that he acquired his title of Point de Saible, Point au Sable or Pointstable from the location of his hut on the point of sand at the mouth of the Chicago River. If that be



A. P. Partles

so, it follows that he must have been at Chicago before the time of his having been a resident at Peoria, for he was known by that name here.

There is in the library of the Historical Society of Chicago a typewritten copy of a manuscript journal of Hugh Heyward to the Illinois Country in 1790 (the gift of C. M. Benton, of Detroit). Having arrived at the Chicago River May 10, he says, "Slept at Point Sable's with the canoes and began to hull corn and bake bread, arranged everything for the next morning, left the cannoes (canoes) at Point Sable's and took his porogue, bought of him 41 lbs. flour and baked in bread for 25 & 29 lbs. pork at 2-8, the whole amounting 5 pounds 10s. & paid him with 13 yds. 4-4 cotton." On the 11th of May he passed the portage to the Des Plaines on his way south. This locates Point au Sable at Chicago six years earlier than the author of Waubun and seven later than his residence is shown to have been at Peoria. Glamorgan's name does not appear connected with any land claims at Peoria, but the name Clamorgan does appear in connection with certain claims at St. Louis. Point de Saible appears to have been a most singular character. A native of the Spanish Dominion, he is at one time represented to have been in the interests of the French at Chicago; again, receiving protection from the English and Indian invaders by reason of his having a British commission; then seeking the chieftaincy of the Pottawatomies;

and finally, in all probability, going back to the Spanish territory to die.

Charles Ladeau was made the subject of a special report and recommended for a donation of one hundred acres as a militia man. It was proved that he had been enrolled in Captain Maillet's company at Peoria on or before the year 1790, and had continued to serve as a good militia man in the village of Peoria. It is not certain that this man was an inhabitant of "Old Peoria," but inasmuch as Maillet's company was in the service as early as 1780, the inference would be that he belonged there.

It will appear from the said report of Edward Coles that, in addition to those already named, the following persons were proved to have resided and claimed lots and lands in "Old Peoria," and must have been very early inhabitants, namely, Gabriel Cerre (or St. Cyr), Thomas Lusby, Joseph Boucher (Bouche), the extent of whose possessions will appear from said report.

The name of Felix La Pance, Jaques Buche, a priest, Captain M. de Ford and others are mentioned by Matson as residents of the "Old Village," but their names do not appear as claimants of land. It was only those who came within one of the classes provided for in the acts of Congress whose names so appear, and it is not certain that any considerable portion of such made their claims.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRENCH INHABITANTS OF OLD PEORIA AND LE VILLE DE MAILLET.

Something more is known of the inhabitants of Le Ville de Maillet than of those of the "Old Fort" or "Old Peoria." It is said by one writer that after the abandonment of the place in 1781 the inhabitants returned, and that by the time of the peace of 1783 it had not only regained its former prosperity, but had far exceeded it. The better opinion, however, seems to be that they did not return until after the treaty.

It has already been seen that Jean Baptiste Maillet had at first resided at the "Old Village," and that about the year 1778 he had taken up his residence at the foot of the lake, where he founded the village called "La Ville de Maillet."

If he had the right to locate his claim at the place where his improvements had been made, we should look for Maillet to have located his claim at his new village. This we find to have been done.

It so happens that the two original deeds by which William Russell, afterward Colonel William Russell (already mentioned in connection with the Edwards expedition), became the successor of Jean Baptiste Maillet are still in existence and throw much light upon this subject. The first is a deed from said Maillet to Isaac Darneille, who was the second lawyer to emigrate to the state of Illinois, and was then a resident of Peoria. The characters of the parties to this deed impart to it the greatest interest.

That Maillet was a leader among his people cannot be doubted, and that during the Revolutionary war he had them enrolled as a company of militia is also well established. It is more than probable that he resided in the fort in the new village at the time of the birth of his son Hypolite, and that he there occupied, including the fort, two blocks of ground each three hundred feet square, afterward occupied by Thomas Forsyth, together with sundry lands in the vicinity

of the village. He at last lost his life in an affray with one Senegal in the latter part of the year 1801. (1)

As Darneille was the first of Peoria's lawyers, a part of Governor Reynolds' sketch of his career is here given.

"In the year 1794 the celebrated Isaac Darneille arrived in Cahokia and remained in the west for several years. He was the second professed lawyer that emigrated to Illinois, John Rice Jones being the first. He was a classic scholar, and was, in his person, genteel and agreeable; he possessed the easy and graceful manners of a polished gentleman. He was large and portly, and made it a *sine qua non* to be extremely neat in his dress and attentive to his personal appearance. He studied all the arts and mysteries of gallantry, and thereby made a very deep and rather lasting impression on his female friends. Darneille studied the ladies more than he studied his profession of the law. He was benevolent and kind to all mankind, and particularly to the ladies.

"While Darneille retained his youthful vigor, this life passed off very well; but when old age crept on him his former pursuits were abandoned, from necessity, and he remained an old man, without sincere friends or means of support.

"He taught school in the western part of Kentucky, where he died, rather humble and neglected, in 1830, aged sixty years.

"If Darneille had abandoned this one failing, the excess of gallantry, he would have enjoyed the character of one of the most honorable and respectable gentlemen in Illinois."

These two singular characters became parties

(1) Some say he lost his life in 1805, but the testimony of his son Hypolite, before Edward Coles, places the date in 1801. Jacques Ducharme testifies to the same thing before the commissioners.

to the deed mentioned, the one as grantor, the other as grantee. The deed is dated July 6, 1801, and thereby Jean Baptiste Maillet, of the village of Peoria, upon the Illinois River, in the Indiana Territory, for the consideration of \$200, currency of the United States, grants to one Isaac Darneille, of the same place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being upon the Illinois River adjoining the said village of Peoria, containing 800 acres, being a donation of 400 acres as a head of a family in the year 1783, and an improvement right of 400 acres which the said Jean Baptiste Maillet "holds under an act of Congress bearing date the 3d day of March, 1791, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone below the gate of the said Isaac Darneille in his lot in said village, and running thence southwest to the corner of the stable of the said Maillet; thence west, and from the said stone north and west so as to include the said quantity of four hundred acres of a donation right and four hundred acres as an improvement right, in all the quantity of eight hundred acres of land." It is drawn with the technical accuracy of our old-style deeds, having all the essential elements of a conveyance—the names of the grantor and grantee, the consideration, the words of the grant, the description of the property, together with the privileges and appurtenance, the *habendam* and *tenendam*, with full covenants of warranty. It is signed "*Maillet*" without any given name, and is sealed with a wafer covered with a rectangular piece of paper. Affidavits in proof of its execution were made before Antoine Des Champs and Raphael Belongier, two Justices of the Peace of Indiana Territory, on the 17th day of May, 1802.

From this deed we learn certain facts which nowhere else appear; that at the time Darneille, the grantee, lived in Peoria, he had an enclosed lot which had a gate, which lot was situated to the northeast of that of Maillet, and that there were then at Peoria (whether resident or not does not appear) two Justices of the Peace named Louis Laboissier and Antoine Des Champs. We do not, however, find either of these justices to have been claimants of land before said commissioners or before Edward Coles in 1820. It appears elsewhere that Des Champs was a prominent man in the community and trusted by the Governor. A few years later he became manager of the American Fur Company's interests on the Illinois River.

On the 5th day of October, 1807, we find Darneille at St. Louis, in the Territory of Louisiana, making a deed to William Russell, of the

same place, for a number of his purchases, which is the second of the above mentioned deeds, and it is remarkable for the elegance of its penmanship, which is evidently that of Darneille himself. By this deed he conveys to Russell the following tracts of land, all in the Indiana Territory:

1. A certain tract or parcel of land on the western shore of the Illinois River, on the River Cartineaux, about one league below the town of Peorias, containing fourteen hundred acres of land and specially bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the bank of the Illinois River at an elm tree and a stone, thence running due west seven hundred poles to a stake and a stone, thence south three hundred and twenty poles to a stake and a stone, crossing the River Cartineaux, thence due east seven hundred poles to a stake and stone near the bank of the Illinois River, and thence running with the meander of the Illinois River to the beginning for quantity.

[It is said above that no claims under the first class had been proved at Peoria. Late research in the office of the State Auditor, where the land office papers now are, has revealed the original application of William Russell for confirmation of the first five of these tracts, the first or 1,400-acre tract having been purchased by Darneille from Maillet, who claimed the same by right of British government as having cultivated thereon from 1766 to 1801, the same having been confirmed to him. A marginal note, however, says that government had no power to make the grant. So it must have been rejected.]

2. The aforesaid tract in Peoria, which had been conveyed by Jean Baptiste Maillet, by the deed already described, except about six hundred feet square sold to Jean Marie Coursol. This completed Russell's title to the two claims of Maillet, above mentioned.

3. Another tract, being a donation and improvement right of eight hundred acres purchased by contract of Baptiste Pelletier August 26, 1802. Land not described.

4. A donation right of four hundred acres purchased of Pierre Verbois, alias Blondereaux, by contract dated August 21, 1802. Land not described (but Blondereaux lived at Peoria and had a militia right confirmed to him.—Ed.)

5. A donation and improvement right of eight hundred acres purchased of Francis Bouche, attorney for Louis Châtelreaux (who also lived at Peoria and had two four-hundred-acre claims confirmed to him. This claim was near the "Old Fort."—Ed.)

6. A tract of three arpens in front by forty arpens deep situate in the common field near the town of Peorias, purchased by Francis Willette, assignee of Pierre La Vassuer [called Chamberlain, who had a military right confirmed to him—Ed.], containing one hundred and twenty arpens of land. [This is the only mention of a common field anywhere found at Peoria.—Ed.]

7. One lot of land and a house at the "Old Peorias Fort," and a tract of land near said "Peorias Old Fort," quantity unknown, purchased of Jean Baptiste Point Sable, assignee of Jean Baptiste Maillet, by deed dated March 13, 1773. [Here we have Pointstable at Peoria in 1773.—Ed.]

8. Another house and lot in the town of Peorias, and a quantity of land near the same bought of Theresa Malliette, widow Cattenoir, assignee of Francis Babeaux, by contract dated October 11, 1798. [Francis Babeaux had a militia right confirmed to him.—Ed.]

9. A militia right of one hundred acres bought of Louis Petit, alias Lalumiere.

The other six tracts mentioned in the deed were not located at Peoria.

By these deeds we are able to locate the two claims of Maillet at the new village, also a tract of land with a house sold by him to Point-de-Saible near the "Old Fort;" also a tract of fourteen hundred acres at the mouth of the Kickapoo (River Carteneaux), the original claimant of which is not named. We also learn that Baptiste Pelitier, Theresa Maillet, widow of Cattenoir, assignee of Francis Babeaux, not before mentioned as claimants, also had claims at Peoria. From the journal of Hugh Heyward before mentioned, it appears that after passing through the upper lake (of Peoria) he arrived at "the Petite Etroit," a narrow between this and another lake of a league—on the west of this small lake is settled one of the name of Chattereron (Chattereau)—at the village of the Peorias at the south side of this small lake are seven French settlements among the Indians [probably on Farm Creek.—Ed.], Augstin Fecto, J. Bt. Amelin (Lapierre a Smith), Captain Mye (probably Maillet), Dineau and Miney and Parrent and Ouilett (probably Willette) (Engages) and Diffon. There appears from the old maps a Pottawatamie village at or near the mouth of Farm creek, and it is possible that some of the claimants of land may have resided among them.

It has been hinted that the reason why these claimants were so willing to sell their claims was a report set on foot by the speculators that if they

remained in the United States they would be compelled to abjure their religion, and on that account many of them sold out and left the country. Although the claims were reported for confirmation, yet it does not appear that the titles were ever perfected by the issuing of patents. It is thought probably other lands in lieu thereof situated in another part of the state were granted to the claimants. It is not deemed necessary to pursue that inquiry as the present purpose is to ascertain the names and standing of the earliest settlers of Peoria.

In the investigation made by Edward Coles under the act of Congress of 1820, respecting the claims to lots in Peoria, it was made his duty to report the substance of the evidence upon which the claims were based, which was not required of the commissioners under the former act. In pursuance of this requirement he made a report not only embodying the substance of the evidence, but also tabulating the claims, giving the names of the claimants, the quantity claimed, the date of the improvement and the date of abandonment. The table will be found in American State Papers. Lands. Vol. III, pp. 421-2, published by Duff Green, 1834. Its length denies its insertion here.

But neither the table nor the map which accompanies it gives the full extent nor the location of the farms under cultivation by the inhabitants. The following were proved, but did not come within the act of Congress, which applied only to village lots and out-lots, namely:

Thomas Forsyth, a field of 20 arpens two miles south from Peoria at the River Gatian (now Kickapoo), also a field of 20 arpens on Little Prairie [location not known.—Ed.]

Angelica Willette, a field of 15 or 20 arpens three-fourths of a mile northwest of Peoria. This woman became the wife of Bartholomew Fortier, who had a long continued litigation respecting a lot lying between the Chamber of Commerce building and the river.

Pierre Lavassieur dit Chamberlain, a field of 7 arpens one-half mile southwest of Peoria, adjoining Antoine La Pance.

Simon Roi in right of his wife, the late widow of Charles Ladoux, six arpens in rear of lot 30 claimed by him.

Simon Roi, Antoine Roi and Francis Racine jointly, 30 arpens on east bank of River Gatian adjoining Antoine Cicare.

Francis Racine, Sr., a field of 20 arpens adjoining the village and between fields of Simon Roi and Antoine Bourbonne.

Felix Fontaine, a field of 9 arpens one-half mile southwest of the village between Antoine La Pance and Francis Racine, also an out-lot of $2\frac{1}{2}$ arpens one-fourth of a mile west of the village.

Hypolite Maillet in the right of his wife, Josette Demonchelle, late widow of Louis Boucher, one lot of 4 arpens one-half mile west of the village.

Hypolite Maillet, an out-lot of 6 arpens in rear of lots 49 and 50 claimed by him, bounded north by Charles La Bolle, and south by Jean Baptiste Defond. Also an out-lot of 15 arpens one and one-half miles north of the village, bounded north by out-lot of Maillet, west by bluff, south and east by prairie. Also a field of 15 arpens two miles below the village on the eastern bank of the River Gatinan, and bounded south by the field of Francis Montplaisier.

Heirs of Charles La Belle, a field of 10 arpens in the rear of lot No. 60 claimed by them. [LaBelle had two daughters, one married to James T. Sargeant; the other to Samuel Hart, who will be remembered as for many years a pilot on the Illinois River.—Ed.]

Antoine Bourborne, a field of 4 or 5 arpens near Peoria and adjoining Francis Racine on the north.

During the early part of the year 1812, as shown by the reports of Governor Edwards to the War Department, the Indians had committed divers depredations upon the people, by steal-

ing their cattle and farm products, yet after the burning of two of their barns, which contained a large amount of wheat, by Captain Craig, and after his butchering some of their hogs, they were compelled to leave behind them at least two hundred cattle, a large quantity of corn and many hogs. The proof shows that nearly every village lot claimed, (thirty-seven in all) had been occupied by a dwelling or out-building connected with a dwelling, and that, while some had, on account of Indian depredations or other causes, been abandoned before the arrival of Capt. Craig, yet nearly if not quite thirty continued to be occupied until that time.

The noted French Claim suits had reference to the village lots and out-lots, not to the farm lands.

Prominent among the inhabitants of Le Ville de Maillet was Antoine Le Clair, who afterwards went to Davenport in the State of Iowa and took a prominent part in the founding of that city. The town of Le Clair was also named in his honor.

Michael La Croix was also a prominent citizen of whom Governor Reynolds has given a sketch.

But the most noted citizen of Peoria was Thomas Forsyth, already frequently alluded to, of whom much has already been said and of whose life and character Governor Reynolds has written at some length.

CHAPTER IX.

PEORIA IN 1813—EXPEDITION OF GENERAL BENJAMIN HOWARD—BUILDING OF FORT CLARK— ITS DESTRUCTION.

The year 1813 opened with no abatement but rather an increase of the virulence of the Indian hostilities. It is said that even Black Partridge, who had taken such a conspicuous part in befriending the white settlers at Chicago, had become hostile. Tradition says that it was after that event, while he was absent endeavoring to rescue Lieut. Helm from his captors, that Gov. Edwards attacked and destroyed his village. Returning and finding his village devastated and his kinsman slaughtered he at once vowed revenge, joined himself with the other hostile Indians, and with about three hundred of them left for the settlements in the southern part of the State, where they made various attacks upon the whites. In the months of February and March several murders had been committed and the attitude of the savages had become peculiarly threatening.

It was then decided that a more formidable force should be organized than any which had yet been marched against them. This was accomplished through the joint operations of the militia of Missouri and Illinois Territories, in connection with a few regulars.

Benjamin Howard had been appointed Governor of Louisiana Territory April 17, 1810, and it was during his incumbency that the name was changed to that of the Territory of Missouri. Going to Washington in the spring of the year 1813, he returned with a commission as Brigadier General in the United States army, but continued to act as Governor until the expiration of his commission a few weeks later. He was succeeded as Governor by Gen. William Clark, brother of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who continued to hold the office until Missouri was admitted into the union in 1820.

Upon retiring from the office of Governor,

General Howard organized a force consisting of Missouri and Illinois militia, and a small detachment from the regular army under command of Col. Nichols, to march into the country of the hostile Indians. The regulars ascended the Illinois River in boats and arrived at Peoria some days in advance of the volunteers, who were mounted and came across the country. Of this expedition up to the time of its reaching Peoria Gov. Reynolds gives the following account:

"Another campaign was decided upon in the northern section of Illinois, and the Illinois troops, to the number of three or four hundred, left Camp Russell, about the first of August, 1813. I was sergeant in Capt. Wm. B. Whitesides' company of United States Rangers, and marched in this campaign. At Fort Mason the Missouri troops all swam over the river and joined us. The army was reorganized at this station, General Howard in command, Colonels McNair, of St. Louis, and Stephenson, of Randolph, Illinois, were the two Colonels commanding. William B. Whiteside, Nathan Boone, of Missouri, John Moredock, and others were made Majors. Col. Desha, of the United States army, was in command. Col. Clempson was the inspector. The whole force amounted to not more than eight hundred men. The army marched up the Mississippi bottom to a point above Quincy, thence across the country and struck the Illinois River forty-odd miles below Peoria. The army reached Peoria on a calm, pleasant evening, and the beauty of the situation was admired by the whole army. The lake, and the scenery around, made a pleasing impression of its grandeur and beauty even on the stern, rugged soldiers of the army."

In that expedition was George Davenport,



Rev. H. H. Kenton

then a non-commissioned officer in Captain Owens' company of the regular army, who became a colonel and whose name afterwards became famous as having been murdered at his home on Rock Island. From him Mr. Matson derived the following account of the transactions at Peoria.

"On arriving at Peoria Lake, the soldiers (the regulars.—Ed.) commenced building a block house for storing the baggage as well as a protection against an attack from the enemy. A well having been dug near the block house to supply it with water, it became necessary to have a sweep to draw it; consequently Mr. Davenport, with two companions, went into the woods to get a grapevine for that purpose. Having found one suitable, Davenport climbed the tree to cut it off, and while doing so he discovered a large body of Indians skulking in the timber, going in the direction of the block house. On seeing this war party Davenport and his companions gave an alarm, and, in all haste, fled toward the block house, but finding Indians in that direction turned their course for the gunboats, which were moored in the lake. With all speed the fugitives ran for the boats, closely followed by the Indians, who fired at them many shots, while yelling like demons. The soldiers on the gunboats, thinking only of their own safety, pushed them off from the shore, but fortunately one of them grounded on a sand bar, which was the means of saving the life of Davenport and his companions. The fugitives ran into the water waist deep, pushed the grounded boat off, and jumped on board of it, while the Indians fired on them, many of the rifle balls whizzing by their heads and lodging in the sides of the vessel. The boats went off some distance from the shore, nevertheless the Indians continued to fire on them, but without effect. A cannon on one of the boats was brought to bear on the savages, but in the excitement of the moment its muzzle was raised above the port hole, and the ball tore off a portion of the side of the vessel. The Indians also attacked the block house, which was in an unfinished condition, but met with a warm reception from those within. The cannons on the boats having been brought to bear on the Indians, they fled from the thick timber where they had taken shelter, and the fight ended."

In the year 1850, while Drown's "*Historical View of Peoria*" was in preparation, Mr. John T. Lindsay, then a prominent lawyer of Peoria, and still living at Lake Forest, Illinois, received a letter written at his request by John S. Brick-

ley, Esq., Potosi, Missouri, who was one of the Missouri volunteers, from which the following extracts are made:

"In the summer of 1813, there was a requisition made for a regiment of mounted riflemen—volunteers to go into the then northern part of Illinois, against the Indians said to be organized by and under the command of one Dickson, a British officer who had long been a trader with and had great influence over them. The frontier settlements had been greatly annoyed by constant inroads and depredations of those Indians for more than a year before; so in consequence of the above mentioned requisition, about the first of August, the Missouri regiment of volunteers of 400 or 500 men, rendezvoused and was organized at St. Louis; * * * * we marched from there and crossed the Missouri river near Bellefontaine, a fort south of the Missouri not far from the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi, thence up and along the Mississippi on the west side for 75 or 80 miles, then crossed the river and joined a regiment of Illinois volunteer mounted riflemen, consisting of about 400 men, under the command of Colonel Stephenson—the two regiments now number about 900 men—that from Missouri was commanded by Colonel McNair, subsequently Governor of Missouri, and the whole commanded by General Howard.

"Upon arriving at the west bank of the Mississippi, there was no other means of ferrying the regiment over, men, horses and baggage, but two platforms made of slender boards laid crosswise on two canoes. To have crossed or transported 500 men and horses with their baggage, although the latter consisted of a few pounds of flour and pickled pork, all the soldiers had in those times, would have required some days at least; therefore to expedite the march it was resolved by about 300 men to ride, or swim the Mississippi on horse-back, they placing their provisions (no blankets or tents, for they had none) on the platform—more than 300 did actually swim the river on their horses, myself among the number, which occupied about three hours, without the least accident, except one horse was drowned by becoming entangled in some vines in descending the high bank of the river. The consequence of this expedition was, the whole regiment crossed the same day, and on the next joined the Illinoisans from Camp Russell.

"It so happened, that instead of the boats and volunteers arriving at the same time, and taking the village by surprise, the boats got there on Sunday, the 29th of August, and the mounted

men not until the Wednesday following,, when no enemy was to be seen. But on the arrival of the boats with the regulars about 150 or 200 Indian warriors then in their town attacked them with great resolution, and not until after an hour's hard fight, and using several pieces of small cannon, could the boats effect a landing at Peoria.

"When the mounted riflemen arrived at Peoria they found the village consisting of a great number of huts, all deserted a few days before, and two or three frame houses, one 30 or 40 feet long (said to have been built by the French), although they did not appear to have been inclosed or covered. The Indians in their flight had left nothing but some dried pumpkins, corn and beans, which were found in some of the houses, but much more was found wrapped up in skins and hid in the ground, all of which was seized and used by those who found them. Every house in the village was demolished the same day we entered * * * * and used for fuel during the stay of the army at that place." (1)

The writer in the course of his interesting letter described how the soldiers, after swimming the Mississippi River, which they did in Adam's costume, encountered a patch of nettles which rendered it, to say the least, uncomfortable for both horses and men; also the fleet of *gunboats* consisting of ten or twelve barges, mantled, or covered with thin boards which served well for protection from the elements but very poorly against Indian bullets; how a young man who had, unnoticed by a sentinel, passed beyond the guard line for water, was, on his return, shot to death by mistake; how the army the next day marched to Gomo's town and encamped there one night and then returned and assisted in the erection of Fort Clark. He then gives this vivid description of the impression made upon the army by its first sight of Peoria Lake and its soundings.

"As the army approached Peoria from the northwest and got a first view of its situation from the high-land prairies, two or three miles from the lake, looking easterly and southerly, beheld the smooth prairie gradually descending to the town, the lake stretching miles far to the northeast, the *gunboats* lying quietly at anchor upon the water, the towering forest across the water, and the lovely prairies bounded only by

the horizon, there was an involuntary halt—the men all gazed in silence for a moment, and then of a sudden, as if moved by one impulse, expressed universal admiration of the beauty and grandeur of the prospect spread out before them. At this time there was no road to Peoria except the Indian trail, not a forest tree amiss, not a house within one hundred miles (except the town before described), no plough had ever broken the turf that covered the rich soil beneath. The lake was covered with wild geese, ducks and other water fowls; game such as deer, bear, elk, and turkeys everywhere in the thick woods and adjacent prairies. Bees and honey were found in almost every hollow tree, and, notwithstanding express orders to the contrary, the men would and did, on the march, frequently stop and cut down the trees and get large quantities of the most delicious honey. While employed in building the fort, many of the men were well supplied with venison, fowls, honey and sometimes with fish caught in the lake." This description fully justifies the Indian name of the place, "Pimiteoui—The Land of Plenty."

The writer describes the erection of Fort Clark as follows:

"For want of suitable timber and materials within several miles of the place, on the west side of the lake, on account of the country back from the river being prairie, it became necessary to obtain all timber from a fine forest on the east side of the Illinois River at the lower end of the lake and raft it over. The men commenced felling the trees, the most of which were white oak, and for the palisades cut them about eighteen feet long and each log not less than fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter—the timbers for the block-houses at the corners of the enclosure were much longer; the area (area) inclosed for the fort contained, according to my recollection, two or three acres. While a portion of the men were cutting, others were employed in hauling and rafting the logs over to the opposite side of the lake, and from there to the site for the building; having no carriages of any description, all the materials were drawn by men on trucks, by means of large ropes, a distance of from one to two miles. Thus was Fort Clark erected where Peoria now stands, in less than two months, by the Missouri and Illinois volunteers of mounted riflemen, in September and October in the year 1813, at a distance of more than one hundred miles from any white settlement, and with no other means than above described."

This picture of the building of Fort Clark is

(1) This corroborates the statement elsewhere made that only a portion of the town had been destroyed by Craig.

completed by George Davenport in his account given to Mr. Matson before alluded to, as follows:

"Preparations having been made to build a fort on the site of the old French town for the purpose of holding possession of the country, timbers were cut on the opposite side of the lake and floated across to build block store-houses, and enclose them with palisades. On a high piece of ground near the bank of the lake a fort was built, consisting of stockades made of two rows of split timbers, and the space between them filled with dirt. A ditch surrounded the fort, and at two corners were bastions for mounting cannon. Inside of the stockades was a large block-house, two stories high, and on three sides of it were port-holes, so the inmates could fire on the enemy in case of an attack. Besides this block-house were store-houses, and quarters for officers and soldiers.

"When the fort was completed and cannons mounted on its ramparts, with flags waving on each bastion, General Howard ordered all the soldiers on duty, forming in double file, fronting the gateway. A speech was made by the commanding officer, drums beat, soldiers cheered, the cannons fired a salute, and with much enthusiasm the fort was dedicated and named "Fort Clark" in honor of General George Rogers Clark, the hero of Kaskaskia and Vincennes." (1)

Governor Reynolds varies the scene somewhat, but substantially agrees with the foregoing statements. He says: "The army marched to the upper end of the lake and returned the next day. The troops camped on the south side of the lake for three or four weeks. It was here that the logs were cut for Fort Clark. With a proper truck wagon, and ropes with cross pieces of wood tied at the proper intervals, eight men can draw as many logs as four horses. * * * The logs were thrown into the water and the regulars, under Captain Phillips, rafted them over the lake, and made Fort Clark of them. The army returned to Camp Russell, in safety, late in November."

Research has failed to reveal any more particular description of Fort Clark than that above given. It is reasonable to suppose it differed but little from other forts erected about that time. Only one block-house is spoken of at Fort Clark,

but there were also within the enclosure quarters for officers and men. Mr. Ballance, in his History of Peoria, gives its dimensions and construction as follows:

"This fort was about one hundred feet square, with a ditch along each side. It did not stand with a side to the lake, but with a corner towards it. The corner farthest from the lake was on the upper side of Water street, near the intersection of the upper line of Water and Liberty streets. From there the west line ran diagonally across the intersection of Water and Liberty streets nearly to the corner of the transportation warehouse, at the lower corner of Liberty and Water streets. At this corner was what I suppose military men would call a bastion, that is, there was a projecting corner made in the same manner as the side walls, and so constructed, as I imagine, as to accommodate a small cannon to command the ditches. And the same had, no doubt, been at the opposite corner, but when I came to the country in November, 1831, there was no vestige of it remaining. In fact, at that time there was but little to show that there had ever been a fortification there, except some burnt posts along the west side, and a square of some ten or twelve feet at the south corner with a ditch nearly filled up on two sides of it, and on the west side of the square."

Observing, however, that Water street is one hundred feet wide at the point indicated, and that the location of the magazine which must have been within the fort was very close to the base of the smoke-stack of the Electric Light Plant, some distance below Water street, the conclusion is forced upon us that his estimate of its dimensions is erroneous. If the fort was of a square form and contained one acre, one side of it would measure 208.7 feet, which would correspond more nearly with the points given by Mr. Ballance than does his own estimates.

Other relics of the fort have been found, among which, as already stated, is the foundation of the magazine recently discovered near the base of the stack of the Electric Light Plant at the foot of Liberty street.

It is not known how long the fort was occupied by United States troops, nor who was in command. It is often said that it was evacuated soon after the close of the war, which event occurred at the beginning of the year 1815, but there is some evidence of its having been occupied until the year 1817 or 1818. Among those holding the first opinion is Mr. Matson, who

(1) It has been stated that the fort was named "Fort Clark" in honor of William Clark, then Governor of Missouri Territory, but the best authorities say it was so named in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark.

says: "The gate of the fort having been left open, it became a lair for deer and a roost for wild turkeys. In the fall of 1816 a party of hunters from St. Clair County came to Fort Clark and found about twenty deer in the fort and the floors of the block-house covered with manure. The hunters cleaned out this building and occupied it as a residence during a stay of ten days while hunting deer and collecting honey in the river timber. Fort Clark stood unmolested until the fall of 1818, when it was burned by the Indians."

The following incidents and quotations from the autobiography of Gurdon S. Hubbard, of Chicago, throw much light upon the destruction of Fort Clark.

Mr. Hubbard entered into the employment of the American Fur Company about the year 1818, and was assigned to duty on the Illinois River, that department or brigade being under the direction of Antoine Deschamps. Deschamps had been educated at Quebec for a Roman Catholic priest, but refusing to be ordained engaged himself to Mr. Sara, a fur trader, at St. Louis, and had devoted many years of his life to the Indian trade on the Ohio and Illinois Rivers. When the American Fur Company was organized he was engaged by them, and placed in charge of the Illinois brigade or outfit. It was his custom to make a trip every fall to St. Louis with one boat to purchase supplies of tobacco and other necessities for distribution among the various traders on the Illinois River. This is the same Antoine Deschamps who held the office of Justice of the Peace at Peoria as early as 1802, as before mentioned.

"On the 18th of September, 1818, the Illinois brigade, led by Deschamps, started for the Illinois River. Some of the boats were crowded with the families of the traders, the oldest of whom was Mr. Bieson, a large, portly, gray-headed man, who was then about sixty years of age, and for more than forty years had been an Indian trader on the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers. His wife was a pure-blooded Pottawatamie Indian, enormous in size, so fleshy she could scarcely walk. Their two daughters were married and lived at Cahokia, a small French town opposite St. Louis. Mr. Bieson had a house and some property at Opa, now Peoria, and had been, with all the inhabitants of that place, driven off by the United States troops in the command of General Howard in 1814 (1813), and a fort was there erected, which was called Fort Clark. The town of Opa and Fort Clark were situated at the foot of Lake

Peoria on the Illinois River, where now stands the flourishing city of Peoria."

Among the others who had their families with them were Messrs. Beebeau [Babo or Babeau. —Ed.], of Opa, and Lefrombois, Bleu and St. Clair, all of whom had Indian wives. And in fact there were but three or four single men in the party.

Having arrived at the mouth of Bureau River, they located their first trading house and placed the same in charge of Mr. Beebeau, who for many years had been a trader in that region. Hubbard was assigned to that post and was to have charge of the accounts, as neither Beebeau nor any of his men could read or write. Beebeau had kept his accounts with the Indians by a system of hieroglyphics. Mr. Hubbard then proceeds as follows:

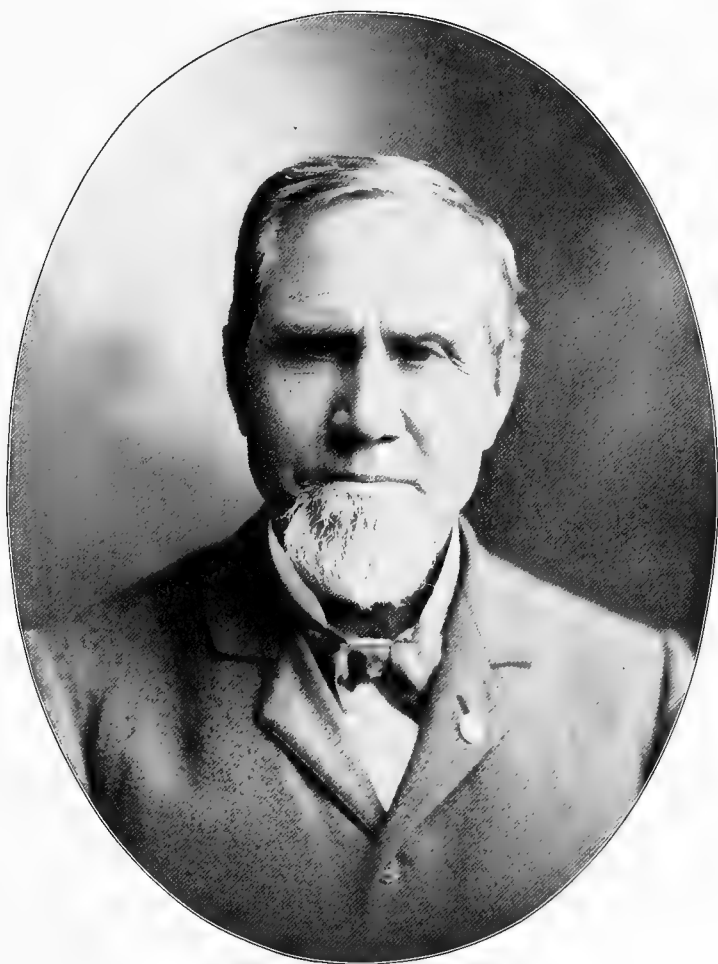
"I was permitted by Mr. Deschamps to accompany him to St. Louis, whither he went with one boat to purchase supplies of tobacco and some other needed articles from the French people at Cahokia. Beebeau received his invoices of goods and detail of men and we proceeded onward.

"Our next post was located three miles below Lake Peoria, and about sixty miles from Bureau, and was placed in charge of old Mr. Beason, a venerable man who had long been a trader on this river and was well and favorably known by the Indians. This we called Opa Post. (This was afterward called "The Trading Post," where Wesley City now is.)

"As we rounded the point of the lake above Peoria we discovered that Old Fort Clark was on fire, and, upon reaching it, we found Indians to the number of about two hundred engaged in a war dance. They were hideously painted and had scalps on their spears and sashes which they had taken from Americans during the war with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815."

Mr. Hubbard then relates an encounter which took place between himself and a young Indian, which came near resulting in the death of one of them. He then says, "This incident left such an impression on my mind that no doubts exist with me as to the time of the burning of Fort Clark."

Only a portion, however, of the buildings could have been consumed at that time, for in the following year when the first company of white settlers came to the place it is said they, too, found what they supposed to be the fort on fire. With this incident the history of the fort comes to an end, but the name still clung to the place for years afterward.



M. M. Barrett

CHAPTER X.

FIRST AMERICAN SETTLERS.

Having completed their business in St. Louis, DesChamps and his party, including Gurdon S. Hubbard, started on their return about the 20th of November, and, after stopping at Opa Post, reached the station at Bureau between the 10th and 15th of December. In March, 1819, they started for Mackinac, which point they reached about the middle of May.

While they were making this journey, having left Beeson in charge of the station at Wesley City (then Opa), the first permanent settlement was made at Fort Clark (now Peoria). Early in the spring of that year a party consisting of Abner Eads, Seth Fulton and Josiah Fulton, Virginians by birth, Joseph Hersey, a New Yorker, S. Dougherty, J. Davis and T. Russell, Kentuckians, but all then living at Shoal Creek, now in Clinton County, Illinois, left that place to found a settlement at Manvaise Terre, Prairie, near the present site of Naples, on the Illinois River. Not finding that locality satisfactory, and having heard favorable reports of the country around Fort Clark, they determined to proceed to that place. With the boat in which they had ascended the river they ferried their two horses over to the west side, where Eads and Hersey mounted them and started for their destination, arriving at Fort Clark on April 15, 1819. The remainder of the party proceeded by boat, bringing with them all their effects. After waiting two days at the fort, a deserter from Fort Dearborn came floating by in his canoe whom Eads hailed, and, joining him as a passenger, started out to see what had become of the rest of the party. When in the vicinity of La March Creek they were met by the others, all enjoying good health and spirits, and, joining them, they all proceeded to Fort Clark, where they were welcomed by Hersey, who had remained alone in charge of the horses. The circumstances of their arrival are thus related by Josiah Fulton:

"We found the walls of two small log cabins, which we supposed to have been built by the soldiers of the garrison stationed there, and at once set to work to cover them over and finish them up for dwelling places. While we were employed at this work we made out to be comfortable in the shelter of our tents and boats. The cabins stood on what is now Water street, and almost directly in front of the Germania Hall building. These cabins were the first American dwelling places at what is now the city of Peoria.

"There were also rails enough, which the soldiers had made, to inclose fifteen acres of ground. The ground was broken up and planted to corn and potatoes, from which a pretty good crop was gathered in the fall. The north line of that first field ran west from the river and not far from Fulton street.

"About the first of June, Eads, Fulton and Dougherty returned to Shoal creek with their two horses to move Eads' family, consisting of his wife and three children, to their new home. After settling up his affairs in that neighborhood Eads loaded his household effects, wife and children on a two-horse wagon and headed across the country in the direction of the beginning of Peoria—the new settlement at Fort Clark. They reached and crossed the Illinois River at the present site of Wesley City, where there was a trading post, and where Indians and Indian canoes [and possibly Louis Beeson.—Ed.] were nearly always to be found. Some of the canoes were secured, the household goods were unloaded from the wagon, and with the family transferred to the canoes and carried over to the west side of the river. The wagon was then taken to pieces and carried over in the same manner. The horses and cattle were made to swim across."

"Mrs. Eads was the first American woman to see the site of Peoria."

On or about the 10th of June of the same

year Captain Jude Warner arrived from St. Louis with a keel-boat loaded with salt and provisions, and a seine for fishing in the lake. This company consisted of Isaac De Boise, James Goff, William Blanchard, David W. Barnes, Charles Sargent and Theodore Sargent. They spent the season in catching and salting fish in bulk. Their arrival swelled the number of men at Fort Clark to fourteen, and says Mr. Fulton: "We were about as happy a little circle as has ever lived in Peoria. We were isolated, completely shut out from the rest of mankind, it is true. We heard but little from the outside (inside?) world, and the outside world heard but little from us. But little was known at that time about the Fort Clark country. There were no roads, nor steamboats, nor mail routes, nor communications of any kind, so that in point of fact we were as much a community by ourselves as if our cabins had been built on an island in the middle of the sea. Our post office was St. Louis, and we never got our mail, those of us who got any, only when we went there for supplies, and then our letters cost us twenty-five cents, and we couldn't muster that much money every day.

"Mrs. Eads was duly installed as house-keeper, and the rest of the company, except Hersey, who didn't remain long, boarded with her. It was a pretty hard winter on us, but we managed to get through. Bread-stuff gave out and we had to fall back on hominy-blocks and hominy. It was a coarse kind of food we got this way, but it was a good deal better than none, and served to keep hunger away. Hominy-blocks went out of use long ago, and there are thousands of people in Peoria County that never saw one, but they were a blessing to hundreds of the pioneers of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and in fact to the first settlers of the entire country, and were the means of keeping many of the pioneers and their little ones from starving to death."

Of the first seven men who came to Fort Clark the two Fultons went across the river and selected a claim on what is now called Farm Creek, and commenced to make a farm. In 1834 they sold that claim and removed to Peoria County, where Josiah lived a respected citizen during the remainder of his life. Seth Fulton was seized with the lead-mine excitement and removed to Galena and afterward to Henry County.

Abner Eads bought the northwest quarter of Section 17, 8 N., 8 E., in which the old Peoria Cemetery, now Lincoln Park, is situated. He afterward bought a quarter on Kickapoo Creek,

on which valuable coal mines were subsequently developed. He, too, after rendering valuable services to the public, both civil and military, was seized with the lead-mine fever, and about the year 1833 removed to Galena, where he was for two terms elected to the Legislature and served during the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Assemblies. In 1854 he went to California and commenced to make a farm, then starting back for his family he was seized with the Chagres fever and died on the way and was buried in St. Louis. ⁽¹⁾

Dougherty was a wild, reckless, daring Kentuckian, and did not long remain in the country. Hersey, the New York Dutchman as he was called, went into the southern part of the state, where he got into trouble, but having gotten his matters "fixed up" disappeared. He is reported to have been a man of some means, and years afterward diligent search was made for him or his heirs, but so far as known without success.

Davis first settled on Farm Creek, and after remaining there a while removed to Sangamon County and thence to Texas, where he died.

Russell did not remain here long, but took to the river and was last heard of at St. Louis.

Of this first company Josiah Fulton is the only one who remained at Peoria during the remainder of his life.

Of the party who came with Captain Warner, William Blanchard became a resident of what is now Woodford County, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred only a few years since. Jacob Wilson, one of the first to be commissioned as Justice of the Peace, on the 22d day of March, 1825, performed the first marriage ceremony celebrated in the new county, which was that of William Blanchard with Betsey Donohoe. Barnes and the two Sargents went to what is now Fulton County, where they became prominent citizens.

Among the most noted of these early settlers was John Hamlin, whose life is so intimately connected with the history of Peoria that no extended sketch is here needed. Having arrived in the state, he made his home for some time with Hon. James Latham at Elkhart Grove, then in Madison County. Judge Latham was the first Probate Judge for Sangamon County after its organization, but afterward removed to Peoria County. In 1821, in company with several other gentlemen, probably Judge Latham being of the number, Mr. Hamlin visited Fort Clark and found

(1) Eads was captain of the Peoria Company which marched under General Stillman in the Black Hawk War *See infra*.

on his arrival here two log cabins, one of which was occupied by the family of Abner Eads; the other was a double log house, occupied by two families—one by the name of Bogardus and the other by the name of Montgomery. This was in the early part of May, 1821. In March, 1822, he had his effects removed to Fort Clark by an ox-team. In 1823 one William S. Hamilton had a contract to supply Fort Howard, at Green Bay, with beef-cattle, and Mr. Hamlin, on account of his efficiency and knowledge of the Indian character, was chosen to accompany the expedition. After divers vicissitudes and romantic experiences they arrived at their destination on the second day of July, 1823, having accomplished the journey in thirty days.

On his way back Mr. Hamlin, who was a Justice of the Peace of Fulton County, performed his first marriage ceremony, at Fort Dearborn, in the marriage of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, the bride being a Miss Kinzie, daughter of John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago. This was the first marriage ceremony ever performed in what is now the great city of Chicago. (See biographical sketch of John Hamlin *infra*.)

Gurdon S. Hubbard, afterward superintendent of the Illinois Brigade of the American Fur Company, spent the winter of 1821-2 on the Illinois River. Reaching Bureau Station, he found Mr. Beebeau still in charge, though much enfeebled on account of age. This expedition was also under the leadership of Des Champs. Hubbard then says: "After resting a few days and selecting the goods and men to be left at that post (Bureau) we proceeded on our way, making our next halt at Fort Clark, where we found several families located, among whom were Mr. Fulton, the first pioneer settler at that point, who still resides in that county, and a Mr. Bogardus, a brother of General Bogardus, of New York, a highly intelligent gentleman, and his estimable wife. Two miles below, at a point now known as Wesley City, was Mr. Beeson's post, and there we remained about one week, during which time I went almost daily to the fort."

Mr. Hubbard then relates the circumstance of an aged squaw having been attacked and devoured by wolves at the Kickapoo Creek, opposite Beeson's post.

From 1821 to 1825 many new settlers came into the territory afterwards embraced in Peoria County, some of those at Peoria being William Eads, brother of Abner Eads, Judge James Latham and the Moffatt family, consisting of the father, Joseph A. Moffatt, three sons, Alva,

Aquilla B. and Franklin, and two daughters; also Isaac Funk, William Holland, Elijah and Norman Hyde, Dr. Augustus Langworthy, George Sharp, Isaac Waters, John Dixon and others.

In the year 1825 an assessment was made for the then new County of Peoria by John L. Bogardus, which shows well the distribution of the population and wealth it then contained. At Peoria the following persons were assessed in the amounts mentioned with their names: Archibald Allen, \$150; Noah Beauchamp, Sr., \$200; Noah Beauchamp, \$200; John Barker, \$400; John L. Bogardus, \$500; Joseph Bryant, \$300; Cornelius Brown, \$150; John Dixon, \$350; William Eads, \$350; Abner Eads, \$800; Samuel Fulton, \$300; Isaac Funk, \$200; Jesse Harrison, \$50; John Hamlin, \$400; William Holland, \$800; E. & N. Hyde, \$700; Jacob M. Hunter, \$50; Charles Love, \$150; Augustus Langworthy, \$200; J. Latham, \$300; Philip Latham, \$100; Daniel Like, \$50; Alva Moffatt, \$60; Aquilla Moffatt, \$40; Jesse McLaree, \$25; Henry Neely, \$150; Martin Porter, \$100; Amherst C. Ransom, \$100; George Sharp, \$600; Joseph Van Scoik, \$50; Isaac Waters, \$100,—30 in all.

At Chicago the following assessments were made: John B. Beaubein, \$1,000; Jonas Clyborne, \$625; John K. Clark, \$250; John Crafts, \$5,000; (1) Jerry Clermont, \$100; Louis Cantra, \$50; John Kinzie, \$500; Joseph Laframboise, \$50; C. Laframboise, \$100; David McKee, \$100; Peter Piche, \$100; Alexander Wolcott, \$572; Antoine Wilmette, \$400,—13 in all.

At the Trading House (Wesley City) Antoine Alscome, \$50; Francis Bourbonne, \$200; Louis Beahor, \$700; Francis Bourbonne, Jr., \$100,—4 in all.

At Mickinaw Point (near which is the village of Dillon) Allen S. Dougherty, \$100; Walter Dillon, \$250; Nathan Dillon, \$400; Absalom Dillon, \$200; Thomas Dillon, \$300; Jesse Dillon, \$727; John Dillon, \$93; William Davis, \$200; Hugh Montgomery, \$200; Alexander McNaughton, \$150; Eli Redmon, \$35; Henry Redmon, \$35; Peter Scott, \$50,—13 in all.

At Ten Mile Creek, William Blanchard, \$150; Elza Bethard, \$275; Reuben Bratton, \$135; Thomas Banks, \$50; Hiram M. Curry, \$225; Major Donahue, \$200; Seth Fulton, \$100; David Mather, \$200; John & William Phillips, \$400; John Stephenson, \$40; Edmond Weed, \$174; Jacob Wilson, \$300,—12 in all.

(1) John Crafts represented the American Fur Company and this assessment doubtless represented its property.

At Farm Creek, Andrew Barker, \$100; Austin Crocker, \$200; Thomas Camlin, \$300; Stephen French, \$200; James Fulton, \$12.50; Josiah Fulton, \$150; Elisha Fish, \$200; Jacob Funk, \$500; Joshua Harlin, \$150; George Ish, \$250; Joseph Smith, \$550,—11 in all.

At La Salle Prairie, Elias P. Avery, \$200; Stephen Carroll, \$150; Gilbert Field, \$150; John Griffin, \$50; George Harlan, \$150; Lewis Hallock, \$50; John Ridgeway, \$100; Hugh Walker, \$50,—8 in all.

At Illinois Prairie (Tazewell County), George Cline, \$70; John Cline, \$264; Nathan Cromwell, \$300; Jessie Egman, \$100; Levi Ellis, \$25; William Clark, \$250; Levi Gilbert, \$25; James Latta, \$200; Levi McCormick, \$50; Joseph Ogee, \$200; Isaac Perkins, \$400; John Sommers, \$300; Ephraim Stout, Sr., & Jr., \$500; Jonathan Tharp, \$100; Ezekiel Turner, \$150; Seth Wilson, \$200; Samuel Woodrow, \$150; Hugh Woodrow, \$250,—18 in all.

At Fox River, Robert Baresford, \$50; Fred Countraman, \$50; Aaron Hawley, \$200; Pierce Hawley, \$300; John L. Ramsey, \$200; Jesse Walker, \$50,—6 in all.

At Little Detroit, Thomas N. Brierly, \$160; Abner N. Cooper, \$120; Peter Du Mont, \$50; George N. Love, \$350,—4 in all.

At Prince's Grove (Princeville), John Patterson, \$20; Daniel Prince, \$200,—2 in all.

From the foregoing it will be seen that of the one hundred and twenty taxable inhabitants of Peoria County and attached territory, one-fourth were assessed at Peoria, one-seventh at Illinois Prairie, one-ninth each at Chicago and Mackinaw Point, one-tenth at Ten Mile Creek, one-eleventh at Farm Creek, one-fifteenth at La Salle Prairie, six at Fox River, four each at The trading house and Little Detroit and two at Prince's Grove. Those at Peoria, La Salle Prairie, Little Detroit and Prince's Grove, forty-four in all, constituted the taxable population of what is now Peoria County.

Their settlements were principally along the streams where wood could be readily procured for fuel and for the building of their houses. The habits of these early settlers, which from the force of circumstances were necessarily simple, are thus described by Governor Reynolds:

"They were rough in personal appearance and

unrefined, yet kind, social and generous. They were hunters and stock growers, and confined to their agricultural operations chiefly to corn and a small amount of wheat. They were brave, prompt and decided in war, yet liberal and magnanimous to a subdued foe. They showed great energy, and a just spirit of enterprise, in removing from five to fifteen hundred miles into a wilderness country, and pioneering out the way for the future prosperity of their descendants. They were hospitable, generous and ready to share with their neighbors, or newly arrived strangers, their last loaf.

"They were guided by Providence, preserved amidst dangers, sickness and savage assaults, and thus became the pioneers of civilization, the founders of a free government and the extension of pure Christianity. They turned the wilderness into a fruitful field, and prepared the country to sustain a more dense population, and to increase in wealth and prosperity.

"Their habits and manners were plain, simple and unostentatious. Their dwellings were log cabins, of the rudest and most simple structure. Their furniture and utensils and dress were the most simple and economical possible, for such only could be obtained.

"For clothing, dressed deer skins were extensively used for hunting shirts, pants, leggins and mawkawsins, and the red skin of the prairie wolf, or fox, was a substitute for the hat or cap. Strips of buffalo hide were used for ropes and traces, and the dressed skins of the buffalo, bear and elk furnished the principal covering of their beds at night. Wooden vessels, either dug out or coopered, and called "Noggens," were in common use for bowls, out of which each member of the family ate mush and milk for supper. A gourd formed the drinking cup.

"Every hunter (and all men were hunters) carried his knife in his girdle, while not unfrequently the rest of the family had but one or two between them. If a family chanced to have a few pewter dishes and spoons, knives and forks, tin-cups and platters, it was in advance of the neighbors.

"Corn was beaten for bread in the mortar, ground on a grater or in a hand mill."

Such men and women as these laid the foundation for the future prosperity of Peoria County.

CHAPTER XI.

FORMATION AND TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION OF PEORIA COUNTY.

As already seen, General Arthur St. Clair, first Governor of the Northwestern Territory, did not reach Kaskaskia until March, 1790, nearly two years after his arrival in the Territory. He then by proclamation established a county and named it for himself, with the following boundaries. "Beginning at the mouth of the Little Michihimackinac [Mackinaw River in Tazewell County.—ED.], thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the little river above Fort Massac on the Ohio River, thence with the said river to its junction with the Mississippi, thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois River, and so up the Illinois River to the place of beginning," comprising about one-fourth of the state as it was subsequently bounded. ⁽¹⁾

It appears that Peoria was left outside of the bounds of this county, but it made little difference whether it was in or out, for the government attempted to be established was of little force even to those residing within the new county. In October, 1795, a new county was formed in the southern part of the State called Randolph, the county seat of which was Kaskaskia, and the county seat of St. Clair County which now embraced the balance of the old county of St. Clair was at Cahokia; so Peoria still remained outside of the bounds of an organized government, unless it may possibly have been embraced within the bounds of Knox County one of the four which had been formed within the Northwestern Territory.

The Northwestern Territory was divided in the year 1800, and the Territory of Indiana, which included Illinois, was at that time established and organized with William Henry Harrison as Governor. That portion of the Territory covering the present State of Illinois was then divided into

two counties, Randolph and St. Clair. Randolph County was bounded as follows: "Beginning on the Ohio River at a place called the Great Cave below the Saline Creek, thence by a direct North line until it intersects an East and West line running from the Mississippi River through the center of Sink Hole Spring, thence along the said line to the Mississippi River, thence down the Mississippi to the Ohio and up the same to the place of beginning."

The County of St. Clair was bounded as follows: "On the South by the before named East and West line from the Mississippi through the Sink Hole Spring to the intersection of said line running from Great Cave aforesaid, thence from the said point of intersection by a direct line to the mouth of the Great Hennoumic (Calumet River) flowing into the southern point of Lake Michigan, thence by a direct Northeast line to the division line between the Indiana and Northwestern Territories, thence along the said line to the territorial boundary of the United States, thence along the said boundary to the intersection thereof with the Mississippi River and down the Mississippi to the place of beginning."

This is the first time the territory now embraced within the county of Peoria came under an efficient civil government. As we have already seen, Antoine Des Champs and Louis Laboisiere were Justices of the Peace, exercising the functions of their offices at Peoria in the year 1802, under appointment from the then Governor of Indiana Territory, William H. Harrison. The county officers were: John Hays, Sheriff; William Arundel, Clerk; and John Hays, Recorder.

On a proposition to advance the Territory of Indiana to the second grade in 1804, which gave rise to an animated controversy, only 400 votes were polled in the entire Territory. Randolph

(1) Moses' Address to State Bar Association, 1895 p. 209.

County polled sixty-one with a majority of nineteen in favor, and St. Clair eighty-one with a majority of thirty-seven against the proposition, but it was carried by a majority of 138, given by the other counties.

On the third day of February, 1809, the Territory of Indiana was divided and the new Territory of Illinois was organized. The counties of Randolph and St. Clair were continued with boundaries as follows: The county of Randolph shall include all that part of the Illinois Territory lying south of the line dividing the counties of Randolph and St. Clair as it existed under the government of the Indiana Territory on the last day of February, 1809, and the county of St. Clair shall include all that part of the Territory which lies north of said line.

For the county of St. Clair the following officers were appointed: John Hays, Sheriff, in which office he was continued nine years; William Arundel, formerly of Peoria, Recorder; John Hay, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; otherwise county clerk, which position he honorably filled until his death in 1845; Enoch Moore, Coroner, and John Messenger, Surveyor.

Ninian Edwards, who had been appointed Governor did not arrive in the territory until the month of June, but Nathaniel Pope, who had been appointed Secretary, proceeded to make the necessary appointments which were afterwards confirmed.

Among the Justices of the Peace appointed by Secretary Pope for the county of St. Clair were: Antoine Des Champs, who still resided at Peoria, and Nicholas Boilvin. Antoine Des Champs, was the same who had held the same office while the county of Peoria was within the Indiana Territory. Nicholas Boilvin resided at Prairie Du Chien, now in the State of Wisconsin, and held the appointment of Indian Agent for the government. He was the father of Nicholas Boilvin and William C. Boilvin formerly prominent business men of Peoria.

In 1812 Madison County was carved out of St. Clair County with the following boundaries: "Beginning on the Mississippi and running with the second township line above Cahokia east until it strikes the dividing line between the Illinois and Indiana Territories, thence with the said dividing line to the line of Upper Canada, thence with said line to the Mississippi and thence down the Mississippi to the beginning."

Peoria was then embraced within the limits of Madison County and so continued until the

year 1821, when it was set off into the newly created county of Pike. During that period many conveyances of land were made, especially in the Military Tract, which were recorded at the recorder's office of Madison County at Edwardsville. The records of all conveyances touching lands in Peoria County have been transcribed and now form a part of the records of our recorder's office.

In the meantime the State of Illinois had been admitted into the Union with its present boundaries, thus severing from Madison County all that portion of territory now embraced within the State of Wisconsin and part of Minnesota.

Pike County was organized by act of January 31, 1821, entitled "An Act to form a new county in the Bounty Lands," the boundaries of which were as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Illinois River and running thence up the middle of said river to the fork of the same, thence up the south fork (Kankakee) of said river until it strikes the State line of Indiana, thence north with said line to the north boundary of this State, thence west with said line to the west boundary of this State thence with said line to the place of beginning."

For two years thereafter Peoria County was embraced within the bounds of Pike County, and its records of conveyances were kept there and have since been transcribed. During the period that Peoria was under the jurisdiction of Pike County the following named persons held the office of Judges of the Probate Court, namely, Abram Beck, commissioned February 12, 1821, but resigned and was succeeded June 11, 1821, by Nicholas Hanson, who also resigned and was succeeded February 15, 1823, by William Ross, the same day that Hugh R. Coulter received his commission to the same office in the newly created county of Fulton. At an election held April 2, 1821, Leonard Ross, John Shaw and William Ward were elected County Commissioners, Bigelow C. Fenton, Sheriff, and Daniel Whipple, Coroner, and at an election held August 5, 1822, James M. Seely, David Dulton and Ossian M. Ross were elected County Commissioners, Leonard Ross, Sheriff, and Daniel Whipple, Coroner. These all continued in office until after the formation of Fulton County. During the same period the following named persons were appointed and commissioned as Justices of the Peace of Pike County, namely, February 3, 1821, Abner Eads, John Shaw, Daniel Whipple, William Ross, Henry Tupper, Leonard Ross, William Ward;



W. A. Dinnian

on May 26, 1821, Ebenezer Smith, Stephen Dewey; on August 29, 1821, John Bolter; on November 29, 1821, Ossian M. Ross; on January 2, 1822, Charles B. Rouse; on May 22, 1822, Amos Barcroft.

At the same session of the Legislature, the county of Sangamon was formed with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12, north on the Third Principal Meridian, thence north with said meridian line to the Illinois River [near the present city of Peru.—Ed.] thence down the middle of said river to the mouth of Balance or Negro Creek, thence up said creek to its head, thence through the middle of the prairie which divides the waters of Sangamon and the Mauvaise Terre to the northwest corner of township 12 north, range 7 west of the Third Principal Meridian, thence east along the boundary of township 1 to the place of beginning." A portion of this territory was afterwards attached to Peoria County for county purposes.

By an act of January 28, 1823, the county of Fulton was formed with the following boundaries: Beginning at the point where the Fourth Principal Meridian intersects the Illinois River, thence up the middle of said river to where the line between ranges five and six east strikes the said river, thence north with said line between ranges five and six to the township line between townships 9 and 10 north, thence west with said line to the Fourth Principal Meridian, thence south with said line to the place of beginning." These boundaries embraced Trivoli and Elmwood townships and part of Knox County. And it was further enacted that all the rest and residue of the attached part of the County of Pike east of the Fourth Principal Meridian should be attached to and be a part of the said county of Fulton until otherwise disposed of by the General Assembly. It will be observed that Fulton County did not acquire jurisdiction west of the Fourth Principal Meridian.

On the second Monday of April, of the same year, an election was held for the election of a Sheriff, Coroner and three County Commissioners. As already stated Hugh R. Coulter was on the 15th day of February, 1823, commissioned as Judge of the Probate Court. He continued to fill that office until after the formation of Peoria County. At the election held April 14, 1823, (the second Monday) Joseph Moffatt, David W. Barnes and Thomas R. Covell were elected County Commissioners, Abner Eads, Sheriff, and William Clark, Coroner. At an election held Au-

gust 2, 1824, James Gardner, James Barnes and David W. Barnes were elected County Commissioners, Ossian M. Ross, Sheriff, and Joseph Moffatt, Coroner. These all continued in office until after the organization of Peoria County. During the same period the following named persons were appointed and commissioned as Justices of the Peace of Fulton County, namely, January 30, 1823, John Hamlin, Samuel Fulton, Stephen Chase, Hugh R. Coulter, Ossian M. Ross. June 17, 1823, Amhurst C. Hanson, William Eads; December 2, 1823, John Kinzie, (Chicago).

A comparison of these lists of officers with the lists of early settlers will demonstrate that the residents of Peoria and vicinity had a fair representation in the public affairs of both Pike and Fulton Counties.

At the first election in Fulton County Abner Eads, of Peoria, was elected Sheriff under the following amusing circumstances. The election was to be held at the house of Ossian M. Ross, the father of the late Lewis W. Ross, and General Leonard F. Ross, near the present site of Lewistown, which afterwards became the county seat. The few voters at Fort Clark and vicinity must either go there to vote or not vote at all. They had a candidate for Sheriff, Abner Eads, and were especially interested in that election. They mustered in full force, laid in a full supply of commissary stores, went down the Illinois River to the mouth of Spoon River, near Havana, then up Spoon River to the nearest point to the place of election, two canoes being sufficient to accommodate them. They went equipped as the custom of the times demanded. When the votes were counted it was found that Eads had one majority over Ossian Ross, the other candidate.

Ross contested the election on the ground that some of those who had voted for Eads were not residents of the county, that they lived on the east side of the river and consequently were not entitled to vote in Fulton County; and on the further ground that Eads could not write, and was therefore incompetent to discharge the duties of the office. To obviate this difficulty, it is said, Eads took lessons in penmanship from Jesse Wood, who was a preacher and also a teacher, and in about four weeks advanced far enough to write his name. But this charge must be a slander, for it has just been seen that before that time he had been appointed and commissioned by the Governor as one of the Justices of the Peace of Pike County.

Judge Reynolds, a brother of John Reynolds, afterwards Governor of the State, was Presiding Judge and ordered depositions to be taken as evidence in the case, and the log cabin office of John Hamlin, Justice of the Peace at Fort Clark, was selected as the place where they should be taken. His associate, H. R. Coulter, sat with him. Great excitement prevailed. The contest was not sustained and Eads was declared elected Sheriff, and served his term.

By an act of the Legislature of January 13, 1825, Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, Warren, Henry, Putnam and Knox Counties were formed. The boundaries of Knox County were as follows: "Beginning at a point where the township line between townships 8 and 9 north intersects the meridian line, thence east to the range line between sections 4 and 5 east, thence up said line to the northeast corner of township 12 north, 4 east, thence west to the meridian line, thence to the place of beginning." These boundaries include all of the present county of Knox, with the exception of the northern tier of townships.

The boundaries of Putnam County were as follows: "Beginning at the point where the township line between 11 and 12 north touches the Illinois River [the northeastern corner of the present county of Peoria.—Ed.], thence up the said river to the south fork, thence up the same (Kankakee) to the Indiana line, thence up said line to the northeast corner of the State, thence west on the north boundary of the State to range line between townships 4 and 5 east, thence south on said range line to the line between townships 11 and 12 north, thence to the place of beginning." These boundaries include all that part of the State north of Peoria County and east of its west line if extended to the northern boundaries of the State, and lying west and north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers.

Henry County began at the northwest corner of Knox County, where the township line between townships 12 and 13 north intersect the meridian line, thence east to the line between ranges 4 and 5 east (the present westerly boundary of Stark County), thence north to the north boundary of the State, thence west on said State boundary to the said meridian line, thence down said meridian line to the place of beginning. All that part of the State lying west of Henry County thus described and north of Warren County was organized as Mercer County. By the same act all that tract of country north of Schuyler and Hancock Counties was attached to Schuyler County for county purposes until otherwise ordered, that

embraced in Knox and Henry Counties still remaining attached to Fulton County.

On the same day with the passage of the foregoing act, Peoria County was created under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to form a new county out of the country in the vicinity of Fort Clark," which provides as follows:

"Section 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois*, represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning where the line between towns 11 and 12 north intersects the Illinois River; thence west with said line to the line between ranges 4 and 5 east; thence south with said line to the line between towns 7 and 8; thence east to the line between ranges 5 and 6; thence south to the middle of the main channel of the Illinois River; thence up said middle of the main channel to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called Peoria.

Section 2 provided "That all that tract of country north of town 20, and west of the Third Principal Meridian, formerly part of Sangamon County, be, and is hereby attached to said county of Peoria, for county purposes. *Provided, however*, The citizens of the attached part of said county are not to be taxed for the erection of public buildings, or for the purchase of the quarter-section hereinafter mentioned."

"Section 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the county seat of said county of Peoria shall be established on the northeast quarter of section 9, town 8 north, range 8 east, and that the County Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to purchase said quarter-section of land of the United States as provided for by the law of Congress."

"Section 4. *Be it further enacted*, That on the first day of March next (1825), an election shall be held at the house of William Eads, at which time there shall be elected one Sheriff, one Coroner and three County Commissioners for said county, which election shall, in all respects, be conducted agreeably to the provisions of the law now in force regulating elections. *Provided*, That the qualified voters present may select from among their number three competent electors to act as judges of said election, who shall appoint two qualified voters to act as clerks."

"Section 5. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of Sangamon County to give public notice in said Peoria County and the attached part, at least ten days previous to the election to be held on the *first Monday* in

March next; and in case there should be no Clerk, then the Sheriff of said county shall give notice, as aforesaid, of the time and place of holding the election."

Section 6 provided, That the county of Peoria should receive two hundred dollars out of the public treasury, as full compensation for their proportion of non-resident land tax, in the same way as the county of Pike might or could do under the act entitled An Act amending an act entitled an act providing for the valuation of lands and other property, and laying a tax thereon, approved February 15, 1821.

Section 7 provided, That the said county of Peoria and the attached part of said county mentioned in section 2 [the portion detached from Sangamon.—Ed.] should vote with the county of Sangamon for Representative and Senator to the General Assembly.

Section 8 declared, That all that tract of country north of said Peoria County, and of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers, be, and the same is hereby attached to said county, for all county purposes." This did not include any of the newly formed counties of Knox, Henry, Warren or Mercer.

From this enactment it would appear (somewhat contrary to the general belief) that the present county of Cook, with its great metropolis, had never come within the jurisdiction of Peoria County, because Putnam County included the same territory, and was created on the same day by another act of the General Assembly. But, it must be observed that the policy of the State then seemed to be to first lay off the territory into counties, or parts of counties, and to attach them for the time being to some organized county, for county purposes, until the regular organization should take place. So it appears that the counties of Warren and Mercer, which had formerly been attached to Pike, were for a time attached to Schuyler for county purposes, while Knox and Henry still remained attached to Fulton. That which became attached to Peoria County was that part of Sangamon north of town 20 and west of the Third Principal Meridian, and all the territory north and west of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers, and east of the line which divides ranges 4 and 5 east of the Fourth Principal Meridian. By an act of the Legislature of 1825 the counties of Warren and Mercer were attached to Peoria County, while Knox and Henry never came under its jurisdiction. These circumstances afford the reason why, in laying

out roads, the commissioners of Peoria County never presumed to go further east than the Third Principal Meridian, nor west the entire distance to the Mississippi, but only to the Third Principal Meridian in the *direction* of an objective point to the east, or as far as their jurisdiction extended *toward* the lead mines or some point on the Mississippi. So it was that, although what is now the great city of Chicago was embraced within the territory set off to Putnam County, for six years it remained attached to Peoria County for county purposes, and all its county affairs were administered in Peoria. So also all that territory north of Hancock and west of the Fourth Principal Meridian was for a time attached to Peoria County, although the counties of Knox and Henry lay between. That portion of Sangamon County which was detached therefrom and attached to Peoria County embraced the three northern tiers of townships in Mason County, the northern tier of Logan County, the western tier of McLean County, all of Tazewell County, about two-thirds of Woodford County, about one-half of Marshall County, and all of the present county of Putnam except one township.

Immediately upon the passage of the act incorporating the county its citizens proceeded to organize it by the election of officers. Although the law under which the organization took place required the first election to be held on the first day of March, 1825, at the house of William Eads, yet because a subsequent section required the notice of election to be given for the *first Monday* in March, the said election did not take place until the 7th day of March, 1825, at which time Samuel Fulton was chosen for the office of Sheriff; William Phillips, Coroner; and William Holland, Nathan Dillon and Joseph Smith, County Commissioners.

The County Commissioners' Court was organized on the next day, when Norman Hyde was appointed clerk of said body. The act creating the county was approved on the 13th day of January, 1825, and, between that day and the 18th day of the same month, the same Norman Hyde had been chosen by both branches of the Legislature as Judge of the Probate Court of Peoria County, so that at the time of his election as Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court he was entitled to a commission from Governor Edward Coles for the office of Judge.

The following named persons were appointed and commissioned as Justices of the Peace for Peoria County at the date of its organization,

January 12, 1825, namely: Thomas Camlin, George Ash, John Phillips, Stephen French, Nathan Dillon, Isaac Perkins, Jacob Wilson, Joseph Moffat, Austin Crocker, John Kinzie.

The officers provided by the law having been

duly qualified, jurisdiction over the affairs of the county became vested in them, and from that time they have been duly administered by their legal successors.

CHAPTER XII.

STRUGGLE FOR THE COUNTY SEAT.

Aside from the importance of the question of making Illinois a slave State, that which most concerned Peoria County from a political standpoint was that, at the election of 1824, Edward Coles had been elected Governor of the State, Daniel P. Cook, a son-in-law of Governor Edwards, had been re-elected to Congress (there being then only one Representative from the State), and the General Assembly then elected was to elect two United States Senators, which election resulted in the choice of John McLean and Elias Kent Kane. The Presidential election of 1824 had resulted in no choice by the electors, and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where Mr. Cook cast the vote of Illinois in favor of the successful candidate, Mr. John Quincy Adams. From that time antagonisms began to grow up among the leading men of the country, which finally culminated in the formation of the Whig and Democratic parties.

Congress had passed an act providing that new counties might locate their county seats upon public lands subject to pre-emption and purchase, upon the same terms that private parties might enter them. The act of the General Assembly creating the county of Peoria had located the County Seat upon government land, and it became one of the first duties of the Commissioners to secure the title. But in so doing they met with unexpected objections from the officials of the Land Office for three reasons; *first*, the quarter section, being a fractional one, was not subject to entry; *second*, the existence of the French claims; *third*, James Latham had set up a counter claim under a pretended private entry. This contest continued for a period of nine years, and its successful issue reflects the highest credit upon the successive boards of County Commissioners and other citizens of Peoria who lent them their assistance.

The history of this important contest is best

told by the actors in the following original documents.

The Board of County Commissioners, at a special term held on the 16th day of April, 1825, ordered that Nathan Dillon, Esq., one of the members of the said board, be authorized to make application to the Register of the Land Office at Springfield for the right of pre-emption of said quarter section for the purpose of establishing the County Seat of Peoria County thereon, according to said act of Congress.

In pursuance of this order application was made to the Land Office at Springfield for leave to enter the said quarter section, which said application was refused, because it was not subject to entry under the law. A memorial was thereupon addressed to the President of the United States relative to the matter, signed by the Commissioners and other citizens, which was referred by the President to the Land Office, and, on the 23d day of November, 1825, the Register and Receiver at Springfield were instructed by the Commissioner as follows:

"Gent. A memorial from the Comrs. for the county of Peoria and other citizens thereof stating 'that application had been made to your office to enter the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sect. 9, 8 N. 8 E. for the Seat of Justice for said County, and that entry had been refused because said quarter section was a fractional one,' was addressed to the President & lately referred to this office by him, with instructions to admit the entry if the objection stated is the only one to its admission. If there are others you will report the facts in relation to the case to this office.

"I am, etc.,

"GEO. GRAHAM."

We are not informed that Daniel P. Cook had used his influence with the President in behalf of the citizens of Peoria, but we know the

President had good reason for favoring any of Mr. Cook's constituents.

On the 6th day of March, 1826, it was ordered by the County Commissioners' Court that the Clerk transmit to the President of the United States the thanks of the court for his prompt compliance with the prayer of their petition for leave to enter the fractional quarter section of land on which to locate their County Seat, and also that he be directed to inform the President that his kind interference in their behalf had not produced the desired result. Two days thereafter the court made the following entry:

"Ordered that John Dixon be and he is hereby authorized in behalf of this court to make application officially to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield for a written statement of the obstacles and objections (if any exist) which prevent the entry by the Commissioners of said County of the North East fractional quarter of Sec. 9 of Township 8 North Range 8 East of the fourth principal meridian, on which the Seat of Justice for Peoria County is located, pursuant to an act of Congress, by Statute of this State. And as it is anticipated that some objections may arise on account of the exact quantity of land in said fractional quarter not being accurately known, he, the said John Dixon, is further authorized after procuring from the Land Officers aforesaid a statement of all the said objections, etc., to proceed to St. Louis and apply to the Surveyor General for a plat of the survey of the above mentioned quarter Section, and if no plat can be furnished without a re-survey, to contract with the Surveyor General for that purpose, at the expense of this county, for a speedy completion of said survey, and request a plat thereof to be immediately made out, properly authenticated and forwarded to the said Register and Receiver.

"And the said John Dixon is further authorized, if no objections are made, to enter the said fraction in behalf of and for said county of Peoria."

This order was made just one year after the said board had been organized. It fully demonstrated that they fully understood the business in hand, as well as a determination to push it to a successful issue.

At a special term held on the 2d day of May, 1826, all the members being present, it was

"Ordered that John Dixon be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the county of Peoria one hundred and eighty-four dollars 62½ cents by him to be paid to the Receiver of

the Land Office at Springfield, in payment of the N. E. fractional qr. Sec. No. 9 Town 8 North Range 8 East of the fourth principal (meridian), and that he be authorized to issue orders on the Treasurer to such persons as shall loan the said county the above money, at any interest not exceeding 25 per cent. per annum until paid."

It is said that when all else was about to fail the citizens, either at this time or at some other, made up a "pony purse" to help the Commissioners to make the entry.

Prior to the passage of the act incorporating the county of Peoria, Judge James Latham had come into the occupancy of a house on said quarter section, which circumstance led to a great deal of trouble in the permanent location of the County Seat. On the 12th day of July, 1826, said County Commissioners' Court made the following order with reference thereto:

"Ordered that Isaac Perkins, William Woodson and Henry Thomas be summoned by the Sheriff to be and appear at the next regular term of this court, on the first day of said term, to assess the damage, if any incurred, by James Latham in consequence of being deprived of his claim to the land on which the County Seat of Peoria County is located, the improvement of which was purchased previous to the location of said County Seat." Nothing, however, resulted from this movement, but, Latham having shortly afterward died, his heirs prosecuted their claim in the Circuit Court.

On the same day it was ordered "that the Treasurer pay John Dixon \$34.85 for going to St. Louis by order of the Court, and for postage and clerk hire up to that date, and going to Springfield to enter the land for the County Seat." From this it appears that John Dixon had performed the duties assigned him by the previous orders.

On the 5th day of December, following, the Commissioners then being Nathan Dillon, William Holland and John Hamlin (an election having taken place the preceding August), the following order was made:

"That William S. Hamilton be authorized to act as counsel on behalf of this court for the purpose of obtaining the title to the land on which the County Seat of Peoria County is located, with full power for said purpose, except that of commencing suit at law. Also that the Clerk of this court inform said Hamilton that compensation will be allowed only in event of their obtaining said title." This William S. Hamilton was a son of the distinguished Alexander



Robert T. Goal

Hamilton, and his name repeatedly appears in connection with the history of Peoria.

On the 6th day of January, 1827, the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington addressed the following letter to Colonel William McKee, Surveyor General at St. Louis, Mo.:

"Sir:—The act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1823, confirming certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria, in the State of Illinois [the French claims.—Ed.], declares that it shall be 'the duty of the Surveyor of Public Lands of the U. S. for that District to cause a survey to be made of the several lots, and to designate on a plat thereof, the lot confirmed and set apart to each claimant, and forward the same to the Secy. of the Treasury.' As the plat above required to be made has not been received, and a Mr. James Latham, having entered the N. E. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 9, 8 N. 8 E. of the 4th P. M. under a 'Vincennes pre-emption,' I will thank you to inform me if the survey of the village has been made, and if it has, to furnish me with a copy of the survey, exhibiting the connection between it & the adjacent public surveys. I am, etc.,

"GEO. GRAHAM.

"P. S.—It is presumed that the Regr. at Edwardsville who acted as Commr. for the settlement of these claims furnished Gen. Rector with a copy of his report on the subject; if he did you can obtain a copy from the Regr. Office at that place."

The nature of the Latham claim, here called a Vincennes pre-emption, is not fully understood, nor is it deemed important to inquire into it.

The matter then rested for some time until after the election of August 4, 1828, when the County Commissioners' Court, consisting of the following persons, George Sharp, Isaac Egman and Francis Thomas, addressed to the Hon. Elias Kent Kane and John McLean, Senators, and Joseph Duncan, who had succeeded Daniel P. Cook as Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, a memorial setting forth in minute detail the whole situation, with their reasons in support of the claim of the county, and asking them to use their influence with the President to induce him to allow the entry to be made in the name of the county, or, in case that could not be done, that they endeavor to have a special act of Congress passed to afford the desired relief. In the same memorial they also called attention to the great need of a Land Office in the Military Tract.

On the 28th of January, 1830, George E. Gra-

ham, Commissioner of the Land Office, addressed to Senator Kane the following letter:

"Sir:—I return the letter of Messrs. Hyde & Stillman enclosed in your letter of the 26th inst.

"Upon examination it appears that in 1825 the Commissioners for the county of Peoria made application to the Land Officers at Springfield to enter the N. E. frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 9 T. 8 R. 8 E. under the provisions of the act of 26th of May, 1824, granting pre-emption to certain counties for their Seats of Justice (Land Laws, page 869) which, being refused by these officers on the ground of the tract being a *fractional* quarter section, they memorialized the President on the subject, and, under his instructions at that time, had they entered and paid for the land, there would have been no difficulty in the case, but they having failed to make such a payment, that tract was entered in November, 1826, by James Latham under a pre-emption certificate, granted by the Register at Vincennes under the 2d section of the act of the 11th of May, 1820 (Land Laws p. 778), and payment in full made to the Receiver and regularly entered in the returns of those officers to this office. The letter of the Register to this office that covered this entry by Latham also enclosed a protest against it by William S. Hamilton as attorney of the County Commissioners.

"In consequence of the belief entertained at this office that that fractional Section included the lots which had been confirmed to certain individuals at Peoria by the act of the 3d of March, 1823 [the French claims.—Ed.], and that therefore it could not be legally granted to either the County Commissioners or Mr. Latham, the Register was informed in January, 1827, that this office, not being in possession of a survey of those confirmed lots, could not decide upon the rights of the respective parties until it was ascertained that there was no interference between those lots and that quarter section. A survey has not yet been forwarded to this office of the confirmed Peoria Claims, and until one is received the Case will have to be suspended."

On the next day Senator Kane addressed to Stephen Stillman, of Peoria, the following letter:

"Dear sir:—I have delayed to (answer?) you until I could hear in answer to the application of your County Commissioners something satisfactory. I have waited, however, only to be informed of the embarrassments which surround the subject. I send all the papers received from the Comr. of Gen. Land Office, which gives as full a view of the matter as can be obtained.

Present me respectfully to the Commissioners with the assurance that it will at all times give me pleasure to attend to their requests whether made in an official or individual character.

"With great respect, your obt. st.,
"E. K. KANE.

S. STILLMAN, ESQ."

On the 3d of March, 1830, the County Commissioners' Court made the following order:

"Ordered that Stephen Stillman be and he is hereby appointed a Special Agent on the part of the county of Peoria for the purpose of obtaining for the use of the county the right of soil to the North East fractional quarter of Section No. 9, in Town Eight North and Range Eight East—with full power to act for the county in the Name & in behalf of County Commissioners, and that he be particularly instructed & required to use his utmost exertions and all necessary means to procure if possible the title to said quarter Section, as it is considered of the utmost importance that it should be obtained immediately.

"The Commissioners on the part of the county do hereby agree to accept any part of said quarter Section (be the same more or less) that may remain after deducting that which is appropriated by the law of Congress for Peoria Claims, in lieu of a full quarter allowed by law to each new county.

"The County Commissioners recommend that a special act of Congress be passed, granting to the county of Peoria the remaining part of the fractional quarter section after deducting the Peoria Claims, as aforesaid, let there be more or less."

On the 5th day of February, 1831, Elijah Hayward, Commissioner of the Land Office, addressed the following letter to Senator Kane:

"Sir:—In reply to your inquiry respecting the entry of the village of Peoria, I beg leave to refer you to the letters to you from this office of the 28th of January & 5th of May, 1830, and to state that as the Commissioners of the county of Peoria did not enter the fractional quarter, at the time they might have done so, under the instructions to the Land Officers, and as there now exist conflicting claims under different laws, to the same land, no entry of it by the County Commissioners will be authorized without special legislative provisions on the subject. With great respect, Sir."

On the 7th day of March, following, the

County Commissioners' Court, which then consisted of John Hamlin, George Sharp and Stephen French, made the following order:

"Ordered that Abner Eads be and he is hereby authorized to make a tender of money to the Register & Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, sufficient to purchase, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the fractional quarter section on which the County Seat is now located, being the N. E. of S. 9, T. 8 N. R. 8 E. in behalf and in the name of the County Commissioners of Peoria County, for the use of said county, and obtain from said Land Office a certificate of entry that a patent may be speedily obtained if possible. Said Eads is authorized to assure the Register & Receiver of the Land Office, that the Com. of Peoria County for said county are willing to accept that part of the fractional quarter section before named which may remain after deducting whatever portion may be set apart by the act of Congress granting Peoria Claims to the Old French settlers as surveyed by Wm. L. Hamilton in 1823. And said Eads is hereby authorized to call on the Treasurer for all specie or U. S. paper said Treasurer may have on hand and borrow the balance or a sufficient sum to purchase said fractional qr. Section."

On the 14th day of March, 1831, there was addressed to the Register of the Land Office at Springfield a communication supposed to be from William S. Hamilton, but by whom it was signed does not appear. It forms one of the links in the chain of the history of this remarkable contest. It contains a full recital of all the facts accompanied with arguments in support of the claim of the county, but because of its great length it is omitted.

On the 3d day of July, 1832, the following orders were made:

"Ordered that John Coyle & Aquilla Wren, two of the members of this Court, receive two hundred dollars from the County Treasurer for the purpose of making a tender of the same in the Land Office in payment for the fraction of land upon which the Town of Peoria is located."

"Ordered that the Treasurer furnish the said foregoing Coyle & Wren with twenty-five dollars to bear their expenses on the foregoing order."

It seems that in the meantime action had been taken by Congress in the line of that indicated in the memorial of the County Commissioners to the Senators and Representatives in

Congress, and that the Land Office at Quincy had been established.

At the September term, 1832, Aquilla Wren, John Coyle and Edwin S. Jones being the County Commissioners, it was ordered that the Treasurer pay Aquilla Wren nine dollars and John Coyle four dollars and fifty cents as compensation for their journey to Quincy tendering money for the said land. On the day following the following order was made:

"Ordered that John Coyle, one of the members of this Court, receive of the County Treasurer two hundred and twenty dollars and repair with the same to the Land Office at Quincy, to make payment for the fraction of land upon which the County Seat is located. If the necessary papers or returns have not been furnished by the Surveyor General in that case the said Coyle is directed to go to the Surveyor General's Office in order to procure the papers that may be wanted; he is also directed to keep a bill of his expenses."

On the second day of March, 1833, Congress acted upon the matter and passed an act authorizing the entry to be made.

On the 24th day of June, 1833, John M. Moore, acting Commissioner of the Land Office, addressed the following letter to Isaac Waters, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court:

"Sir:—Your letter of the 5th ulto., has been received and I enclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter of this date to the Land Officers at Springfield, Ills., in relation to the entry of the fractional quarter Section in which Peoria is situated, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 2nd of March last."

And on the same day the same officer addressed the following letter to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield:

"Gentlemen:—Under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 2nd of March last 'to, authorize the County Comrs. of the County of Peoria in the State of Illinois to enter a fractional quarter section of land for a Seat of Justice and for other purposes,' you will permit those Commissioners to enter & pay for the fractional quarter Section mentioned in said act.

"The receipts, monthly returns and the certificate of purchase must all designate the entry as being made under this act, and the Certf. of Purchase must conform to the *proviso* to the 1st Section of the act by declaring that 'the said purchase shall not be so construed as to interfere with the claim or claims of any other person or persons to the said fractional quarter section,'

and at the time of making the entry the Commissioners should deposit with you for transmission a duly executed instrument of writing stating that in making such entry they expressly exclude therefrom any lands or lot, within the limits of the fractional quarter Section, belonging to or lawfully claimed by another person or persons."

Here ended the contest between the county of Peoria and the government of the United States with reference to the location of the County Seat of Peoria County. A patent in due form of law was afterward issued for the land so entered, and it became and ever since has continued to be the County Seat of Peoria County.

But the county had not yet settled its controversy with the heirs of Judge Latham. On the 28th day of May, 1834, there was commenced in the Circuit Court of Peoria County an action of ejectment, which upon the records bears the modest title of John Doe vs. Richard Roe, both of whom were purely fictitious persons, but the action was brought according to the law and established forms of actions of ejectment then in vogue, and the perusal of the record would be interesting to any lawyer of the present day.

The suit was brought nominally to recover two lots in the town of Peoria as laid off by the County Commissioners, but really to settle the title to the whole quarter section of land.

At the October term, 1834, Mr. Hamlin filed his plea of "not guilty," and thereupon the parties agreed to waive a jury and to let the Court decide it upon an agreed state of facts, which was then signed by counsel for both parties and filed as a part of the record. And the Court, after considering the same, rendered a judgment for the defendant and that he recover of the plaintiff his costs about his suit in that behalf expended and the said plaintiff in mercy, etc.

An appeal was then prayed to the Supreme Court, which was allowed.

On the 25th day of November, 1834, the County Commissioners' Court ordered that Lewis Bigelow be authorized to take any measures he might deem expedient to hasten the procuring of the patent from the United States for the fraction upon which the town of Peoria is located. This he did and was allowed compensation therefor.

On the 17th day of November, 1834, Mr. Hamlin, who was then in Springfield, addressed to the County Commissioners of Peoria County the following important letter:

"Gentlemen:—I have this day been able to

effect a compromise with the Lathams in the suit to recover our town. They have withdrawn their entry at the Land Office, given up their certificate of entry, and taken their money; and also withdrawn the suit now pending. I have given them my notes for seven hundred dollars as you will perceive by the receipts herewith enclosed. \$500 is to be paid to them in six mos. and the other two hundred in twelve.—You will perceive the arrangement is much less than what I was limited at.

"As I have made myself responsible for the payment of the money, I wish the Court to pass orders in my favor for that amount and payable at the time these notes are due to enable me to meet the payment of the same. Say one order for \$500 to be paid on the 17th of May, 1835, and one of \$200 to be paid on the 17th of Nov., 1835; I was not able to get them to relinquish up the bond they held for the two lots. Richard & Philip Latham, who I saw would not take any responsibility on their part on account of the other heirs; if it should be thought expedient to give them anything for their claim to those two lots it can be done yet, but the grand obstacle in the way of improvement is now settled and people can now make investments with perfect safety; I saw all the papers at the Land Office cancelled and given up. If Mr. Waters has not yet made out a transcript of the docket he need not do it."

This letter was accompanied by the following document signed by Stephen T. Logan, attorney for the Latham heirs:

"John Hamlin has this day executed to Richard Latham for the use of the heirs of James Latham his note for five hundred dollars payable in six months, also for one hundred dollars payable in twelve months, also at the request of said Lathams his note to S. T. Logan for one hundred dollars payable in twelve months, in all amounting to seven hundred dollars, on a compromise of a suit brought by said Latham Heirs against said Hamlin & as a compromise by which

Lathams are to withdraw in the Land Office at Springfield their entry on the fractional quarter Section on which the Town of Peoria Stands."

On the 5th day of December, 1834, the County Commissioners' Court of Peoria County entered the following orders:

"Ordered that the Treasurer pay John Hamlin five hundred dollars on the 17th day of May, 1835, as compensation for a note for the said amount due at the said 17th May to the heirs of Judge Latham as a compromise of a law suit, etc."

"Ordered that the Treasurer pay John Hamlin two hundred dollars on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1835, as compensation for a note given him to the heirs of Judge Latham completing the payment of the compromise on the law suit, etc."

"The \$700 of the two last orders is the price of the compromise with the said heirs of Judge Latham relinquishing their claim and withdrawing their entry at the Land Office for Peoria Town fraction."

This ended the long controversy for the County Seat of Peoria County. The County Commissioners to whom the people of Peoria County are indebted for this splendid success, with their respective terms of service, are as follows:

NAME.	WHEN ELECTED.	TERM EXPIRED.
Nathan Dillon	March 7, 1825	June, 1827
Joseph Smith	March 7, 1825	Aug., 1826
William Holland	March 7, 1825	June, 1827
John Hamlin	Aug., 1826	Aug., 1828
George Sharp	June, 1827	Mar., 1831
Henry Thomas	June, 1827	Aug., 1828
Isaac Egman	Aug. 4, 1828	Aug., 1830
Francis Thomas	Aug. 4, 1828	Aug., 1830
Stephen French	Aug., 1830	Mar., 1832
John Hamlin	Aug., 1830	Oct., 1831
Resolved Cleveland . .	March, 1831	Aug., 1832
John Coyle	Oct., 1831	Aug., 1836
Aquilla Wren	March 5, 1832	Aug., 1834
Edwin S. Jones	Aug., 1832	Aug., 1834

CHAPTER XIII.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTY BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

During the period of this struggle for the County Seat the County Commissioners were not dilatory in setting all departments of county affairs upon firm foundations. On the next day after their election (March 8, 1825), the Commissioners so elected, namely: Nathan Dillon, of Mackinaw Point; Joseph Smith, of Farm Creek; and William Holland, of Peoria, met at the house of Joseph Ogee, ⁽¹⁾ situated below the ferry landing, took the necessary oaths of office, and then and there proceeded to transact the business of the county. Their first order was to appoint Norman Hyde as Clerk, although he then had in his possession or, at least, was entitled to a commission as Judge of the Probate Court. They then appointed Aaron Hawley as County Treasurer and named the County Seat "PEORIA."

The powers of the County Commissioners' Court were of a varied character, mostly ministerial. The body was, however, denominated a *court*, and its proceedings were conducted in many respects as a court, being opened by proclamation, and its records being kept in the same manner as those of a court of record. They had power to raise revenue for county purposes by levying taxes upon taxable property, to license and to exact license fees from the keepers of dram-shops, taverns, ferries, toll-bridges and retailers of merchandise; to lay out roads, to build bridges, to erect county buildings, to fix the boundaries of election precincts and to appoint judges of the same; to establish the boundaries of road districts, to appoint supervisors over the same, and to appoint trustees of school lands of the several townships.

They then levied its first county tax of one-

half of one per cent. upon the taxable property of the county.

At their next session an important duty devolving upon the Commissioners was the selection of twenty-four discreet and reputable persons to serve as Grand Jurors at the approaching term of the Circuit Court, to be held in the month of June following, and the following named persons were ordered to be summoned by the Sheriff, namely: William Eads, Abner Eads, Alva Moffatt, Elijah Hyde, Noah Beacham, Sr. (Beauchamp?), William Wright, John Ridgeman, Robert Berrisford (Beresford?), Josiah Fulton, Thomas Camblin, John Phillips, George Ish, David Matthews, Jacob Wilson, Elisha Fish, Isaac Perkins, Nathaniel Cromwell, Walter Dillon, William Davis, Alexander McNaughton, George Sharp, Austin Crocker, Augustus Langworthy, Allen Dougherty.

A comparison of this list with that of the taxable inhabitants given on a former page, will show that this intended Grand Jury was to be drawn from a territory extending from Fox River to the Mackinaw.

At this session the following named persons were appointed to the office of Constable, namely: Reuben Bratton (of Ten Mile), Absalom Dillon (of Mackinaw Point), Daniel Like (of Peoria), and George Harlan, of La Salle Prairie.

The following named persons were also selected as petit jurors: Stephen French, Joseph Ogee, Abner Cooper, George Love, Joseph O'Brien, Elias P. Avery, Thomas Dillon, Jesse Dillon, Seth Wilson, John Klein, George Klein, Stephen Carle and James Walker, to which list the following were added at the ensuing June session, namely: Horace Crocker, Noah Beacham, Jr. (Beauchamp?), Aquila Moffatt, Henry Neely, William Smith, Charles Love, John Sharp, William Barker, John Cooper, David Hukey and Philip Latham.

Norman Hyde having entered upon his du-

(1) The record of this day's proceedings fixes the location of the first Court House at the house of Ogee, *below the ferry landing*. It is said that the real name of this man was Joseph Ozier, the other being a nick-name

ties as Judge of the Probate Court, resigned his office as Clerk and John Dixon was appointed in his stead. The former was allowed \$12.50 for services rendered and for stationery furnished during his incumbency. Rivers Cormack was appointed to take the census, but, he having declined the appointment, John L. Bogardus was at a subsequent session appointed in his stead.

The court had power to appoint Constables, but could only recommend to the Governor suitable persons for appointment as Justices of the Peace. The first four Justices, Stephen French, Jacob Wilson, John Phillips and Nathan Dillon, were appointed immediately after the passage of the act creating the county, and, during that year, three others were added, upon the recommendation of the court, namely: John Dixon, of Peoria; John Kinzie, of Chicago; and John L. Bogardus, of Peoria.

At the July session Hiram M. Curry, Frederick A. Countryman and Elijah Hyde were appointed Constables, and at the September term Archibald Clyborne was appointed to the same office at Chicago. The court continued to make recommendations for appointment as Justices and to appoint Constables during the succeeding year, but the Legislature of 1827, having made both of these offices elective, the court was thereafter relieved of the duty of either appointment or recommendation.

At the December term the financial condition of the county was exhibited in the account of Samuel Fulton, Sheriff, which is as follows:

Dr. To amount of taxes as returned by Assessor, including twenty dollars received from Clerk for tavern license	\$339 15
Cr. By amount of bad debts..	\$ 29 90
By County orders and percentage on same.....	105 04
By State paper.....	46 50
By State paper, including interest thereon.....	21 60
By \$33.45 in specie, being equal in State paper (1)..<	66 90
By State paper.....	19 21—\$289 15

At this term the county was divided into three election precincts. "*The Chicago Precinct*" to contain all that part of the county east of the mouth of the La Page River where it empties

its waters into the Aux Plain; the elections to be held at the Agency House or "Cobweb Hall," and Abner (Alexander?) Wolcott, John Kinzie and J. B. Baubein to be Judges at all general and special elections.

"*Peoria Precinct*" to contain all that tract of country north and west of the Illinois River and [east of the river.—Ed.] north of township twenty-four and west of the Third Principal Meridian, the elections to be held at the Clerk's office and Stephen French, Abner Eads and John Phillips to be Judges.

"*Mackinaw Precinct*" to contain the residue of the county, the elections to be held at the house of Jesse Dillon, and Isaac Perkins, William Eads and Thomas Dillon to be Judges. The Mackinaw precinct was the smallest, territorially, of the three, doubtless for the reason it had a greater population.

At the March term, 1826, another election precinct was created called the "*Fox River Precinct*," containing all that district of country north of Senachwine Creek, and the River Despage, the elections to be held at the house of Jesse Walker, near the junction of the Illinois and Fox Rivers, Aaron Hawley, Henry Allen and James Walker to be the Judges.

At the June session, 1826, another precinct was added, known as the "*Fever River Precinct*," out of the counties of Warren and Mercer [embracing the territory west of the Fourth Principal Meridian and north of Hancock County to the State line of Wisconsin.—Ed.] and the attached parts thereof, the elections to be held at the house of Dr. Garland.

Augustus Langworthy, John Hamlin and Archibald Allen were appointed first "fence viewers" and Stephen French and Isaac Perkins first "overseers of the poor."

At the September session (1826) among other allowances of a similar character appear the following: To John Kinzie, John B. Beaubein and B. Caldwell, Judges, and Archibald Clyborne, Clerk, each \$1, and to John K. Clark \$16, for returning polls of the election held at Chicago in the preceding month of August, and to John Kinzie \$1.50 for a ballot box for the same. This was the first election ever held in Chicago.

It will be borne in mind that the general elections for the State were then held in the month of August, while the election for President of the United States was, as now, held in the month of November. Regular changes in the membership of the County Commissioners' Court

(1) State Paper was worth fifty cents on the dollar.



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will therefore be noted at the September session, and it now appears that John Hamlin had taken the place of Joseph Smith.

Reference to the returns of the election show the following vote for County Commissioners: William Holland, 105; Nathan Dillon, 106; John Hamlin, 172; Stephen French, 101; Rivers Cormack, 81; Hiram M. Curry, 46; Gideon Hawley, 18;—the entire vote in the county (no returns having been received from Fox River Precinct) being 369, the highest vote for any office being 351 for Governor and 351 for State Senator.

At the December session the Sheriff made his second financial statement, as follows:

DEBIT.

To amount returned by Assessor's books	\$ 855 93
To amount in State Paper equal to..	641 93
To balance in treasury, December, 1825	54 15 $\frac{3}{4}$
To overcharge for collecting the above	10 25
To order on State Treasurer, 1825..	100 00
To amount of fines collected.....	16 50
To amount of tavern licenses.....	3 00
To amount of sale of town lots.....	21 00
To amount of State Treasurer, 1826..	168 75
To amount collected from list of bad debts, 1825	6 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
	\$1022 43 $\frac{1}{4}$

CREDIT.

By amount of delinquent tax list for which the Sheriff is allowed until the March term to collect, it being State paper, \$416.69 $\frac{1}{2}$, equal to.....	\$312 52
By amount lost by collecting at Chicago at 50 per cent.....	27 05
By county orders amounting to.....	358 65
By percentage for collecting the above \$64.40 $\frac{1}{2}$, on which commission has been paid	22 08
By percentage on above orders.....	7 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
	728 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
	\$294 35 $\frac{3}{4}$

At a special meeting held in March, 1827, a tax of one-half of one per cent. was levied

and George Sharp was appointed County Treasurer on a bond of \$2,000, but by an order made at the April session it appears that John Birket was appointed to that office, but declined and Norman Hyde was appointed in his place.

At the June session a new election precinct was created called LaSalle Precinct, embracing all territory north of the south line of Township ten north, and south and west of Sand River, elections to be held at the house of Elias P. Avery, thus making Chicago Precinct to embrace all the territory north and east of Sand River, and Peoria Precinct to embrace all of Peoria County proper, south of the north line of Township nine north.

Simeon Crozier was appointed County Treasurer on a bond of \$2,000.

At the June session, 1827, two new members of the Court, George Sharp and Henry Thomas, appeared and took their seats. What the occasion was for this change at an irregular time does not appear, but these two continued to serve in that capacity during the remainder of that year and all of the succeeding one.

At the October session it was ordered that State paper be paid to the treasurer at 75 cents on the dollar.

At the September session, 1828, Isaac Egman appeared as a new member, the court then consisting of George Sharp and Isaac Egman. Francis Thomas, Commissioner-elect, did not qualify until the December session. Orin Hamlin was the newly elected Sheriff. John Hamlin was appointed Treasurer and his bond fixed at \$1,000. An election precinct called "Henderson Precinct" was established, embracing the same territory as the former one, Mercer and Warren Counties.

On May 2, 1829, John Hamlin declined the office of Treasurer and Henry B. Stillman was appointed under a bond of \$1,000. After two failures to procure seals for the courts, Stillman finally succeeded in furnishing the county with three seals, one for the Circuit Court, one for the County Commissioners' Court and one for the Probate Court, for which at the September session, 1829, he was allowed \$5.00 each. No mention is made in the record as to the style of mounting of these seals, if they had any, which is not at all probable if the story be true that is told of Isaac Waters, for some time Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, of whom it is said he carried the seal in his vest pocket,

and on one occasion by mistake offered it to the postmaster in payment for postage. ⁽¹⁾

At the March term, 1830, Isaac Waters was appointed Assessor, County Treasurer and Taker of Census, his bond to be in the sum of \$1,000. At the same time John Dixon resigned the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court and Stephen Stillman was appointed his successor.

At the June session Fox River Precinct was reorganized with the following boundaries: Commencing at the northeast boundary of the Military Land [near Bureau Junction.—Ed.] and including the country north and west of the Des Plain River as far north as the north line of Township thirty-four north, extending west as far as the east line of Jo Daviess County.

At the September session George Sharp, John Hamlin and Stephen French qualified as Commissioners in pursuance of an election held in the preceding month of August. Augustus Langworthy was allowed one dollar for the use of his horse to carry the abstract of votes to Fulton County, and Elisha Fulton was allowed \$5 for carrying the same.

At the December session the Clerk was ordered to transmit to the Sheriff of Warren County the tax books of said county at the request of the County Commissioners' Court, in writing under date of September 30, 1830, and that the said Commissioners be requested to send the amount due Peoria County for assessing the property, \$16, by mail as soon as convenient.

It would appear from this order that Warren County had but lately assumed the dignity of a fully organized county and had cut itself loose from the protectorate of Peoria.

Pierce Hawley was allowed \$5 for making returns of election from Fox River Precinct.

At the April session, 1831, Resolved Cleveland appeared and took his seat as a member of the court in the place of George Sharp, whose place had become vacant by his death; and Isaac Waters was appointed Treasurer.

Cook County, Putnam County, Tazewell County, Warren County and all other counties over which Peoria County had exercised jurisdiction had become fully organized, and the Chicago, Fox River and Henderson Precincts, about this time, drop out of sight. The judges of election were thereafter appointed for those precincts only which were embraced within the

county of Peoria proper, those existing in 1831 being Peoria, La Marsh and LaSalle Precincts.

At the December session John Coyle took his seat as a member of the court as successor of John Hamlin, who had resigned; a special election having been held to fill the vacancy, and at the March session, 1832, Aquilla Wren took his seat as successor of Stephen French, also resigned.

At the September session, 1832, John Coyle, Edward J. Jones and Aquila Wren appeared as members of the court in pursuance of the August election. Isaac Waters was allowed \$1.50 for a record book for the court, and \$7.00 for attending at Hennepin to canvass the votes for Senator and Representative. Jesse Walker was allowed \$16.00 for bringing the election returns from Chicago in 1830.

At the March session, 1833, Seth Fulton was allowed \$1.00 for the use of a room in which the Presidential election had been held. Orin Hamlin, Alvah and Aquila Moffatt were granted leave to erect a mill-dam on the southwest quarter Section thirteen, Township eight north, seven east. This was on the Kickapoo Creek, at the point where the Middle Road crosses the same, long known as the Monroe mill. Stephen Stillman was allowed \$5.00 for the use of a room five days for that session.

The attention of the court now seems to have been largely occupied with the laying out of roads, licensing and regulating ferries and dram-shops, and in making preparations for the erection of county buildings, all of which will receive proper notice elsewhere. But it appears that Asahel Hale was appointed Treasurer in 1833, and again in 1834 and 1835, his bond under the last two appointments being \$10,000. At the time of his reappointment, in March, 1835, he reported \$5,560.37 as having passed through his hands, the largest amount by far the Treasurer had ever handled. The reason for this will appear from the fact that the county was then realizing considerable sums of money from the sale of town lots, which had been greatly delayed by reason of the contest described in the preceding chapter. This money was being expended in the purchase of material and in employing labor for the erection of the county buildings.

At the April session, 1835, the faithful services, which for years had been performed by Isaac Waters in behalf of the county, in various capacities, came to an end, and by an order of the court he was, on account of age, infirmity

(1) The old seal of the Circuit Court appears to have been a flat piece of metal like a coin; a piece of paper would be laid on the face of it and rubbed with lead to give the impression of the inscription, and this would be fastened to the official document by means of a large wafer.

and imbecility of mind, removed from the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court and the Sheriff was instructed to call upon him for the books, papers and other effects of his office. William Mitchell was appointed Clerk in his stead, to serve until the next term of the court, at which time he received the permanent appointment.

Isaac Waters had also filled the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1830. His incompetency having been brought to the notice of Governor Thomas Ford, then Circuit Judge of the District, that official by letter dated at Waterloo, July 13, 1835, notified Hon. Lewis Bigelow of his intention to appoint him Clerk of the Circuit Court at its next term, in the place of the said Isaac Waters, provided such appointment should prove acceptable to the people, and by the same communication he appointed Bigelow as Clerk *pro tempore* until the convening of the court, with authority to receive from Waters its records and seal. In pursuance of that appointment Lewis Bigelow took the oath of office on the 4th day of August, 1835, and acted in that capacity until the next term, when he received the regular appointment.

At the September session, 1834, John Coyle, Orin Hamlin and Andrew Thorpe constituted the court in pursuance of the election in August preceding. They continued in office until after the election August 1, 1836, when William J. Phelps, Aquila Wren and Samuel T. McKean were elected. These continued in office until August, 1838, when they were succeeded by Clark D. Powell, Smith Frye and Moses Harlan. The terms of office now became three years, one to be elected each year. This arrangement continued until the adoption of the constitution of 1848. During that period the following named persons were elected at the dates specified, to-wit: August, 1839, Clark D. Powell; January 10, 1840, William Hale, to fill the place of Moses Harlan, elected to the Legislature; August, 1840, Nathaniel Chapin; August 1, 1841, Smith Frye; August, 1842, Thomas P. Smith and Clementius Ewalt, one to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smith Frye, elected Sheriff; August, 1843, William Dawson; August, 1844, Clementius Ewalt; August 4, 1845, Thomas P. Smith; August 3, 1846, Thomas Mooney; August 2, 1847, James L. Riggs; August 7, 1848, Joseph Ladd.

The great influx of population from 1835 onward created a necessity for a larger number of election districts. Accordingly at the June term, 1839, of the County Commissioners' Court the

county was laid off into thirteen precincts, as follows:

No. 1 to consist of fractional Township 11 N. 9 E. (now Chillicothe) known as Senachewine Precinct, the election to be held at the house of William Dunlap in Chillicothe.

No. 2. Northampton, to consist of Township 11 N. 8 E. (now Hallock), the elections to be held at the house of Reuben B. Hamlin.

No. 3. Prince's Grove, to consist of Townships 11 N. 6 E. and 11 N. 7 E. (now Princeville and Akron), the elections to be held at the school-house at Prince's Grove.

No. 4. Rochester, to consist of Township 11 N. 5 E. (now Millbrook), the elections to be held at the school-house in Rochester.

No. 5. Charleston, to consist of Township 10 N. 5 E. and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ (properly W. $\frac{1}{2}$) of Township 10 N. 6 E. (that is to say all of Brimfield and the west half of Jubilee), the elections to be held at the house of Daniel Belcher in Charleston (now Brimfield).

No. 6. La Grange, to consist of Sections No. 1 to 24 in each of the Townships No. 9 N. 6 E. and 9 N. 7 E., the east half of Township 10 N. 6 E. and all of Township 10 N. 7 E. (that is to say, the north two-thirds of Townships Rosefield and Kickapoo, the east half of Jubilee, and all of Radnor), the elections to be held at the house of Lewis Coolidge.

No. 7. La Salle, to consist of Townships 10 N. 8 E. and 10 N. 9 E. (all of Medina and Rome), the elections to be held at the house of Jefferson Taliafero.

No. 8. Peoria, to consist of Sections 1 to 4, 9 to 12, 13 to 16, 21 to 24, 25 to 28, 33 to 36 in Township 8 N. 7 E.; Sections 25 to 28 and 32 to 36 in Townships 9 N. 7 E., and all of fractional Township 8 N. 8 E. and 9 N. 8 E. (that is to say, the east two-thirds of Limestone and eight Sections adjoining the same in the southeast corner of Kickapoo, and all of Peoria and Richwoods), the elections to be held at the Court House.

No. 9. Middle, to consist of Township 8 N. 6 E.; Sections 25 to 36 in Township 9 N. 6 E.; Sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20, 29 to 32 in Township 8 N. 7 E., and Sections 29 to 32 in Township 9 N. 7 E. (that is to say, all of Logan, the south one-third of Rosafeld, the west one-third of Limestone and four Sections in the southwest corner of Kickapoo), the elections to be held at the house of Thomas P. Smith [at Smithville.—Ed.].

No. 10. Harkness, to consist of Township

9 N. 5 E. (Elmwood), the elections to be held at the house of John Ewalt.

No. 11. Copperas, to consist of Township 8 N. 5 E. (Trivoli), the elections to be held at the house of Joseph Berry.

No. 12. LaMarsh, to consist of Township 7 N. 6 E. and 6 N. 6 E. (Timber), the elections to be held at the house of William Dufield.

No. 13. Lafayette, to consist of Township 7 N. 7 E. (Hollis), the elections to be held at the house of Francis Johnson.

At the March term, 1840, Township 10 N. 7 E. (Radnor) was constituted an election precinct to be called Benton, the elections to be held at the house of Alva Dunlap.

At the same term township 9 N. 8 E. (Richwoods) was constituted an election precinct by the name of Jackson, the elections to be held at the house of John Clifton.

At the September term, 1841, the name of LaMarsh Precinct was changed to Lancaster Precinct.

At the March term, 1842, Sections 31 and 32 in Township 11 N. 9 E. all of fractional 10 N. 9 E.; Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35 in Township 10 N. 8 E. (that is to say, the south tier of Chillicothe, all of Rome and one-third of Medina) were formed into a precinct called Rome, but at the June term, 1842, Sections 31 and 32, township 11 N. 9 E. were taken from Rome and re-attached to Senachevine.

At the June term, 1843, Sections 25 to 36 in Township 9 N. 7 E. and sections 1 to 17, 20 to 30 and 34 to 36 in township 8 N. 7 E. (that is to say, the south one-third of Kickapoo and all of Limestone, with the exception of five Sections in the southwest corner) were constituted a precinct to be known as the Limestone Precinct, the elections to be held at the house of James Jones.

This was the condition of the county when S. De Witt Drown published his map of the same in 1844. (See Peoria Directory 1844, p. 31) Subsequently at the June term, 1847, Section 32, 8 N. 7 E., was taken from the Middle and added to the Limestone Precinct.

At the June term, 1848, the Rome and LaSalle Precincts were vacated and a new precinct called La Salle was constituted out of the following territory: Sections 1, 2, 3, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 4, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 9, all of 10 to 15, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 16, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 21, all of 22 to 27, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 28, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 33, all of 34 and 35, in Township 10 N. 8 E. and all of

fractional Township 10 N. 9 E. (that is to say, all of Medina east of a line running through the center of Sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33, and all of Rome), the elections to be held at the house of Thomas Mooney, subsequently in obedience to a vote of the people at the August election, changed to the house of Thomas B. Reed.

It does not clearly appear into what precinct the remainder of Township 10 N. 8 E. fell in consequence of this order, but it can make but little difference, inasmuch as two years later the Township organization was adopted, and a re-districting of the county took place, substantially as it exists at the present time. The County Commissioners' Court went out of existence with the adoption of the new constitution and for a short period the affairs of the county were administered by the County Court, consisting of the County Judge and two associates. At the adoption of the Township organization the government of the county was entirely changed.

A terrible epidemic of cholera having broken out in the summer of 1849, the Commissioners on July 11th granted the use of the three upper rooms in the Court House to the Board of Health of Peoria for a hospital for cholera patients of the city and county, also such beds and bedding as might be needed at the poor-house, the county to be at the expense of furnishing the sick with all necessary medical and hospital stores and provisions, as well as the expense of some one to take charge of the same as nurse. The rooms so set apart were used for the purpose indicated so long as the necessity existed.

A special term was held on September 3rd, at which, among other orders a contract was let to Alva Moffatt for coal to be furnished to the Court House and Jail for one year at five cents per bushel. Another special term was held from the 4th to the 6th of September, at which it was ordered that William Compher be authorized to procure the sum of \$300 to be sent to Pittsburg for the purpose of paying for iron for the roof of the Jail. Then follow eight orders for the payment of bills rendered including three days service for the Commissioners, the Sheriff and Clerk at that term. This would indicate that all orders made at that term had been entered, but the record is not signed by the commissioners, nor is there any order of adjournment.

These were the last orders entered by William Mitchell as Clerk. Before the next meeting of the Commissioners, which occurred in less than three weeks thereafter, he was in his grave.

On the 15th of October, ensuing, it was ordered that the vacancy resulting from the death of William Mitchell on the 13th of the same month be filled by the appointment of Ralph Hamlin as Clerk *pro tempore*.

It might be inferred from this entry that Mitchell had died of cholera at Peoria. The fact was that he was stricken with that dread disease while in Chicago, and had partially recovered. He was brought home and suffered a relapse from the effects of which he died, much mourned by the entire community. He had been a faithful officer, had kept his records in elegant style, and to his methodical ways the people of the county are indebted for much information collated in this work. He was cut down in the prime of life and in the full vigor of manhood, having laid

down his pen in the midst of an unfinished record never to be completed.

The County Commissioners' Court held its last session on the 23d day of November, 1849, at which time as a testimonial of their appreciation of the faithful services of their late clerk, they ordered that certain notes held by the County against William Mitchell be cancelled in consideration of the many extra official services rendered by him.

The record of the County Commissioners' Court closes with the following order, "Ordered that Court adjourn until Court in Course." But the time for its reassembling never came, for the County Court was soon thereafter organized and took up the business where the Commissioners had left it.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PROBATE COURT.

By an act of the Legislature of February 10, 1821, Probate Courts for the settlement of estates of deceased persons were first established. Their organization and jurisdiction were very similar to those of the probate courts of the present day, although many changes have since intervened. They were courts of record without any clerk, the Judge acting as clerk of the court, as well as sole Justice. The Judge was to be elected by the General Assembly and was to hold office during good behavior. In the act of the Legislature establishing Peoria County, a similar provision was made for the election at that session of a Probate Judge for Peoria County. Accordingly between the 13th day of January, the date of said act, and the 18th day of the same month the Legislature in joint session elected Norman Hyde to that office. On the 18th day of January his commission as Judge was issued by Edward Coles, then Governor of the State, but he did not qualify until the 4th day of June next thereafter, at which time the oath of office was administered to him by John Dixon, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

On the 6th day of June, 1825, two days after his taking the oath of office, Judge Hyde opened court pursuant to the statute, but there being no business it was adjourned until the next term. On July 18th, August 1st, August 15th, September 5th and September 19th similar orders were made. On the 30th day of September, 1825 the first estate of a deceased person was entered in court. On that day John Barker made proof of the death of Joseph O'Brien and took out letters of administration upon his estate under bond of \$800, with John L. Bogardus and Daniel Like as sureties.

Court then adjourned from term to term without any further business until the 5th day of December of the same year, when the first will was probated. This was the will of Isaac Rems-

den, Jr., made in Newton Township, Muskegon County, Ohio, dated May 13, 1825, the witnesses thereto being Gilbert Crandall, who signed by his mark, and Thomas Bell. Upon presenting the same for probate it appeared that Thomas Bell had absconded, whereupon Jacob Crooks was sworn as to the signature of the testator and Lauret Remsden, as to the signature of the testator and to that of Thomas Bell, also to the fact that the will had been found among the papers of the testator after his death. Pelhemus Remsden testified to the signature of the testator, and also to that of Bell, the absconding witness. This being the best proof that could be obtained, it was ordered that letters *testatem* issue to Crooks, the Judge attaching his private seal because no public seal had been provided.

The court then continued to meet and adjourn without business until April 11, 1826, at which time Isaac Perkins proved the death of Elza Bethard, without heirs or next of kin, whereupon letters of administration were issued to him as public administrator. But at the next October term Handy Bethard appeared in court and proved himself to be the heir at law of Elza Bethard, deceased, whereupon the administration to Perkins was revoked and Handy Bethard was appointed administrator in his place.

On the 24th of April, 1826, an entry appears which brings the early history of Chicago into close touch with that of Peoria. Alexander Wolcott, Jr., appeared and made proof of the death of John Crafts, of Chicago, who had been prominently connected with the American Fur Company, he having received authority from Crafts' heirs in Massachusetts, there being no heirs in this State. Letters testamentary were therefore issued to Wolcott on a bond of \$3,000, with John Kinzie and James Latham as sureties. On the 20th day of November next thereafter he ap-

peared and presented the appraisement bill and sale bill of the estate of said John Crafts, which, being authenticated to the satisfaction of the court, was ordered to be recorded, the appraisers being John Kinzie and Billy Caldwell (a noted half-breed of Chicago).

On the same day came Jacob Crooks, administrator of the estate of Isaac Remsen, and presented the appraisement made by Alexander McNaughton, John Griffith and Hugh Montgomery, sworn to before Nathan Dillon, Justice of the Peace. As Nathan Dillon resided near the Mackinaw, in what is now Tazewell County, we may infer that Isaac Remsen had located in that neighborhood before his death.

On December 10th came John Barker and presented the appraisement of the estate of Joseph O'Brien, sworn to before Stephen French, as Justice of the Peace.

On the 11th of December came Mary Latham and made proof of the death of the Hon. James Latham, late of the town of Peoria, and letters of administration were granted to said Mary Latham and Richard Latham, her son, under bond of \$2,000, with Benjamin Briggs, Grant Blackwell and John Hamlin sureties.

On the 18th of January, 1827, Sampson Bethard made proof of the death of Handy Bethard, his brother, and took out letters of administration upon his estate.

On April 16, 1827, John Barker closed up the estate of Joseph O'Brien, showing a balance for distribution among the next of kin of \$416.31 $\frac{1}{4}$. This was the first estate closed up in Peoria County.

On April 19, 1827, Richard Latham presented the appraisement of the property of James Latham made by Peter G. Cowerdin, Charles Tinley and Grant Blackwell, sworn to before James Tinley, a Justice of the Peace of Sangamon County, and an additional appraisement by John Hamlin, John Barker and Henry Neely, sworn to before John L. Bogardus, of Peoria, showing a balance, after deducting some expenses, of \$968.21.

On the 8th day of January, 1828, Richard Latham presented the sale bill of James Latham's property at Elkhart Grove, in Sangamon County, for \$722.46, out of which the widow retained \$301.75 on her award.

On April 18, 1828, Alexander Wolcott closed up the estate of John Crafts, in which, among other things, he charged himself with \$2,500, received from the American Fur Company in New

York for Crafts' share of profits on Chicago outfit for 1825-26, according to the award of Thomas Adis Emmett, Esq., arbitrator in the case; and, after taking credit, among other things, for an account of The American Fur Company against the estate for \$784, one to John Kinzie for \$87.58, and one to Gurdon S. Hubbard for \$22, it left a balance for the heirs of \$1,454.25.

On the same day Alexander Wolcott made proof of the death of John Kinzie, of Chicago, and took out letters of administration upon his estate under bond of \$3,000, with John B. Beaubien and James Kinzie as sureties.

On the 19th day of May, 1828, Alexander Wolcott filed an appraisement bill of the property of John Kinzie, deceased, made at Chicago on the 22d day of April by Alexander Doyle and J. B. Beaubien, sworn to before R. A. Kinzie, clerk, amounting to \$805.40, also a sale bill in the same estate dated April 28th, certified by R. A. Kinzie, clerk, amounting to \$254.87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 4th day of December, 1828, Josiah Fulton made proof of the death of his brother, Samuel Fulton, late Sheriff of Peoria County, and took out letters of administration upon his estate, under bond of \$1,000. On January 19th he filed his appraisement bill taken by H. B. Stillman and Norman Hyde, sworn to before John Dixon, a Justice of the Peace.

On the 14th day of October, 1829, it was ordered that Alexander Wolcott, administrator of the estate of John Kinzie, give the notice required by law of the settlement of said estate. On the 17th day of December, 1830, came John Bt. Beaubien and proved the death of Francis La Framboise, of Chicago, and obtained letters of administration under a bond of \$3,000, with David Hunter and John Hamlin as sureties. And on the same day came David Hunter and proved the death of Alexander Wolcott, administrator of the estate of John Kinzie, and obtained letters of administration upon the estate of John Kinzie under a bond of \$3,000, with John Bt. Beaubien and John Hamlin as securities.

On the 27th day of January, 1831, Francis Sharp proved the death of his father, George Sharp, one of the County Commissioners of Peoria County, and administration was granted to him and the widow, Elizabeth Sharp, under a bond of \$4,000, with John Hamlin and Alexander Caldwell as sureties.

On the 20th day of May, 1831, the inventory and sale bill of the estate of George Sharp was filed, showing a personal estate amounting to

\$524.06 $\frac{1}{4}$. On the same day David Hunter, administrator of the estate of John Kinzie, filed his report as follows:

"Monies received—

Mr. Hamlin	\$ 19.00
R. A. Kinzie	185.00
Mrs. Wolcott	486.25
I. N. Bailie, rent	50.00

Total \$ 740.25

"There is due from the American Fur Company \$2,190.12, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from May 12, 1828. This debt is good." These amounts were charged to David Hunter, and this is the last entry that appears concerning the estate of John Kinzie.

David Hunter was an officer in the army, and for a time was in command at Fort Dearborn. Years afterward he became somewhat distinguished as a major-general in the United States Army.

On the 6th day of February, 1832, Norman Hyde held court for the last time. There being no business to transact, court adjourned *sine die*. This was the last entry made by Norman Hyde as Judge. His death occurred soon afterward. The foregoing entries relating mostly to the estates of prominent persons serve well to illustrate the simplicity of life in a new country.

On the 10th day of November, 1832 Andrew M. Hunt was commissioned by Governor John Reynolds as Judge of the Probate Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Norman Hyde, to hold until the end of the next session of the General Assembly. On the 15th day of November Judge Hunt took his seat for the first time as Judge of the Probate Court, and on the 21st day of November John Hamlin and Simon

Reed presented the last will and testament of Norman Hyde, in which John Hamlin, Simon Reed and Andrew M. Hunt were named as executors; only the first two were qualified, the third having become the successor of Norman Hyde as Judge of the Probate Court.

The witnesses to the will were William A. Stewart, Asahel Hale and Henry B. Stillman. The bond required of the executors was \$1,000, upon which Aaron Reed became security.

By an act of the Legislature of March 4, 1837, the office of Probate Judge was abolished, the act to take effect at the next election, to be held on the first Monday in August. At that time one additional Justice of the Peace, to be styled, by order of eminence, Probate Justice of the Peace, was to be elected as other justices and to keep his office at the County Seat. He was to have the same jurisdiction as other justices, in addition to which he was to have ministerial powers in probate business and jurisdiction when executors or administrators were parties to the suit to the amount of \$1,000, also the same judicial powers as those of the Probate Judge, but he was to report his acts to the Circuit Court for approval. Accordingly the career of Andrew M. Hunt as Probate Judge closed with July, 1837, and George B. Parker was elected at the August election of that year as the first Probate Justice of the Peace. He was succeeded at the election of 1839 by Dr. Edward Dickinson, who continued to hold office until after the election of August, 1843, when William H. Fessenden was elected as his successor. He continued to hold until after the August election, 1847, when Thomas Bryant was elected to the same office, and continued to hold until November 29, 1849, when the office ceased to exist by virtue of the provisions of the new constitution.

CHAPTER XV.

EARLY CIRCUIT COURTS.

Prior to the organization of Peoria County the Judges of the Supreme Court had held the Circuit Courts, but, with the session of the Legislature which convened in December, 1824, the judiciary was re-organized, the State being divided into five judicial circuits, and five circuit judgeships being created for these circuits. The first circuit was composed of the counties of Sangamon, Pike, Fulton, Morgan, Green and Montgomery. These new judges were elected by the General Assembly and their commissions were dated on the 19th day of January, 1825. John York Sawyer was assigned to the first circuit to which Peoria County, upon its organization was attached.

The first term of the Circuit Court commenced on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1825, with John York Sawyer, Judge; John Dixon, Clerk; Samuel Fulton, Sheriff, and James Turney, Attorney General.

Judge Sawyer was a man of immense proportions physically, and must have made quite an imposing appearance in the little room in which the court was held. He was a terror to evil doers and was very severe upon criminals convicted in his court. It is related of him that while holding court on one occasion a party was convicted before him of petit larceny, the penalty for which was public whipping on the bare back with stripes well laid on not exceeding forty. The attorney for the defendant had made a motion for a new trial, and, while absent collecting his books to argue the case, Judge Sawyer ordered the convicted party to be taken out and punished according to law by being tied to a tree near the Court House and publicly whipped, he himself, from his seat on the bench, counting the stripes as they were laid on. Upon the re-appearance of the defendant's attorney the Judge informed him that he could have a new trial if he wished, but at this juncture the defendant him-

self interposed and said he had had trials enough.

At the April Term, 1825, of the Board of County Commissioners they had ordered the summoning of Grand and Petit jurors for the term of be held on the second Monday in June, which was the time provided by law, but it seems that no court was held then and the first term was held as before mentioned in the month of November. At that term there seem to have been only sixteen of the twenty-four Grand jurors in attendance, viz.: John Hamlin, Stephen French, Thomas Dillon, Henry Thomas, George Harlan, Isaac Waters, Augustus Langworthy, George Sharp, Seth Wilson, John Klein, George Klein, Isaac Perkins, John Phillips and Major Donaho. There were but few cases on the docket for trial. The Grand jurors returned five indictments two of which were for affrays, two for assault and battery and one for murder.

John Dixon was appointed by the Judge as Clerk of the Circuit Court, he at the same time holding the office of Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court.

This term of court was somewhat stormy. The trial of Nomaque, the Indian indicted for murder, brought to Peoria nearly all the inhabitants of this region, and it is said that ardent spirits flowed with a freedom not at all conducive to the faithful administration of justice. Nomaque had killed a Frenchman by the name of Pierre Landre. Joseph Ogee and Jaques Mette, whose names have already appeared in our history, were sworn as interpreters. William S. Hamilton appeared as counsel for the defendant, and it was found very difficult to obtain a jury, but, finally the following named persons were impannelled: Austin Crocker, Allen S. Daugherty, Alexander McNaughton, Nathan Dillon, Henry Neely, William Woodrow, Peter Dumont, Aaron Reed, Abram Galentine, Josiah Fulton, Cornelius Doty,

David Matthews. The Indian was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Hamilton carried the case to the Supreme Court and obtained a reversal of the judgment, but Nomaque was held as a prisoner until another Grand Jury should pass upon the case.

The other four indictments found at this term of the court were for personal violence, one against Joseph Ogee and Jacob Frank for an affray, one against Levi Ellis and Lyman Leonard for an affray; one against Abner Cooper for assault and battery, and one against John Griffin for assault and battery. We may imagine the cause of Abner Cooper's getting into difficulty from the fact that he and his wife had two cases on the civil docket at the same time for the slander of the wife, one against Edmond Weed, and the other against Sallie Weed. Both of these cases, however, were thrown out of court upon demurrer to the declarations, and it is likely that the whole trouble grew out of some family difficulty. For the defendants A. W. Cavarly appeared as attorney, who it is said was the same attorney whose absence from the court room had given Judge Sawyer an opportunity to have his client publicly whipped as before stated. William S. Hamilton had two fines assessed against him for contempt of court.

Writs of *scire facias* were issued against Lewis Besom, Pierre Chevillere, Frances Borbon, *nie* Siegnior, Francis Borbon, *nie* Junior, and Antoine Borbon. These were probably witnesses in the Nomaque case, and their names indicate that the French population had not entirely disappeared from the neighborhood of Peoria.

The court continued in session four days. No further courts were held until the October term, 1826, when John York Sawyer again appeared upon the bench with John Dixon as Clerk, and Samuel Fulton as Sheriff. At this term there were the usual number of small cases, such as appeals from Justices of the Peace, slander suits, etc. The most important business of that term, however, was the second indictment of Nomaque. One of the Grand jurors gives the following vivid description, in Drown's Directory for 1844, of what occurred at that time. "In the year 1826, I lived three miles from Mackinaw River, on the Peoria and Springfield road, in what is now Tazewell County, but then attached to Peoria, and being that year twenty-one years old, I was summoned upon the Grand Jury. There were not then enough adults in Peoria County proper to form the Grand and Petit juries, hence they were summoned from the attached portion. All

the Grand Jury but two were from the east side of the Illinois River, chiefly my acquaintances and neighbors. We took our provisions and bedding, the latter being a blanket or quilt for each. It was the practice also in those days to take along a flagon of liquor, and this was not omitted on the occasion spoken of. In truth, so faithfully was the flagon put under requisition, that but two of our number were sober when we appeared in court and received our charge. Judge Sawyer was then the presiding officer; James Turney the prosecuting attorney; and Messrs. Cavarly, Pugh, Bogardus and Turney, the entire bar.

"There were about eight bills of indictment found by the Grand Jury—one of which was against an Indian named Nomaque for murder. He had been tried the fall before; but obtaining a new trial, he was indicted again this term. There being no secure jail; the Sheriff (Samuel Fulton) kept him under guard in the house of Mr. Allen. At night about a dozen drunken Indians met to rescue him, and attempted to enter the door for that purpose. Allen sprang out of a back window, and seizing a clapboard, rushed to the front of the house and laid about him with great fury. He felled four of the Indians to the ground before they could recover from their consternation, when the others retreated. Allen pursuing the hindmost, continued his blows, the retreating fellow crying out 'Schtop, white man! for God's sake schtop!' Felling him also, the five laid till morning, when they were able to crawl off. Nomaque afterwards made his escape—joined Black Hawk in the war of '32—was wounded in Stillman's defeat, and afterwards found nearly dead by some Peorians, who humanely shot him through to put an end to his sufferings.

"The court house was a log building on the bank of the river, in which the jurors slept at night on their blankets on the floor. There was a tavern kept by Mr. Bogardus, but it was not large enough to furnish sleeping accommodations for them. The grand jury room was a lumber cabin in which Bogardus kept saddles and other cattle fixings."

At the next session of the Legislature the judiciary was again re-organized by abolishing the office of Circuit Judge and assigning the Judges of the Supreme Court to do circuit duty. The first circuit was then composed of the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Green, Morgan and Sangamon, and to this circuit Judge Samuel D. Lockwood was assigned. Judge Lockwood is said to have been



A. Brayshaw

one of the most scholarly and polished gentlemen that ever occupied the position on the Supreme bench of the State of Illinois. It is said by a recent historian that "he stands out conspicuously as the beau ideal of a judge. His appearance on the bench was the very personification of dignity, learning and judicial acumen." He presided over the Circuit Court of Peoria County from May term 1827, to the October term 1828.

At the first term held by him in Peoria, Samuel Fulton, Sheriff, was indicated for malconduct in office in allowing the Indian Nomaque to escape from his custody, but no sooner had the indictment been returned than it was *nolle prosequi*, for the reason that no *capias* had issued requiring the Sheriff to take him into his custody.

At the session of the Legislature held in 1829, another change was made in the judiciary of the State. A circuit was established consisting of all the territory west and north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers, embracing that portion of territory which had formerly been attached to the county of Pike.

Richard M. Young was, by the Legislature, elected Judge of this circuit and was commissioned on the 23d day of January, 1829. He made his first appearance at Peoria at the June term, 1829, and held our court continuously until the October term 1834. Judge Young holds a conspicuous position in the history of the State of Illinois. He was first elected Judge of the third circuit, but, on the formation of the fifth circuit, which has just been described he removed to the City of Quincy where he resided during the time he was upon the bench. He was elected United States Senator in the year 1836, and served the full term of six years from the 4th day of March, 1837, to the 4th day of March 1843. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1843, and held that office until 1847, when he was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington. In 1850, he became Clerk of the National House of Representatives. In his later years, however, his intellect became impaired and gradually failed until it became necessary to send him to an asylum where he died.

On the 8th day of June, 1830, Stephen Stillman was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court in place of John Dixon, resigned.

The first person to declare his intention to be naturalized was George Kingston, aged thirty-five, born in the town of Bandy, County of Cork, Ireland, November 15, 1795, emigrated to America the middle of September, 1818, landed at

Baltimore, November 18, 1818, an inhabitant of Tazewell County.

On the 11th day of May, 1832, Samuel Conner, a resident of Peoria County, aged seventy-five made application for the benefit of the United States pension laws. He enlisted for the war in March, 1779, in company "E" commanded by Captain Gregg in Broadhead's regiment in the line of the State of Pennsylvania in the Continental Establishment and served therein until the close of the Revolutionary War. His reason for not making earlier application for his pension was, "That he had hoped and believed he could finish the short remainder of his days on earth without applying for the charitable aid of the country he had served."

On the 30th day of April, 1835, William Mitchell, a subject of William IV, King of Great Britain, was naturalized on the testimony of Charles Ballance. He afterwards served as an efficient officer of the county in the capacity of Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court.

Recurring again to the changes made in the judiciary, it will be noticed that in 1835, the State was again divided into circuits, and five Judges, in addition to the one already in office, were chosen by the Legislature. These new Judges were Stephen T. Logan, Sidney Breese, Henry Eddy, Thomas Ford and Justin Harlan, of whom Thomas Ford was chosen for the sixth district or that in which Peoria County was situated,—Judge Young still continuing as Judge of the fifth or Quincy District. But for some reason not known Judge Breese presided at the Spring term of our Circuit Court. This was probably the only time that distinguished jurist held court in Peoria.

We have already become somewhat acquainted with Stephen T. Logan, who appeared as counsel for the Latham heirs in their contest with the county of Peoria respecting the quarter section of land, upon which the County Seat had been located. Within a few months after the termination of that memorable contest he was elevated to the bench and presided over our Circuit Court at the September term, 1835. He resigned his office in 1837, on account of the inadequacy of salary, and being chosen again to the same office in the year 1839, declined to accept. He never afterwards occupied a position upon the bench, but it is conceded by all that he became one of the ablest lawyers of the State, in which profession he was for three years associated with Abraham Lincoln. He also filled many positions of public trust, the duties of which he performed with marked ability.

Thomas Ford, who afterwards became Governor of the State, presided at the May and November terms, 1836, of our court, but in March, 1837, he also resigned and was succeeded by the noted Dan Stone as Judge of the Sixth Circuit. Judge Stone presided from the May term, 1837, until the May term, 1838. During his incumbency there arose a great political excitement over a decision he had made with respect to the right of aliens to vote at the general elections. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, but before it had reached a final decision the Eighth and Ninth Judicial Circuits had been formed by act of the Legislature, and Thomas Ford, on the 25th day of February, 1839, had been again chosen and commissioned as Judge of the Ninth. As an outcome of the excitement growing out of the decision of Judge Stone, above referred to, the judiciary of the State was re-organized by an act of February 10, 1841, which repealed all former laws authorizing the election of Circuit Judges, or establishing the Circuit Courts, thus again legislating out of office all the Circuit Judges then in the State. The act then provided that there should be appointed, by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly, at that session, five additional Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who, in connection with the Chief Justice and the three Associate Justices then in office, should constitute the Supreme Court of the State. The State was then again divided into nine Circuits, and the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices were required to perform duties in these circuits. Thomas Ford was elected as one of the five new Justices of the Supreme Court, was commissioned February 15, 1841, but resigned August 1, 1842, to accept the office of Governor of the State, to which office he was soon afterward elected. While holding the office of Circuit and Supreme Judge successively, he again presided over our Circuit Court from April, 1839, until the April term, 1842.

At the September term, 1838, Judge Stone seems to have exchanged with Jesse B. Thomas of the First District, who presided at that term.

Judge Richard M. Young again held the Cir-

cuit Court as one of the Supreme Judges at the May term, 1843. John Dean Caton, another of the Supreme Judges, presided over the Circuit Court at the October term, 1842, and again from the October term, 1843, to the October term, 1848. Judge Caton was a Judge of the Supreme Court for twenty-one years, having been first appointed by Governor Carlin in the year 1842, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Governor Ford, and then by Governor Ford in the year 1843, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge John M. Robinson, and upon the reorganization of the judiciary under the new Constitution, was elected from the Northern Grand Division. After serving for the period of twenty-one years in all, he resigned in 1864.

After the adoption of the Constitution in 1848, T. Lyle Dickey, Judge of the Ninth Circuit, presided at the May and October terms, 1849, and William Kellogg, Judge of the Tenth Circuit to which Peoria belonged, from the March term, 1850, to November, 1852.

William Kellogg was commissioned as Judge of the Tenth Circuit February 12, 1850, and continued to fill that office until November, 1852, when he resigned and was succeeded by Hezekiah M. Wead. Judge Wead did not hold court in Peoria as Judge of the Tenth Circuit, for the reason that, before the time for the next term after his election had arrived, the Sixteenth Circuit, composed of Peoria and Stark Counties, had been formed, and Onslow Peters had been elected Judge thereof. Judge Wead did, however, hold our court at the fall term 1863, to finish up the business in which Judge Peters had been engaged as counsel. Judge Kellogg was elected to Congress in 1856, and again in 1858 and 1860. His career after leaving the bench belongs more particularly to the political history of this county.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Peoria County, in its early days, was favored, by the presence in her Circuit Court, as presiding Justices thereof, of some of the most distinguished jurists of the State and Nation. (For biographical sketches see Vol. I.)

CHAPTER XVI.

EARLY ROADS, FERRIES AND BRIDGES.

When Fort Clark was first erected it is said there was not a white man's dwelling within one hundred miles of it. There was, therefore, no considerable population except the Indians, and they had no need for anything but the trail. Yet, doubtless, Fort Clark, for some years, was the abode of a considerable body of soldiers, whose necessities must have been supplied from the settlements farther south. For this purpose, especially during the season when navigation was closed, a road or roads must have been necessary. Little evidence of such a road has been found, yet as appears from the public surveys of Tazewell County, made in the year 1823, there is a road marked "*Road to Fort Clark*" on the township line between Groveland and Fond du Lac, just at the head of the ravine known as "Cole Hollow," through which runs a small creek called "Cole Creek." As this was the original course of the road from Peoria to Springfield, it is fair to presume that, before either Peoria or Springfield had any existence, there was a road leading through this hollow from Fort Clark to the lower settlements. If so, it was the first road leading to or from the present site of Peoria.

It has also been seen that the first American settlers who came to Fort Clark did not remain long in its immediate vicinity, but many of them, being farmers, had distributed themselves along the several creeks flowing into the Illinois River, some of them on the Mackinaw, some on Farm Creek, some on Ten Mile Creek and some on the Illinois Prairie, on the easterly side of the river, while, at the same time, settlements were forming at several points in Fulton County and farther west. The people of these settlements would naturally seek the means of communication with each other, especially with Fort Clark (or Peoria), as their center of trade. One or more ferries would, therefore, soon become necessary. It is not known at what particular date or by

whom the first ferry at Peoria was started, but when Ossian Ross came to the mouth of Spoon River in 1821, he ascertained there was a ferry at Beardstown and one at Peoria, which were ninety miles apart, with no ferry between, and certainly none above Peoria. He therefore established a third one at the present city of Havana, which, for many years, yielded him an annual income of \$2,000.

The map attached to a work entitled "A History of Illinois, to accompany an Historical Map of the State by Rufus Blanchard," published at Chicago, 1883, shows a trail or trace called the "Fort Clark and Wabash Trace," running in a straight line from Fort Clark to Terre Haute, crossing the river just below the mouth of the lake, in regard to which the author says: "It was a well travelled road from the settlements of southern Ohio and Indiana to Fort Clark in an early day." This may have been the same road shown on the public survey above mentioned. It also shows a trail called "Kellogg's Trail from Peoria to Galena, 1825," on substantially the same route as that upon which the Galena State Road was afterwards laid out by way of Princeton, in regard to which he says: "This trail shows the first overland route from Peoria to Galena. It was made by Mr. Kellogg, an old pioneer settler, in 1825, and subsequently became a well known route."

The map also shows a mail route from Peoria, by way of Lewistown, to Rushville, and diverging thence to Quincy, Pittsfield, Jacksonville, crossing the river at Beardstown; this road is dated 1822.

These trails and roads all ante-date any road laid out by the authorities of Peoria County.

John L. Bogardus, a lawyer and land-trader, a man of enterprise and ability, was among the earliest settlers, he having reached Peoria probably as early as 1819 or 1820. As early as 1824

he had obtained concurrent licenses from the County Commissioners' Courts of Fulton and Sangamon Counties, to keep a ferry across the Illinois River at the outlet of Lake Peoria. The spot where this ferry was located has become historic, as it occupied the place where the wagon-road bridge is now located, at the foot of Bridge street in the city of Peoria. Doubtless at that point the first ferry was established within the present limits of Peoria County. The County Commissioners of Peoria County, recognizing the necessity of such a ferry, as well as the validity of these licenses, at their June session, 1825, ordered them spread upon their own records.

James Eads, son of William Eads, says his uncle, Abner Eads, established the first ferry at Peoria.

Communication having in this manner been established between the settlements on both sides of the river, if no public roads had before then led to the spot, they would soon have been attracted thither by the ready means afforded for crossing. At that time Farm Creek had its outlet just above the present location of the wagon road bridge, and, as the water in the river, as well as in the creek, would often become bank full or even higher, the ferry-boat would follow the channel of the creek to the high water mark in the river. This was the most eligible location to be found anywhere near the incipient village, and was reached from all directions on the opposite side.

At the same June session, 1825, Samuel Fulton, Alexander McLaughlin and Norman Hyde were appointed viewers to locate a road leading from the ferry landing opposite the village of Peoria, to the "Old Crossing" on Sugar Creek [a tributary of the Sangamon River—Ed.], near Robert Musick's. This was as far south as their jurisdiction extended. Sangamon County had, doubtless, also laid out a road to meet the Peoria road at the "Old Crossing" near Robert Musick's, where a year later a bridge is found to have had an existence. As this road pointed directly towards the south, it is reasonable to suppose the "Old Crossing" to have been the place where the old Fort Clark road, above mentioned, had crossed the same creek. Two years later the same road was, by act of the Legislature (of February 12, 1827), made a state road, which became the stage road between the two cities. This was the first road laid out by the authorities of Peoria County. Four points on its line are mentioned in the Act of 1827: Springfield, Musick's on Salt Creek [of

which Sugar Creek is a branch—Ed.], Thomas Dillon's on the Mackinaw Creek, and Peoria.

On January 23, 1826, the Legislature ordered a state road to be laid out from the county seat of Peoria County to the county seat of Vermilion County (Danville), and thence to the State line. Abner Eads, Samuel Fulton and Dan W. Beckwith, a surveyor, were appointed viewers to locate the same, who performed their duties and made their report as required by the act, and at the session of the Legislature of 1831, an act was passed granting them their pay, together with one Orlin Gilbert and one James Barnes, chain carriers, and William Rowan, blazer.

At the same session of the County Commissioner's Court, viewers were appointed to locate a road leading from Peoria to the southern boundary of the county (the place not designated), and others to view a road leading from Peoria to its northern boundary. At the December session ensuing these two sets of viewers made their reports, which were approved, and the two roads ordered to be opened a sufficient width for the passage of teams. At this term viewers were appointed to view a road from Peoria, passing the Trading Post (Wesley City) and the house of Isaac Perkins [who lived on Illinois Prairie—Ed.], to intersect the Springfield road at or near Prairie Creek.

At the same session a license was granted to William Clark to keep a ferry at Mackinaw Bluffs, [at or near the present city of Pekin, once called "Town Site"—Ed.]

At the June session, 1826, the County Commissioners began to turn their attention to a great highway in the direction of Chicago. John Barker, George Harland and Samuel Fulton were at that term appointed viewers to locate a road from the ferry at Peoria, by the nearest and best way, to the Third Principal Meridian [the eastern limit of their jurisdiction—Ed.], and in a direction to strike the big salt spring opposite the mouth of Fox River [South Ottawa—Ed.] At each end of this line a ferry was licensed—one to Isaac Waters, John Phillips and David Matthews from a place called Matthew's Landing (now the Narrows) to the opposite shore; the other to Jesse Walker, the noted Methodist missionary, to keep a ferry at the mouth of Fox River, to the "big spring." In each of these licenses there was a provision that no ferry should be established within one mile of the same until the lands in the vicinity should be sold. This was inserted, not with a view to the creation of a monopoly, but

for the public good, for, by so doing, the proprietor would be the better enabled to give good service to the public, than if the limited amount of travel should be divided between rival ferries.

It must be observed, too, that the County Commissioners' Court had no authority to lay out a road south of the river further east than the Third Principal Meridian, which was the eastern boundary of the county; so that, unless there had been a road laid out by the adjoining county from the "big spring" to meet that laid out by Peoria County, there must have been a link missing from eighteen to twenty miles in length. But Peoria County had jurisdiction on the north side of the river, and so could grant a license to Jesse Walker, who resided on the north side, to keep a ferry at that place, just as licenses had been granted by both Fulton and Sangamon Counties to John L. Bogardus for the same purpose. From this fact the inference is almost irresistible that such a road then had an existence.

At the September term of the same year the Commissioners so appointed made their report and the road was established. This was the first road leading from Peoria in the direction of Chicago. It was not then a state road, but by an act of the Legislature of January 12, 1833, Lewis Bigelow, of Peoria, John M. Gay, of Putnam, James B. Campbell, of La Salle, and James Walker, of Cook County, were appointed to locate a road from Peoria to the mouth of Fox River, and thence to Chicago. This road must have followed substantially the same route as that laid out by the Commissioners of Peoria County. It went by way of Hanover (Metamora), Magnolia and Union Grove, to Ottawa, thence to Chicago.

Peoria had thus secured three important state roads—one to Springfield and the south, one to the east by way of Danville, which soon became the great highway of emigration, and one to Chicago, by which it was put into communication with the great lakes and, through them, with the cities of the East.

The lead mines in the northwestern part of the State were now attracting much attention, and adventurers were migrating thither in great numbers. It became a matter of importance, therefore, to establish communication with that section. Accordingly the County Commissioners, at their September term, 1826, had appointed Isaac Waters, Norman Hyde and John Ray as viewers to locate a road to the *lead mines*. Again at their March term, 1828, they resolved that a road should be laid out *towards* the lead mines so far as their jurisdiction extended. It is not material

for our present purpose to ascertain just how far their efforts in that direction were successful, for by an act of the Legislature of January 18, 1833, it is declared that the road leading from Peoria to Galena be declared a state road. This was the famous Galena road, a portion of which goes by that name until the present day. It commenced at the public square and followed substantially the line of Adams street to the city limits, thence by the present river road to a point near Mossville, thence on a line almost directly north through Northampton, Windsor (Tiskilwa) on Bureau Creek, Princeton, Dixon's Ferry, thence northwesterly to the west line of Stephenson County, where it intersected the Chicago and Galena road, which it followed to Galena. Three years prior to its being made a state road, John Dixon, who had for some years been Clerk of the Circuit Court of Peoria County, had taken a government contract to carry the mails every two weeks from Peoria to Galena. To facilitate the work Joseph Ogee, the half-breed heretofore mentioned, was sent, or went of his own accord, to establish a ferry across Rock River at the present site of the city of Dixon, which was, for a short time, operated by him; but his management not proving satisfactory to Dixon, the latter bought him out and removed with his family to that place. The ferry was ever afterward called Dixon's Ferry, and it was in this way, and by two Peorians, the city of Dixon was started and received its name. The viewers were Joseph B. Meredith, of Peoria County, John D. Winter and Joseph Smith, of Jo Daviess County, and Charles Boyd, of Putnam County. Meredith drew from the treasury of Peoria County \$50.00 for his services as Surveyor.

No other state roads seem to have been established in Peoria County for some years afterward. In the meantime, however, the County Commissioners were not in any degree negligent of the public interests in this respect. The influx of population was so rapid that roads in every direction, and ferries or bridges over the principal streams became an absolute necessity. And whilst the Commissioners had their hands full in settling the disputes about the county seat, and in making preparations for the erection of county buildings, the subject of public roads was also receiving all due attention.

The Legislature of 1827 passed an act to the effect that no one should keep a ferry and charge toll without first procuring a license from the County Commissioner's Court, which tribunal was vested with power to grant such licenses, to

fix the rates of toll to be charged, to fix the rates of license fees or tax upon the franchise to be paid by the proprietors, and to hear complaints against the keepers for non-compliance with the law.

By the same act the keepers were required to keep good boats and equipments, to attend their ferries from daylight until dark, and, upon call, give passage at any hour of the night (for which latter service they might charge double rates), and should give free passage to all public messengers and expresses and to jurymen attending court.

This law, wise in its provisions as it was, laid the foundation for many spirited contests between the proprietors of rival ferries and applicants for ferry-licenses. In those days a franchise to keep a ferry was regarded as a possession of great value. We, therefore, find great rivalries springing up between present and would-be ferry-men.

But where streams were capable of being bridged, a ferry could be dispensed with. So it happened that, as early as the month of March, 1827, the County Commissioner's Court commenced preparing for the bridging of the Kickapoo. On the 14th of that month a recital is made in their proceedings to the effect that the Court "then proceeded to examine and ascertain a suitable site for a public bridge across the Kickapoo Creek, and, after thorough examination, decided on the following place: "Immediately above the present crossing of the public road from Peoria to Lewistown." This was the first movement ever made to erect a public bridge within the limits of Peoria County. It did not, however, prove to be immediately successful. At the December session of the same year another inspection of the site was made. A contract for building the same was let to John L. Bogardus, who entered into bond in the sum of \$500, with John Dixon and Dr. Augustus Langworthy as sureties, for the faithful performance of his contract. In this, however, he failed, and at the March term, 1828, it was ordered that a suit be commenced against him and sureties on his bond, and to that end the necessary documents be forwarded to the Attorney General.

Up to this time it had been the custom of the Court, upon granting a ferry license, to fix the rates of toll that might be charged. This had been done in the case of John L. Bogardus, and the rates allowed him were generally adopted as to all the others in succession, as their licenses were granted. At the June term, 1828, however, a

general order was made fixing the tolls to be charged on all ferries crossing the Illinois River at the following rates:

For each foot passenger.....	6¼ cents.
For man and horse.....	12½ cents.
For Dearborn, sulky, chair with springs	50 cents.
One-horse wagon.....	25 cents.
For four-wheeled carriage drawn by 2 oxen or horses.....	37½ cents.
For cart with two oxen.....	37½ cents.
For every head neat cattle, horses or mules	10 cents.
For each hog, sheep or goat.....	3 cents.
For every hundred weight of goods, wares and merchandise.....	6¼ cents.
For each bushel of grain or articles sold by the bushel.....	3 cents.
All other articles in equal and just proportion.	

But double these rates might be charged by John L. Bogardus at the Peoria Ferry when the river should be out of its banks, so that a landing could not be made at the first material bend in the (Farm) creek from the ferry.

At the September session of that year began a contest between Simon Crozier and Jesse Walker for the ferry at the mouth of Fox River. Crozier applied for a license to keep a ferry across the mouth of Fox River, also across the Illinois River above and below the mouth of Fox River. James Walker on behalf of his father, Jesse Walker, made application for a renewal of the latter's license to keep a ferry at the same place. These applications were both postponed until the December term, when, upon Crozier's motion, they were again postponed until the March term, 1829; but on a subsequent day of the same session, said order was reconsidered and the license of Jesse Walker was renewed.

At the March term, 1829, viewers were appointed to locate a road from Peoria to the west bounds of the county by way of Prince's Grove [now Princeville—Ed.], and *in the direction of* Rocky Island [the western boundary of their jurisdiction then being on the line between ranges 4 and 5 east, but beginning again at the Fourth Principal Meridian and extending to the Mississippi River—Ed.]. At the June term, 1830, these viewers made their report and the road was established.

At the same March term, 1829, ferry licenses were granted as follows: To William Haines, a renewal of the license to William Clark at



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Mackinaw Bluffs; to William Eads, across the Illinois River at the Trading Post [Wesley City—Ed.]; to Archibald Clybourne and Samuel Miller, across the Chicago River at the lower forks near Wolf Point, crossing the river below the northeast branch and to land on either side of both branches to suit the convenience of all persons wishing to cross; and to James Andrews, across the Illinois River at the mouth of Little Vermilion river, near the present city of La-salle.

On June 13, 1829, it was again ordered that a bridge be contracted for, to be built across the Kickapoo Creek at the ford on the Lewistown road from Peoria, 164 feet in length, to rest against two certain trees, one on each side, marked "B." On the 8th of July following that date it was ordered that the bridge across Kickapoo Creek, engaged to be built by John Cameron, be accepted as finished according to contract, and that he be allowed \$30 as a balance due upon the same. The total cost of the bridge is not here stated. John Cameron has the credit of having built the first bridge erected by public authority in Peoria County, the same resting against two trees, one on each side, as supports. This bridge, probably like many of its successors, was not proof against the action of the water in the treacherous Kickapoo, for at the December term, 1831, it was found, to be in need of repairs, which were made under the supervision of John Coyle at a cost of \$30.06.

At the December term, 1829, James Scott and George Miller were licensed to keep a ferry across the Illinois River within one mile of the mouth of Bureau Creek. [This was the Hennepin Ferry—Ed.] At the June term, 1830, William See (a minister of the Methodist church) was licensed to keep a ferry across the Callimink (Calumet) at the head of Lake Michigan.

Prior to July, 1830, it had been the custom in granting ferry-licenses to require certain license fees or taxes to be paid to the county. It was at that term ordered that the following named ferries be taxed for the ensuing year, as follows:

William Haines (Pekin).....	\$ 4.00
William Eads (Trading House).....	2.00
John L. Bogardus (Peoria).....	10.00
Matthews & Chandler (Narrows).....	2.00
Miller & Scott (Hennepin).....	2.00
James Adams (Little Vermilion).....	2.00
Clybourne & Miller (Chicago).....	2.00
William See (Calimink).....	2.00

After this term the following ferry licenses were granted: September term, 1830, to Jesse Egman, across the Illinois River on Sec. 25, T. 7 N., 6 E. [Kingston—Ed.]; December term, to Thompson and Wright across the Illinois River within one-half mile of Sandy Creek (Au Sable); January term, 1831, to Abner Eads across the Illinois River at his landing, the same to be located at the mouth of the ravine next below the "present Court House" [The Hamlin house below Liberty street—Ed.], or as near said ravine as the weather and water would permit. This must have been not more than two blocks from that of Bogardus. But as Bogardus had the advantage of being in direct communication with the roads on the east side of the river, Eads conceived the idea of ousting him and appropriating the whole to himself. He therefore lodged a complaint against Bogardus charging him with not keeping his ferry according to law. Bogardus was thereupon cited to appear before the County Commissioners at the September term, but being a lawyer, he was not slow to avail himself of any legal technicality to delay the hearing. There being only two Commissioners, Cleveland and Hamlin, present, Bogardus objected to Hamlin's sitting in the case for the reason he had already expressed an opinion on the merits. The hearing was then postponed until the December term, by which time Hamlin had resigned and John Coyle had been elected in his stead. The Court met (probably at the Court House), but immediately adjourned to the house of Henry B. Stillman, all the members, Cleveland, French and Coyle, being present. Witnesses were examined, arguments heard and judgment of forfeiture of his license rendered against Bogardus, for the reason his ferry had not been kept according to law. Bogardus took an appeal to the Circuit Court, but having taken a change of venue to Sangamon County, the records fail to show what became of the suit. But Bogardus still retained possession of the ferry.

At the March term, 1832, the Commissioners revoked the ferry license of Matthews and Chandler at the Narrows, and granted one to Vincent Barton, the father of our esteemed fellow citizen, William C. H. Barton, from whom the village of Bartonville receives its name. Within a year or two thereafter this ferry seems to have passed into the hands of Charles Ballance, and thereafter continued in possession of his successors until it was superseded by the Upper Free Bridge.

At the same term viewers were appointed to

locate a road from Peoria, by way of Hamlin and Sharp's Mill, through the settlement on the fork of the Kickapoo, in the direction of the county seat of Knox County. The report of these viewers was made and the road established at the September term, 1832.

The northeast part of the county now begins to loom up with some degree of importance. A license was granted to Samuel Allen to keep a ferry across the Illinois River opposite the (now extinct) village of Allentown [between the present village of Rome and the city of Chillicothe—Ed.] A road was also laid out from the village of Rome through the northern part of the county to the Knox County line, for the surveying of which Charles Ballance, as County Surveyor, was allowed the sum of \$18.00.

A road was also laid out from John Coyle's, passing through Rome to the north line of the county.

At the March term, 1833, John Coyle was authorized to build a bridge across Dry Run, where the road crossed it on Sec. 3, T. 8 N., 8 E., which bridge was finished and accepted at the September term following. For the building of this bridge, which was the second ordered by the Commissioners, Coyle was to receive \$10 in advance and \$15 more upon completion thereof. This road probably occupied the same ground as the Galena road, but subsequently a state road was laid upon it.

At the March term, 1833, viewers were appointed to locate a road from the public square across the Kickapoo, to intersect the Knox County line. The viewers made their report at the September term ensuing, which was confirmed and the road located as follows: "Beginning at the head of Main street at the northwest corner of the town fraction [now in Dr. Miller's lot, near the head of Franklin street—Ed.], thence west 65 poles, thence north $37\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 60 poles to the bend in a ravine, thence south 81 degrees west, 20 poles to the top of the bluff, thence north $85\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 312 poles to the head of a ravine of the Dry Run, thence north 22 degrees west, down said ravine 18 poles to a bend, thence south 88 degrees, west 94 poles, thence south $87\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, west 60 poles, thence south $69\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west, 194 poles, crossing Dry Run." By closely following the courses and distances of this survey it is not difficult to identify it as the original Farmington road, but, instead of ascending the bluff at Main street as at present, it ascended it at Howe's Hill (now State street), and from the top of the bluff it

ran in a straight course, disregarding section lines, to the head of the ravine at the present entrance to Laura Bradley Park. Many other roads were located by the County Commissioners, but being mostly of a local character and having been superseded by other and later surveys, it is unnecessary to take any further notice of them.

In 1833 a road was laid out from John Ridge-way's on the Galena road, through Rome and Chillicothe, to meet a road laid out by the Commissioners of Putnam County. This road was, by act of the Legislature of February 27, 1837, made a state road, the point of intersection with the Galena road being in section 27, 10 N., 9 E. [at or near the present site of Mossville—Ed.], and the points named being Rome, Chillicothe and Windsor, where it again met the road to Galena. The same Legislature laid out another road from Peoria to Galena by Osceola and Savanna. This seems to have been the original of the Mt. Hawley and Lawn Ridge road. It began at the public square, ran up Main street to Knoxville avenue, thence north past Kellar and Mt. Hawley until it came within two or three miles of the county line, where it bore off to the northwest.

In 1836 a state road was laid out from Chicago to Peoria through Ottawa. This road seems to have come by way of Peru to Boyd's Grove, where it united with the Galena road, which it followed from that point to Peoria.

In the same year a state road was laid out on the west side of the river from Peoria to Pekin, thence in a southeasterly direction until it intersected with the state road leading from Peoria to Springfield.

About the same time the Commissioners of Peoria County laid out a road from Peoria in the direction of Stephenson, the county seat of Rock Island County, now the city of Rock Island; also one beginning at the present intersection of Knoxville avenue and McClure avenue, running thence in a northwesterly direction to French Grove and thence to Knoxville; one from Peoria by way of Hale and Greenwood's mill (now Pottstown), Edwards, South Port and Newburgh to Knoxville. The routes so selected by the County Commissioners were afterwards substantially adopted by the Legislature as state roads. That from Stephenson to Peoria was made a state road by act of February 7, 1837. It came by way of Lafayette and Princeville, thence diagonally to Mt. Hawley; that from Peoria to Knoxville by way of French Grove (since then known as the Knoxville road), was made a state road by act of January 31, 1837. On the same date an act

was passed establishing a state road from Peoria by way of Canton to Quincy. A few days later an act was passed establishing a state road from Warsaw to Peoria, by way of Carthage, Macomb and Canton, but it was provided that if a state road should have already been located from Canton to Peoria (alluding doubtless to the proposed Quincy and Peoria road), the Commissioners should not lay out the Warsaw road further than its intersection with such other road. In addition to these there was also a state road laid out by act of February 10, 1837, from Peoria to Hendersonville in Knox County, by way of Prince's Mill (now Princeville). This road also occupied substantially the same route as the one which had been laid out, in part at least, by the County Commissioners.

It therefore appears that, within twelve years of its organization, Peoria County had become the center of a system of state roads leading in every direction; one to Springfield; one to Danville and the state line; one to Ottawa and Chicago south of the river, and one between the same points north of the river; one to Galena through Princeton and Dixon; one to Galena through Osceola and Savanna; one to Rock Island through Lafayette, Wyoming and Princeville; one to Hendersonville by way of Princeville; one to Knoxville by way of Kickapoo and Brimfield; one to Knoxville following the Kickapoo Creek; one to Knoxville by Farmington; one to Warsaw by Canton, Macomb and Carthage; one to Quincy by Canton, and one to Pekin and thence south-east to the Springfield road.

Another road deserving of mention is that from Peoria by way of Aiken's Mill to intersect the road from Peoria to Farmington. The town of "Peoria Mills" had been laid out near the place where Lincoln Avenue extended crosses the Kickapoo. This road commenced at the South end of Adams, then at Franklin street, running thence west on First street in Monson & Sanford's Addition to its western terminus, thence by courses and distances and following some of the streets in "Peoria Mills" to a bridge across the Kickapoo. This survey, taken in connection with the village plat, gives us the location of Aiken's Mill nearly one-half mile north of the Lincoln Avenue or Plank Road bridge. After leaving the creek, the road zig-zagged up the bluff until it finally terminated in the Farmington road to the northeast of the

county farm. It was doubtless laid out in the interest of the proprietors of the mill and village site, as many other roads were laid out, and possibly occupied the same ground as the road that now leads past the poor farm.

With the completion of this system of roads Peoria was well supplied, and, with a very few exceptions, no other roads of great importance have since been laid out, except those of a local character.

By the first of April, 1839, communication by stage had been established from Peoria over the following routes: To Ottawa by way of Northampton, Boyd's Grove, La Salle and Utica; or by Chillicothe, Henry and Webster on the north side of the river; also by Washington, Hanover (Metamora), Lyon's Colony (Magnolia) and Vermilion, on the south side; thence to Chicago by two different routes. There was also a route from Peoria to Chillicothe, where it crossed the river, thence to Lacon, and Hennepin and Vermilion to Ottawa. The route by Washington and Hanover was much the shortest, it being only 66 miles, that by Chillicothe and Henry 78 miles, while that by Northampton was 86 miles, and from Ottawa to Chicago the distance was 80 miles.

From Peoria to Galena the stages went by way of Northampton, Windsor (Tiskilwa), Princeton and Dixon, 160 miles; to Oquawka they went by Charleston (Brimfield), Knoxville and Monmouth, 81 miles; to Monmouth by Harkness, Farmington and Middle Grove, 61 miles; to Fort Madison by Farmington, Ellisville, La Harpe, Appanooce, crossing the Mississippi opposite Fort Madison, 96 miles; to Warsaw by Canton, Macomb and Carthage, 100 miles; to Stephenson (Rock Island) by Wyoming, Wethersfield (near Kewanee) and Richmond (Geneseo), 82 miles. This route did not follow the state road by way of Lafayette and La Grange further than Wyoming (Toulon being yet unknown). To the east and south the stages ran by way of Groveland and Mackinaw to Bloomington, whence other lines ran to Vandalia and Danville; also to Springfield by way of Groveland, Tremont, Conger's Grove, Irish Grove (on Salt Creek), 68 miles. At Springfield connection was made with stages to Vandalia, Danville and Terre Haute. Stages also ran from Peoria to Havana by Pekin, 44 miles, and to Clinton by Mackinaw, 55 miles; also to Quincy by Lewistown, Rushville and Clayton, 84 miles, and to

the same point by Macomb, Augusta and Walnut Point, 117 miles. These routes continued about the same for ten years or more, the route to Ottawa on the south side of the river being so changed as to run by the Detroit Ferry (Narrows), thence direct to Metamora; and the river route to Havana being extended to St. Louis

by way of Beardstown, Naples and Alton, 237 miles.

Aside from the means of transportation afforded by the river and canal, these roads afforded all the facilities for travel and trade enjoyed by the people of Peoria County prior to the introduction of the railroads.

CHAPTER XVII.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

No sooner had the Commissioners organized for business than they commenced taking steps to provide the county with 'suitable public buildings. One of their first orders, made on the day of their organization, provided for the erection, on some suitable site to be designated by them, of a Court House twenty feet square and nine feet from the floor to the joists, with a good plank or puncheon floor; also, of a clerk's office fourteen feet square with a good puncheon floor, both to be of good materials and finished in a workman-like manner—the clerk's office to be erected by the 20th of the same month, and the court house by the 25th day of May, next ensuing. For some reason, probably a lack of funds, these orders, four days later, were rescinded and the project abandoned.

It appears from all accounts, that the County Commissioner's Court was not at that time held on the quarter section upon which the county seat had been located by the Legislature, but at the house of one Joseph Ogee, below the ferry on the fraction upon which Bigelow and Underhill's addition was afterwards laid out; for, at the June term of the same year, they allowed said Joseph Ogee the sum of one dollar for the use of his house for the County Commissioner's Court on the 8th day of March, and, as the Circuit Court was then about to convene (as was supposed), it was ordered that it be held at the house of Joseph Ogee, *below the ferry landing*. The June term was, however, suffered to lapse, and the first term, which was held in the month of November, following, as well as the May term of the County Commissioner's Court of the following year (1826), was held at the same house; for we find that, at their July session of that year, said Joseph Ogee was allowed three dollars for the use of his house at the time of holding the last Circuit Court and the County Commissioner's Court at

said May term. The next term of the Circuit Court (November, 1826) was held at the house of Louis Beeson, who, at the December session (1826), was allowed therefor the sum of \$16.00. The location of this building is not given, but it is not at all improbable it was the same as that of Ogee. Joseph Ogee was a half-breed with a full-blooded Pottawatomie wife. He had probably come with the advent of the American Fur Company in 1818, to their trading post at Opa (Wesley City), where it is known that Beeson had been located. The fur trade was at this time under control of John Hamlin, of Peoria, and it is probable the employes had changed their residence.

It is learned from authentic sources that Ogee had the best house in Peoria, it being the only one constructed of hewn logs. He did not, however, remain here long, but soon afterward removed to Rock River, as hereinbefore stated. The house in which the court was held at the December term, 1826, (The Beeson House) is thus described in a recent history: "The Court was held in a log building fourteen feet square that stood on the bank of the river, just below the bridge of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway. It had only one window and its loft was low—in fact, it was a genuine log cabin." A writer in Drown's Historical View of Peoria, (1844), supposed to be John Hamlin, says the house in which the court was held in November, 1826, was "a log building on the bank of the river, in which jurors slept on their blankets on the floor."

For the next two years it appears somewhat uncertain where the courts were held. At the January term, 1827, of the County Commissioner's Court the Sheriff was authorized to procure a house for the next term of court. No other orders appear on their records until the March term, 1829, when John Hamlin, for the considera-

tion of seventy-five dollars, conveyed a certain house to the county by the following instrument:

"I do hereby assign to the County Commissioners of Peoria County, for the use of said county, all my right, title and claim to a certain log house situated in the town of Peoria, for and in consideration of seventy-five dollars—the said house known as the one built by Simon Crozier, and formerly occupied as a store house by said Crozier.

"JOHN HAMLIN.

"Peoria, Ill., March 3, 1829.

"Witness: John Dixon."

At the same time it was ordered that "the Treasurer pay John Hamlin seventy-five dollars for a house for the use of the County, which house was formerly occupied by Simon Crozier as a store house."

It has been supposed by some that this house was also situated below the present railroad bridge; but Mr. Ballance, who arrived in Peoria soon afterwards, says in his History of Peoria, it was located "at or near where the Fort Clark Mill stands" [which was on the river bank on the northeasterly side of Harrison street—Ed.] Mr. Drown, erroneously supposing it to have been the building ordered to be erected by the County Commissioner's at their first meeting, says: "it was put up on the bank of the river a little south of Fort Clark on Block 51, [between Liberty and Harrison streets—Ed.]. It was built of heavy logs, 16 feet by 14 feet, with a cellar under it which served as a jail. It stood until 1843, when it was removed and Mr. Orin Hamlin's steam flouring mill erected on its site." It is evident this was not the Ogee house, and it may not have been the Beeson house, but the one bought of Hamlin, and that it was situated above the bridge, instead of below it. The latest history of Peoria, erroneously locating it below the bridge, says it had been erected and occupied as a store-house by Simon Crozier, and was the one in the upper story of which the Circuit Court was held, when the cabin court room became too small to accommodate the attendance. It is true it was the Crozier house, as stated in the instrument of conveyance, but it is erroneous to say it was below the bridge. Nor is the reason there given for its occupancy correct, for it was no larger than the Ogee house. A pencil sketch of Peoria in 1831, attributed to J. M. Roberts, which, as a lithograph, has found its way into the public prints, corroborates Mr. Drown and Mr. Ballance

in locating it just below Fort Clark. It may, therefore, be considered reasonably certain that, while the Ogee house was located below the bridge, the later one occupied the site of the "Old Red," or "Fort Clark Mill," now occupied by the warehouse of the Peoria Transfer Company.

The style of the building, as already described, is corroborated by the records, for we find that at the June term, 1829, it was ordered that the lower story of the Court House be used as a jail; and, at the September term of the next year, John Hamlin, from whom it had been purchased, was given the use of the cellar under the same until the month of April then next at \$3.00, which sum had been paid by F. Bourbonnait, the preceding winter, for storing his goods in the basement.

In the meantime this building, called the court house, was undergoing extensive improvements. At the September term, 1830, the Clerk was authorized to get it repaired, "i. e. plastered in the joints, weather-boarded and a window with glass on the river side, and a plank floor laid loose on the joice above—the work to be done on as good terms as could be had reasonably, and that he should present his bills to the next Commissioner's Court properly authenticated." At the same time, John Hamlin was authorized to purchase a ten-plate stove with the necessary pipe to cost not more than \$30. It does not appear that these repairs were made, but it is probable they were, as they are not included in a more extensive order for repairs and improvements made at the June term, 1831, which order reads as follows: "Ordered that the Treasurer pay \$16 for repairs to the Court House as follows: A desk, the boarding and casing to be of walnut plank 6 feet long, 4½ feet high, 3½ feet wide from the wall, sided in front and posts cased at the other end; narrow strip on front top, from that inward slope 12 inches, floored with any kind of sound plank, one step from the room floor, all but the floor to be *plained*, a narrow strip on the inside end of the slope—four benches, two 14 feet long, or the length of the room, two 6 feet long, one and one half inches thick, with an additional strip or piece where the legs are put in. The lower room, the three hewed logs missing to be put in place, that is, replaced with a door cheek, a door to be made of strong inch plank, hinges, pad-lock and staples to be furnished by the workmen. Also two benches for table." These improvements were all doubtless made, for subsequently at the same term, the use of the cellar was given



J. P. Brown

to John Hamlin; there was an allowance made to Moses Clifton of \$16.75 for repairs to the Court House.

The accommodations thus furnished do not appear to have been sufficient for all county purposes, for we find several orders subsequently made for the use of private houses by the Commissioners. One significant order appears on July 10, 1834, when leave was granted (to whom not stated) to keep a school in the Court House for one quarter, except in term of Court or when needed by County Commissioners or for elections. It is also said to have been used for religious meetings as occasion required. It was sold to Bigelow & Underhill in 1835 for \$60.00, and according to Mr. Drown it remained standing until 1843.

In the year 1833, steps were taken looking to the erection of a new Court House. But the necessity for a jail was then pressing upon the authorities from an unexpected quarter. A gang of thieves had made their appearance in the county and it became necessary to send one of them to Schuyler County for trial, and two others to the jail in Putnam County for safe keeping until the sitting of Court. Over and above the ordinary court costs the expenses attending their imprisonment were as follows:

To Giles C. Dana for arresting and keeping L. Thomas and Joseph McMeehan	\$ 2.50
Amos Stevens for conveying Thornton Hollis to Schuyler Co.	49.50
Wm. Compher for conveying Webster Evans to Putnam County	29.00
William Compher for conveying Joseph McMeehan to Putnam County	29.00
William Compher for pursuing Thornton Hollis	9.37
William Compher for bringing two prisoners from Putnam jail	31.00
Obadiah Motley, Sheriff Putnam County, for keeping Evans from November 21 to April 22	68.50
Obadiah Motley for keeping McMeehan November 28, to April 22	65.37
Total for three prisoners	\$284.25

It was accordingly ordered that lot 3 in block 37 be set apart for the building of a jail. The contract for its erection was let to George De-Pre, who, at the April term, 1835, was awarded orders to the amount of \$381.00, which was probably not its entire cost, for Mr. Ballance, in his history, says it was to have cost \$1,000, which sum

he thinks too much for so small a building. He describes it as follows: "About the year 1834 a jail was built of square logs, on the alley between Main and Hamilton and between Monroe and Perry streets. It was sixteen feet square and fourteen feet high. The lower story was constructed of three thicknesses of logs—two lying horizontally, and one between them standing perpendicularly, so that, should any attempt be made to bore the logs, the perpendicular ones would come down and stop the hole. The upper story was of only one thickness of logs. To give strength, these logs were dove-tailed at the corners. Above the strong room there was a strong floor, and a trap door. Through this trap door prisoners were passed and then the ladder drawn up. The floor of the lower part was made by square timbers fitted close together, and the whole covered with oaken plank spiked down." It does not appear to have had any windows in the lower story, for Henry Hahn was afterwards at the March term, 1839, ordered to put one in. This was the only jail Peoria County had until the year 1849, when a new one was erected as hereinafter described. The lot on which it was situated was sold to Halsey O. Merriman, June 9, 1847, for \$150, the contract providing for a conveyance of the same on or before March 1, 1849, or sooner if it ceased to be used as a jail before that date.

As the filling of one want often creates another, so the possession of a jail created the necessity of a jailor's house. This was supplied by contract with Daniel Bristol, who erected one on the same lot with the jail, for which he was paid \$270.00 at the June term, 1836, but there is no certainty that this was its entire cost. It was then immediately rented to Stephen G. Newbank until the November following at \$5.00 per month.

Initial steps for the building of a Court House were taken at the June term, 1833, when the Clerk was ordered to advertise in the Sangamon Journal for sealed proposals, to be delivered at the Clerk's office until the 9th day of July then next, for the furnishing of 150,000 brick on the public square, at which time contracts would be awarded; also, that at the same time contracts would be let for the stone and lumber that might be wanted to construct a Court House.

The matter of expensive drawings and a percentage to the architects for superintendence would, to the casual observer, seem to have been overlooked; but it was not so, for we find that at the March term, 1834, Reuben B. Hamlin, who

was one of the constructors for furnishing the lumber, was allowed \$15.00 for a draft of the Court House, besides a bill of timber for the same.

At the July term, 1833, the bids for brick having been received, the contract for the same was awarded to Samuel Hackelton, at \$5.00 per thousand, and to (Alvah) Moffatt and (Reuben B.) Hamlin was awarded the contract for the lumber. The brick were burned at the foot of the bluff near Knoxville avenue by Moore & Pitt, in whose employment was Robert Smith, now of Mossville.

The necessity for a Court House is well illustrated by an order made at the same September term, to the effect that William R. Swinerton be paid for room rent for the Clerk's office, but that thereafter the Clerk should have leave to keep his office in the Court House, but not to exclude the Sheriff therefrom. At the same term Aquila Wren was allowed \$60.00 to purchase plank for doors and sash for the new building.

At the January term, 1834, John Hamlin was made agent to furnish rock upon the ground for the foundation and to procure hewn timber for the Court House upon the best terms obtainable. The Clerk was directed to advertise in the Sangamon Journal, Beardstown Chronicle and St. Louis Republican, [there being then no newspaper in Peoria—Ed.]; that sealed proposals would be received at the Clerk's office until the third day of the next term for doing the mason work in laying the foundation walls, and also the brick work, the county furnishing the materials. Proposals were also invited for the carpenter work exclusive of the doors and windows—plans and specifications to be seen at the Clerk's office.

At the March term, 1834, the contract for the mason work was awarded to Charles W. McClallan and the carpenter work to George B. Macy. John Hamlin was released from his agency to procure materials, and, at the ensuing April term, Francis Voris was appointed agent to superintend the erection of the building and served until July 10th, when he was succeeded by Isaac Waters.

The work had now been begun, and at the June term, 1834, the following orders were made in payment for the first work done on the (then) new Court House:

F. Voris, digging 85½ yards foundation
at 10 cents per yard\$ 8.50
C. W. McClallan for quarrying 58 win-

dow sills at 62½ cents each, 2 door sills
at 62½ cents each, and 200 feet water
table at 6½ cents per foot..... 50.00
Alvah Moffatt for hauling 16.62½
George Martin for pine plank 283.00
John H. Dusenberry for time and \$5.00
advanced for quarrying rock 6.12½

The Commissioners having undertaken to furnish the materials and to have the work done by separate contracts, a large amount of labor devolved upon them in procuring materials, in superintending the work, in auditing and paying accounts, all of which would be interesting if space permitted. A few leading facts will sufficiently indicate the progress of the building towards completion. At the July special term, 1834, Joseph Mitchell was paid for hauling caps, sills, water tables and scaffold poles; Alvah Moffatt \$150, for money advanced to purchase lumber; C. W. McClallan, \$50 on mason work and John Pitt for hauling caps and sills. At the October term of the same year, John Hamlin was again appointed agent for the same purpose of procuring materials, the lack of which had caused serious delay in the progress of the work. At this time a controversy sprang up between the Commissioners and Charles W. McClallan arising out of this delay. The Commissioners declared the contract violated on his part and took the whole matter into their own hands. The difficulty was brought to a close by the appointment of Francis Voris, George B. Macy, William Compher, Jacob Chrisman and A. S. Buxton as arbitrators, who awarded McClallan \$76 damages for the delay, and he was then permitted to go on with his contract.

Down to this period it seems the building was a plain structure, the exterior consisting of four brick walls without portico or ornament of any kind, and possibly without a cupola. It was at this time determined that it should have a portico and, if a cupola or bell tower had been provided for in the original plan, it was now determined that it should have a balustrade. It therefore appears that, at the April term, 1836, Joshua Bowman was awarded a contract for foundation stones for the columns, the same to be four feet square, ten inches thick and to cost \$35.00. It seems that Hamlin and Macy had also been somewhat delayed in their work from causes already mentioned, and that, in consequence of the alterations, they would be put to additional expense and be subjected to still further delays. It was therefore ordered that they should proceed with



COURT HOUSE—BUILT IN 1835.



COURT HOUSE—BUILT IN 1876

their work according to contract, and that all such extra work, additions, alterations and damages should be allowed thereafter, the amount to be computed by two disinterested mechanics. The work then went rapidly on towards completion. The walls were up ready for the superstructure some time in May, and they had "a raising," with a dinner furnished by that prince of caterers, Augustus O. Garret, for which he obtained an order on the treasurer at the June term. At the same time the clerk was ordered to post notices for proposals to be in by July 16, for the painting of the building inside and outside.

At the August term, Joshua Bowman was awarded a contract to furnish, cut and lay stone steps around the piazza and up to the back door of the Court House, at 62½ cents per foot. The plastering was not done until late in the fall, for it appears that on October 16th, Charles W. McClallan secured an order for \$100, on his contract for plastering to be paid when the first coat was on. Soon after this the November term of the Circuit Court took place, and it seems to have been held in the Court House, while in an unfinished state; for at the December term Reuben Hamlin, William P. Buxton, Nathaniel Dyes, John Brown, Albert Hurd and Job Ross were each allowed compensation for suspension of work on the Court House during the sitting of the Circuit Court. At the same term Henry Gilbert, on the part of the County, and W. A. Blair, on the part of Reuben B. Hamlin, assessed the additional compensation to be allowed the latter under the resolution of the preceding April, as follows:

To additional size of building.....	\$ 300.00
To one extra window	11.50
To extra work on windows.....	75.00
To balustrades around bell deck.....	50.00
To damages for failure on part of contract.....	570.00
To hindrance for lumber this summer..	50.00
To glue 20. at 31¼ cents.....	6.25
To extra work on capitals	150.00
To cash paid for labor	1.50
To cash paid for drayage	.50
\$1,214.75	

The Court House was then far enough advanced to admit of the occupancy of a portion of the first story, which was divided into six rooms, and Horace P. Johnson, an attorney,

brother of Elbridge G. Johnson, subsequently State's Attorney, was granted leave to occupy room No. 2 from and after the 9th of December. On the 11th of the same month Joshua Bowman was awarded the contract for building and erecting four plain round columns in front of the Court House, to be completed by the first day of July then next, at \$10.00 per foot, running measure. About the same time a contract was entered into with C. W. McClallan to put a cornice around the ceiling of the court room, which seemed to be not attractive enough without one. Emigrants from the East were now pouring in, and the prosperity of the times seemed to justify these additional expenditures to make the Court House more attractive. These two contracts were completed and settled for, at the June term, 1836. When this Court House was torn down in 1876, the sections of these columns were sought after as relics and purchased by officers of the Court and members of the bar, some of which may yet be seen on the sidewalks in front of their dwellings.

The Court House was now practically finished, a few extra touches, such as gutters and conductors, lightning rod and shutter blinds on *the steeple* being subsequently added. Aside from the public officers, Horace P. Johnson seems to have been the sole occupant for a year. At the December term, 1836, rooms were let as follows: No. 2 to Horace P. Johnson at \$50.00 per year; No. 3 to Charles Kettelle; No. 5 to E. N. Powell, at the same rent, and the grand jury room to A. M. Hunt at \$45.00, with liberty to the Grand Jury to occupy it during Circuit Court. At the July term, 1837, No. 4 was rented to Onslow Peters, until the December term, for \$12.50. At that term there was a re-letting as follows: No. 2 to Horace P. Johnson and Jacob Gale (the latter of whom has but recently died); No. 3 to Charles Kettelle; No. 4 to Onslow Peters, and No. 5 to E. N. Powell at \$50. At the re-letting the next year some changes appear: No. 2 going to Johnson; No. 3 to Kettelle; No. 4 to Peters & Gale; No. 5 to George B. Parker (New Probate J. P.); No. 6 to Frisby & Metcalfe, at \$50.00 each. At the June term, 1839, No. 7 was let to Lincoln B. Knowlton, excepting when needed for jury purposes. In later years some of the partitions were taken out and the first room on the right of the hall was occupied by the Sheriff, and next to him was the office of the Circuit Clerk. On the left of the hall a large room was occupied by the County Clerk, and this was afterwards also used by the Board of Supervisors. Next to him was a small room

occupied by the County Judge, who shared his room with a firm of attorneys.

The court room located in the second story was reached by stairs inside the building, on each side of which was a jury room, but some years later a balcony was constructed in the portico which was approached by twin stair ways, one on each side of the main entrance. From that time onward the court room occupied the entire second floor.

The log jail above described was made to serve its purpose until the year 1849, when a more commodious one and better suited to its purpose was completed on the corner of Washington and North Fayette (now Eaton) streets. The process of procuring this needed improvement was even more tedious than had been that of the Court House. On June 7, 1844, the Commissioners made an order that notices be given in "The Press" and "Register" (Peoria newspapers) requesting any person or persons to produce plans at the succeeding September term for a jail to be built of stone. Nothing further seems to have been done until December 4, 1845, when a contract was entered into with George O. Kingsley for the erection of a jail, of which the plans are not given, for \$6,640. At the March term, 1846, the jail was located upon lot number one of the subdivision of lots one and three, in block eighteen, in the town of Peoria. Chester Hamlin was appointed to superintend the work and to report progress at each succeeding term, and to have two per cent commission. Charles Ulrichson, an architect, was allowed \$10 for examining the plans and specifications.

Kingsley made some little progress in the work, for which he was paid \$616, in the aggregate; but, at the September term, 1846, the contract was by mutual agreement rescinded. The work was then suspended for that season, but at the December term the Clerk was directed to advertise for proposals to be submitted at the January term, 1847, for the building of a jail according to plans and specifications in the Clerk's office. On January 6, 1847, a contract for the erection of the same was let to Thomas Turbitt, Thomas P. Smith and William Smith, substantial farmers of what is now Logan township, for the sum of \$7,450.

The progress of the building seems to have been very slow, probably on account of lack of funds. But, although the jail still lacked the roof as contracted for, from the furnishings of which the contractors seem to have been relieved, it was on April 14, 1849, accepted as

fully completed and, on settlement, there was found due them the sum of \$1,695.99. It would seem that the contractors had been relieved from that part of the contract which required a copper roof, and that a temporary one had been substituted which was afterwards replaced by an iron one. Thus, after the lapse of five years from the first movement in that direction, the county found itself in possession of a substantial jail. Its acceptance from the contractors was probably hastened somewhat by the fact that the old one had been sold to Merriman, under a contract which provided for the delivery of possession on March 1, 1849.

That part of it which fronted the street had the appearance of an ordinary brick dwelling house of the style in which such houses were usually built. It was of brick and was used for the Sheriff's or jailor's house, while the rear portion, or jail proper, was of stone. The cells were on the first floor ranged around the outer walls, in which grated windows were inserted. A hall ran between the two ranges of cells. On the second floor was a large room called the debtor's room, so called from the barbarous practice of imprisoning men because they could not pay their debts. It was later used as a place of confinement for female prisoners. The brick portion still stands, but the jail part has been removed.

In 1867, the Board of Supervisors bought the lot on which the present jail is located for the sum of \$6,000, the same having originally belonged to the county and having been sold by the County Commissioners for seventy-five dollars. The new jail was completed at a cost of \$75,000, and was placed in the custody of the Sheriff on the 24th day of February, 1869.

The Court House erected in 1835, having become insufficient for the needs of the county and a more secure place for the records having become a matter of prime necessity, it was about the year 1858 determined to erect a new one. A very chaste and beautiful plan was adopted at an estimated cost of about \$100,000. It was to stand on the northwest side of the public square with one front on the square and one on Jefferson avenue. It was, however, not thought wise to proceed at once with the erection of the entire building, but only so much thereof as would afford sufficient room for the Clerks' offices and a safe depository for the records. The plan adopted contemplated a rotunda in the center approached through a portico on each front, and surmounted by a handsome dome. In one wing of the first



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floor were to be the Clerks' offices and, in the other, rooms for the other county officers. A court room was to occupy each wing of the second story. The first story of the northeast wing was erected according to the plan. The portion so erected was divided lengthwise into two rooms, occupied respectively by the Circuit and County Clerks. It was thoroughly fire-proof; and, although unsightly in appearance, served these purposes well for a period of nearly twenty years.

On the 10th of December, 1874, Mr. Horace G. Anderson, chairman of the committee on public buildings, submitted a report to the Board of Supervisors in favor of the erection of a new Court House. After quite fully setting forth the insufficiency of the existing one, the report concluded with three resolutions, as follows:

"*Resolved*. 1. That the County of Peoria needs a new Court House, and, that, in order to build the same, it is necessary to issue County bonds.

"2. That the question of issuing county bonds to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to run not exceeding ten years, and to draw not exceeding eight per cent interest, be submitted to the legal voters at the next April election.

"3. That the County Clerk be instructed to give the proper notice that the question will be submitted to be voted upon at that election, and that he cause to be printed on the ballots to be used at that election the words, 'For County Bonds' and 'Against County Bonds,' as provided by law."

After being amended so as to change the time of voting from April until the next November election, the resolutions were adopted by a vote of 16 in the affirmative to 9 in the negative.

The vote on the question of issuing bonds, taken November 2, 1875, resulted in the affirmative; 4,213 votes being cast for and 2,697 against the issue.

Plans were invited and, after much time spent in their examination, those of Messrs. Wilcox and Miller, architects, of Chicago, were adopted on March 31, 1876.

The architects' description is as follows:

"Style, Venetian Italian; plan, cruciform with grand colonnade entrances or porticoes forty-two feet wide on the two fronts. At the Main and Hamilton street fronts, two story colonnades and arcades. Size, 177 feet front, by 90 feet on Main and Hamilton. Height to cornices, 90 feet, and to top of lantern one hundred and

sixty-six feet from the base line. Material of the exterior walls, Amherst stone from the Clough quarry near Cleveland, Ohio."

The contract was let to Philip H. Decker, of Chicago, on May 12, 1876, at his bid of \$206,071.31, and was signed by John A. McCoy (of Millbrook), Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.

"The old Court House was sold to David Burns for \$250, to be removed within ten days. On Saturday, the 13th of May, the members of the Peoria bar, many of whom had grown old in the practice of their profession beneath its shadow, assembled in the court room of the condemned structure for a formal leave taking before the work of demolition should commence. Jonathan K. Cooper presided. Speeches were made by Judge Gale, E. G. Johnson, E. P. Sloan, D. McCulloch, Judge Loucks, John Holmes and others. The speeches were full of reminiscences incident to the courts, court-houses, lawyers and judges in early times. Some of them were historical, some humorous, but all appropriate to the occasion."

The corner-stone was laid on Saturday, September 30, 1876. The ceremonies on that occasion were simple, appropriate addresses being made by Jonathan K. Cooper, Esq., one of the earliest members of the bar then living, and by Hon. Joseph W. Cochran, Judge of the Circuit Court. After the speeches, Thomas Cratty, Esq., a prominent member of the bar, and Mark M. Aiken, one of the oldest settlers, officiated in placing within the stone many documents and articles of historical value.

The building was completed in the beginning of the month of November, 1878. On the 18th of that month the event was celebrated by a grand reception to the public accompanied by a banquet. This was followed by a season of speech-making introduced with prayer by Rev. J. D. Wilson, Rector of Christ (R. E.) Church, and participated in by Messrs. Lawrence W. James, Thomas Cratty, Washington Cockle, Fuller, McCoy, Tipton, Cremer, and Judges David McCulloch, Joseph W. Cochran and Sabin D. Puterbaugh. All day long there was a throng of visitors to the new building, and at night it amounted to a crush. About 250 persons sat down to the banquet prepared by Charles H. Deane, proprietor of the Peoria House.

After sundry additions to and deductions from the original contract price, resulting in changes of specifications had been duly allowed, the net cost of the building was found to be \$248,968.70.

It is warmed by steam generated at a boiler house in the rear of the jail across Hamilton street, and conducted through a tunnel.

The clock in the tower was manufactured by the Seth Thomas Clock Company, of New York. The bell, weighing 4,000 lbs., is from the Meneely and Kimberly Bell Works, at Troy, New York. Both bell and clock were furnished by the American Clock Company, of New York, at a cost of \$2,495. The stone coping around the square was furnished by Messrs. Triebel & Son, of Peoria.

After the demolition of the old Court House until the completion of the new, the courts were held in two buildings, originally churches, the First Baptist situated on the lot now used as a part of the county jail premises, purchased for temporary use as a Court House, and the Congregational church situated on the corner of Main street and the alley in the block next above the public square. Both buildings have since been removed.

THE ALMS HOUSE.

On the 11th day of December, 1847, the County Commissioners purchased of William Mitchell the south half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 8 north, 7 east, for a poor farm for the sum of \$1,000. The buildings then on the land were considered sufficient for the present needs of the county, and Commissioners immediately took measures to have the same opened for the receipt of paupers by the first of February ensuing. They visited the farm, bought furniture and provisions, and in person proceeded to make all necessary arrangements for the support and accommodation of those who should come under their care. Having invited and received proposals from different persons to undertake the superintendence of the same, that of Hiram Partridge was accepted, and, on the second day of February, 1848, he was appointed the first Superintendent of the Poor Farm of Peoria county for one year, at the salary of \$275—he to give bond in the sum of \$1,000, and to have charge of the Poor House and the poor to be placed therein.

On the 9th of March ensuing it was ordered that the Poor House be established on the south half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 8 north, range 7 east, and that the same was then ready for the reception of the poor of the county; that notice thereof be published in the public newspapers and notices sent to the several overseers of the poor, requiring all persons chargeable to the county to be conveyed thither.

On the 7th of February, 1849, that being the end of his first year, Hiram Partridge was paid \$75, the balance due on his salary; also \$68 for three cows and twenty-two hogs purchased of him, and \$8 for harvest hands paid by him. He was re-appointed Superintendent for the ensuing year and for the services of himself, his wife, three boys and the use of a yoke of oxen, one wagon and one horse, he was to receive three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The next year for the same service, less the yoke of oxen, but plus the use of a cow, he was only to receive \$275. This ended his appointments by the County Commissioners, but he continued for years afterwards under appointment by the Board of Supervisors.

"In the summer of 1865, the Board of Supervisors purchased the northwest quarter of section 10, 8 No., 7 E. known as the Herron Farm, adjoining the poor farm, and as an addition thereto, for which they agreed to pay \$9,000. This tract consisted of 160 acres, and increased the poor farm to 240 acres. On the 22d of February, 1869, a committee previously appointed reported that they had received several propositions for the erection of an almshouse, and that the bid of G. L. Ryors, for \$50,000, made on the basis of the plans shown, was considered to be the lowest and best; also that the committee had prepared a bill to be presented to the Legislature authorizing the Board to issue and sell bonds to the amount of \$60,000, for the purpose of erecting the building under consideration, but the Board cut down the cost of the proposed building to \$30,000, and a contract was entered into with Charles Ulrichson.

"In February, 1870, the committee in charge of the work reported that Mr. Ulrichson had completed the contract, and that the building was ready to be delivered to the County.

Contract price for building.....	\$ 31,879.00
Extra allowance for smoke house, out-houses, etc	3,131.61
Heating apparatus furnished by Keyser & Co., St. Louis.....	2,940.00

Total cost of building \$37,950.61

"In closing the account, it was voted by the board to present Mr. Ulrichson with an order on the County Treasurer for \$500.00 as a token of respect and honor for the faithful manner in which he had performed his part of the contract. This sum added to the above total makes the cost of the Peoria County Alms-house \$38,450.61."

Ever solicitous for the welfare of the unfortunate, our Board of Supervisors, in the year 1880, began to agitate the project of providing an asylum for the insane poor. As early as the April meeting in 1881, a committee appointed at the preceding meeting in December, reported a set of plans; but, in view of prospective legislation covering the same ground, the matter was postponed. At the meeting in March, 1882, the committee in charge again reported a set of plans prepared by Mr. Ulrichson, for a building to cost \$28,390.00 which were adopted, but the matter was again postponed. At the September meeting of the same year a resolution was adopted to submit to the voters at the November election a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, payable in twenty years with interest at 4½ per cent, which proposition was ratified by the voters. Subsequently \$40,000 of these bonds were issued and sold at 93½ cents on the dollar.

At the March term, 1883, the committee was authorized to receive bids to be submitted to the new Board to be elected in April following. The new Board entered into a contract with A. F. Miller for the erection of the main building, which was to be of brick, three stories in height, and, with the firm of Kinsey & Mahler, for the plumbing. The building was completed by the time of the meeting in December at a cost, as nearly as has been ascertained, of \$37,000.

At the July meeting in the year 1885, the Board purchased of Patrick Jordan the north half of the northeast quarter of Section 9, T. 8 N., R. 7 E., at the rate of \$90 per acre, thus making the poor farm consist of two contiguous quarter sections of land.

In March, 1886, the main building or almshouse proper was consumed by fire to such an extent that only the walls were left standing—the asylum, although closely contiguous, was not burned.

At the April meeting a special committee, consisting of the chairman, E. J. Case, Charles P. King, John S. Potter, A. D. Campbell, Crosby White and Thomas Clinch, was appointed to settle with the insurance companies and to attend to all matters pertaining to the re-building of the almshouse. This committee reported at the May special meeting that they had settled with the insurance companies for \$14,030.43; that they had the walls of the burnt building braced and stayed in a thorough manner, had secured plans and specifications for its re-building and had received

bids for the work. The contract was then awarded to Fred Meintz for \$15,172. By the time of the meeting in December of the same year, the building had been completed, with some changes and modifications in its structure, at a cost of \$17,020.86.

The fire had consumed not only the building but nearly all its furniture and equipments, rendering it necessary to replace them all with new, at a great expense, but the committee reported that not only was the building better than it had been before, but also that it was then better furnished. Seventy-five new bedsteads had been made by one of the inmates at a cost of not to exceed eighty-five cents each.

The condition of the institution at that time is reported as follows: The number received was 85; discharged, 45; deaths, 16; average number of inmates, 142; average cost of each per day, 14¼ cents.

The following is the inventory of live stock and farm products on hand at that time: 4 mules worth \$600; 3 horses, \$100; 20 milch cows, \$500; 3 two-year old steers, \$75; 3 one-year old, \$45; 1 two-year old heifer, \$40; 3 one year, \$75; 1 bull, 12 calves, \$100; 53 old hogs, \$636; 85 shoats, \$350; 9 acres corn, average 35 bushels per acre; 45 acres corn; 40 acres oats, 1,500 bushels; 20 acres rye, 15 bushels per acre; 8 acres potatoes, 300 bushels; 30 acres meadow yielding 50 tons hay.

The expenses as follows: salary of overseers, \$1,200; inspectors, \$200; physician, \$300; incidentals, \$337.85; repairs and lumber, \$1,309.60; hired help, \$1,218.50; provisions for one year, \$6,986.71; cash turned into the County treasury, \$1,257.32.

The last extensive improvement erected upon the poor farm was a hospital for the sick and infirm. The adoption of this much needed improvement had occasioned a spirited contest in the Board, between the advocates of an independent hospital, to be owned and under the control of the County, and those who favored uniting with the City of Peoria in the erection of a larger building for the use of both City and County. The advocates of the first plan prevailed and a plan was adopted sufficient to accommodate about sixty patients.

Plans were presented and adopted at the September meeting in the year 1896, but the contract was not let until a subsequent date, when it was let to H. J. Kinney at his bid of \$10,281.00. By

the time of the September meeting in 1897, the building was completed at a total cost of \$11,418.88.

Since that time a small chapel has been erected on the farm costing a few hundred dollars, the actual amount not ascertained.

From these statistics it will be seen that the County is now well equipped with public buildings. But the rapid increase of population and business betoken the near approach of the time when the Court House, at least, will have to be enlarged.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EARLY CHURCHES.

As already seen, the Roman Catholics can rightly claim to have been the first to proclaim the Christian religion within the present boundaries of Peoria County. In fact, that was the only form of christianity known in this region for more than one hundred years. What its influence for good may have been upon the people of those days we have no need here to inquire, for between those times and the present there is a *hiatus* of several years when there were no white people here, and the church, if the former inhabitants ever had one, had ceased to exist as an organized body. If any French people remained in this region after the destruction of Le Ville de Maillet they were like sheep without a shepherd.

As the American settlements began in the southern part of the State, we must look in that direction for the first appearance of the church among the pioneers. The Methodists and Baptists, having inbibed the true missionary spirit at an earlier day than the Presbyterians or Congregationalists, they were the first to enter upon the missionary soil of Illinois. But for many years their numbers were few, and, in many cases, their preaching as well as their doctrines were crude, but being men of earnest zeal and consecrated purpose, they wielded a mighty influence over the people.

To those who had left christian homes and influences in the settled portions of the country, to try their fortunes upon the frontiers, the coming of the missionary or local preacher was regarded as a benediction from on high; he was soon taken into their confidence, became the adviser in all their plans, was present at their marriage feasts, baptized them and their children into the visible church, buried their dead and administered consolation to the bereaved.

Unfortunately no vital statistics, except the records of marriages, were, in early times, re-

quired to be kept. But from this meager record we may learn something of the introduction and growth of the church among the people. For the first six years after the advent of Abner Eads and his party into the region around Fort Clark, we find no trace of any marriage having been performed by a minister of the gospel.

It has been stated that William Eads, brother of Abner Eads, came with his family to Fort Clark in 1823, and that his coming was the planting of Methodism in Peoria. If this is the true date of his arrival, the singular fact is revealed that, very soon after his coming, he received an appointment as Justice of the Peace, for he was commissioned as such on June 17th, and in December of that year, the records of Fulton County disclose the fact of his having exercised the functions of that office in the performance of a marriage ceremony. As these early marriages, both in Fulton and in Peoria County, disclose many interesting facts regarding the formation of society in this county, they are here given by name. The first marriage in Fulton County after it was separated from Pike took place on July 2, 1823, and is of special interest to Peorians. It was the marriage of Thomas Lee Ross and Susan Nye, a niece of John L. Bogardus, the first lawyer of Peoria, celebrated by the brother-in-law of the groom, Hugh R. Coulter, J. P. Thomas Lee Ross had a brother Ossian, a prominent citizen, who was defeated in the race for Sheriff in 1823, by Abner Eads of Peoria. The next marriage ceremony, which occurred July 20, 1823, was that of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Indian Agent at Chicago, and Eleanor Kinzie (her real name being Ellen Marion), daughter of John Kinzie, the founder of Chicago. This marriage ceremony was performed by John Hamlin, J. P., of Peoria, on a trip to Green Bay, as elsewhere related. Dr. Wolcott was a graduate of Yale College; studied

medicine, became Surgeon's Mate in the army, was appointed Indian Agent at Ft. Dearborn, and, not long after the organization of Peoria County, received an appointment as Justice of the Peace.

Among other Fulton County marriages are the following: 1823, August 3, John Gerrel and Ann Griffin by John Hamlin, J. P.; 1824, March 10, Alvah Moffatt and Clancy Eads by ——— J. P.; November 2, Theodore Sargeant and Rachel Brown by David W. Barnes, County Commissioner; 1825, February 22, William C. Clark and Polly Wentworth by Ossian Ross, J. P. Theodore Sargeant was at first rejected as suitor for her daughter by the mother of Polly Wentworth, and then married Rachel Brown; his companion in travel, David W. Barnes, performing the ceremony, while Polly Wentworth married the peddler, William Clark, of Peoria. She probably, under the name of Mary Clark, was a member of the first Methodist class of Peoria.

During the first year of its existence there were, so far as its records show, nine marriages celebrated in Peoria County, only one of which was by a minister of the gospel. They were the following: 1825, March 22, William Blanchard and Betsy Donoho by Jacob Wilson, J. P.; April 22, Abner Cooper and Sarah Chilton by Stephen French, J. P.; June 23, Levi McCormick and Lydia Eads by Nathan Dillon, J. P.; August 18, Samuel Miller and Elizabeth Kinzie, by John Kinzie, J. P.; in December, Jacob Wilson and Emily Donoho (date and officer performing ceremony not known); December 11, Archibald Allen and Lauretta Remsen by John Dixon, J. P.; January 19, 1826, John Hamlin and Elizabeth Smith, by Rivers Cormack, a minister of the gospel; December 22, David Harkey and Margaret Barber by John Phillips, J. P.

During the next two years there were eighteen marriages in the county, not one of which was celebrated by a minister. Rivers Cormack is, therefore, the sole representative of the sacred office in the matter of marriages for a period of three years next after the organization of the county. Who he was, whence he came or whither he went seems not to be known. Had he done much preaching he certainly would have been mentioned. He was, during the same year, appointed to take the census of the county but declined the offer. He is subsequently mentioned in connection with one or two other positions of minor importance, but does not seem to have been a man of much influence. He is not mentioned as a voter at the first election, nor does

his name appear among the list of taxable inhabitants.

In the year 1825, the same in which the county was organized, the Methodist missionaries began to appear.

Jesse Walker is the first regular minister of the Methodist Church to appear on the marriage records, May 3, 1828; Isaac Scarlett, a (Methodist) missionary, April 22, 1829, the second; Gershon Silliman, an elder (minister) of the Baptist Church, September 21, 1831, the third; Palmer Dyer, rector of St. Jude's Episcopal Church, January 19, 1835, the fourth; Isaac Kellar, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, September 15, 1835, the fifth; Calvin W. Babbitt, minister of the Presbyterian Church, October 5, 1835, the sixth; and Jeremiah Porter, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, February 15, 1836, the seventh. These are all the ministers whose names appear upon the marriage records for the first eleven years of the county's history. At that period the influx of population began to be very great, other ministers soon came and the marriages became about equally divided between them and the civil officers.

At the first meeting of the Illinois Methodist Conference, begun and held on October 23, 1824, Rev. Jesse Walker was appointed a missionary to the Indians near Fort Clark and up the Illinois River toward the State of Michigan, including all the country between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. It does not appear at what precise date he arrived at Peoria, but it must have been late in the fall. He found the people quite willing to receive him, and immediately set about forming a class, an organization which lies at the foundation of every Methodist Church. The names of the members were as follows: William Early (the leader) and his wife; Susanna Walker, wife of the missionary, James Walker, his wife and son; Rev. Pierce McCormack, a local preacher; William Eads and wife; Mrs. Rebecca Eads, wife of Abner Eads; William Holland and wife; Mrs. James Latham, Mrs. John Dixon, Mrs. Hamlin, William Blanchard and Mary Clark.

Of these, James Latham, formerly Probate Judge of Sangamon County, had come in 1821 as Indian Agent, with his family, in company with John Hamlin, bringing with him William Holland as government blacksmith. As nothing is said of the wife of William Blanchard, it is probable the organization took place before his marriage, which occurred March 22, 1825. John



James L. Brown.

Hamlin was not yet married, and it is said that Mrs. Hamlin, above mentioned, was his mother. Rev. Jesse Walker was then in his fifty-ninth year, and had a son James, married. He had his residence here at the time of the organization of the county, for his name appears on the poll book of the first election.

During that winter seventeen others were added to the church, among whom was Mrs. Ogee, a Pottawatomie Indian, wife of Joseph Ogee, elsewhere mentioned.

John Dixon, afterward Circuit Clerk and founder of the city of Dixon, is also mentioned as a member. The first meetings were held in the log cabin of William Eads, who continued to be a prominent member of the church for years.

At the conference which met in August, 1825, Rev. William See was appointed to the Peoria circuit, and Jesse Walker was continued as a missionary to the Indians. In the spring of 1826 he accompanied Mr. John Hamlin, in a Mackinaw boat, on a through trip by water from Peoria to Chicago. At this time these two enterprising men began to see the importance of establishing commercial relations with Chicago, for, in the month of June following, the missionary obtained a license to keep a ferry across the Illinois River at the mouth of Fox River, doubtless to connect the road then being laid out from Peoria with one from that point to Chicago. The fact of this visit is well established, and it is believed he at that time preached the first Methodist sermon ever heard in Chicago.

In the summer of 1826 a camp meeting was held on the banks of a small stream, about a mile north of the present Court House, in Peoria. The exact location of this camp does not seem to be known, but inasmuch as it was customary to hold them in the woods, Birket's Hollow would seem to fit the location given.

At the conference held in September, 1826, Revs. Walker and See were continued at their posts, the famous Peter Cartwright being the Presiding Elder. In the month of November following, Mr. Isaac B. Essex and family arrived at Peoria and joined the Methodists. Jesse Walker appointed him teacher for the Indians, with whom he gathered the few white children there were in the village.

The conference which met in September, 1827, appointed Rev. Smith L. Robinson to the Peoria circuit. Rev. William See went to Chicago, where he became the first resident preacher.

In the summer of 1828 a very successful camp meeting was held on Farm Creek, opposite Pe-

oria and about two miles distant, at which Ninian Edwards, then Governor of the State, was present. At the conference of that year Revs. Jesse Walker and Hardin H. Farkington were appointed to the Peoria circuit. This was the last year of Jesse Walker's ministrations in this neighborhood. He then went farther north and seems to have been located for a time on Fox River, also at Plainfield, nine miles from Joliet, and afterward spent some years in Chicago, where he occupied a log house on "Wolf Point," both as a dwelling and a church. He died October 5, 1835.

He was a most earnest and indefatigable worker, the pioneer of Methodism in a large part of this State and Missouri, having founded the churches in St. Louis and Chicago, as well as in Peoria. He was a Virginian by birth, born in Rockingham County, June 9, 1766, removed to Tennessee in 1802, and in 1806 came to Illinois, locating first at Turkey Hill, St. Clair County. In 1807 he held the first camp meeting ever held in Illinois, at a point near Edwardsville, and gradually worked his way north with the advancing frontier. He was of short stature and very dark complexion, walking with an erect, independent bearing. He was a man of great force of character, inured to all manner of hardships, and rendered most valuable services to the early churches.

The work so auspiciously commenced by Jesse Walker was, however, doomed to decline. In September, 1829, James Latta was appointed to the Peoria circuit, Peter Cartwright continuing as Presiding Elder over a district extending from St. Louis to Wisconsin, over which he was expected to travel several times in a year. Peoria circuit was also large, and it was necessary for Rev. Latta to preach at some point nearly every day. About this time (April 22, 1829) the name of Rev. Isaac Scarlett appears on the records of marriages as a missionary, but the record fails to show any appointment until the conference of 1830, when he was appointed to the Peoria mission, which seems to have meant the work among the Indians. The same year Rev. Stephen R. Beggs was appointed to the Tazewell circuit, which then included Peoria. He found the class in Peoria had been dissolved, but through his efforts four families were gotten together and William Eads made class-leader. In June, 1831, Mr. Beggs went with Jesse Walker to Chicago and assisted in organizing the first class there. At the conference of 1831 Rev. William Royall was appointed to the Peoria mission, but found

no church members here and only about ten families in the village. He was succeeded the next year by Rev. Zadoc Hall, who, in November, organized a class consisting of William Eads and wife, Laura Hale, Abigail Waters and David Spencer. Preaching was at first held in the log tavern of William Eads on Water street between Fulton and Liberty, and in the summer in the old court house on the river bank. Mr. Hall had seventeen regular appointments and traveled that year about 5,000 miles. He labored for forty years in Central Illinois.

At the conference in September, 1833, Rev. Joel Arrington was appointed to the Peoria mission, Rev. John Sinclair being Presiding Elder, and a class was organized with Mark M. Aiken, who had but recently arrived in the place, as leader. The population was then growing rapidly, and regular services began to be held on the Sabbath. They were of a union character, and, when Mr. Arrington could not be present, they were led by Rev. Jonathan G. Porter, a Calvinistic Methodist (as it is said), a shoemaker by trade, whom Mr. Aiken had brought with him from the East. In September (1834), just before conference meeting, a new class was formed consisting of Mark M. Aiken, leader, Samuel B. King, Abigail Waters, Hannah Harker, Laura Hale, Mrs. Hamlin, Nancy Phillips, Mary Caldwell and Josina W. King. This was the beginning of what proved to be a permanent organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Peoria. This was a noted year for the formation of churches, it having witnessed that of the Methodist, Protestant Episcopal and two Presbyterian Churches in Peoria, and one of the latter denomination at Princeville. At the ensuing conference Rev. Leander S. Walker and Mark Robinson were assigned to the Peoria circuit, and in 1835 Rev. William C. Cummings. The latter held meetings in the house of Daniel Bristol, afterward a local preacher, also in the carpenter shop of Samuel Markley, and later in the new Court House. The first Sunday-school in Peoria was started by the Methodists in the same year.

In 1836 Peoria was made a station, and Rev. James W. Dunahy appointed minister. After six months' service he was succeeded by Rev. N. G. Berryman. At this time a lot 72 feet on Fulton by 71 feet on Madison street, was donated by Mark M. Aiken and Asahel Hale for a church. In 1837 Rev. Asahel E. Phillips was assigned to Peoria. He also preached in the Court House, and, as is said, in Rev. David Page's Academy on Second street. In 1838 Revs. William F.

Williams and William Cundiff were assigned to Peoria, and a Rev. Knox labored some here during that year.

At the conference of 1839 Rev. Stephen Beggs was appointed to the Peoria station and Rev. Enos Thompson to the Peoria circuit. The church at Peoria was found to be in a very depressed condition, and the only dwelling house the minister could obtain was a dilapidated one, where he was compelled to remain in very uncomfortable circumstances for three months, when his necessities were relieved by the generosity of George B. Parker, through whom a good house was secured and offered to the pastor free of rent. The only place of worship they had was the carpenter shop of Daniel Bristol, situated on the alley between Water and Washington streets. But the indefatigable Beggs was not content with that. So, rallying his forces around him, they went into the woods and cut timbers for the sills and plates of a new building, begged lumber from the sawmills and brick from the brickmakers. When the material was all ready they assembled at the church and had a "raising." One man hauled the brick for the foundation and another laid them up, and in just one week from the beginning the frame was up. Funds were then solicited far and near for its completion; the sawmills were again appealed to; Josiah Fulton gave a large red-oak tree, others felled it, sawed it up, hauled it in and split it into shingles. Jacob Wilson gave the poles for the rafters, which were carted four miles, and another brother hewed and framed them, and Leonard L. Loomis lathed and plastered the building for his donation. The building was 31 by 40 feet, situated on the same lot which had been donated by Mark M. Aiken and Asahel Hale. Its furniture was not costly, the seats being made of slabs supported by wooden pins in the usual style.

The Methodist Church had now become anchored at the corner of Fulton and Madison streets, where it remained for many years. It had passed the pioneer state, and thenceforward its history belongs to the City of Peoria.

The organization of the Presbyterian Church bears a great resemblance to the political framework of our government. First there is the General Assembly, embracing the whole country; next below that are the synods covering a smaller territory, now co-incident with the several States; next below them are the presbyteries, of which there are now eleven in the State of Illinois; and next below them is the session of the par-

ticular church, which is the lowest in authority. Formerly the territorial extent of synods and presbyteries was much greater than now; the synod of Indiana at one time covering not only that State, but all of Illinois and Missouri. Presbyteries also overlapped State lines, churches in Illinois being attached to presbyteries lying partly in Illinois and partly in Kentucky, Indiana or Missouri. On October 16, 1828, the Center Presbytery was formed, which covered the entire State of Illinois, the first meeting of which was held at Kaskaskia, January 9, 1829. The first Presbyterian church in this vicinity was organized at Canton on Saturday, September 13, 1828, by Rev. John M. Ellis, then a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society. It is not very certain to which presbytery the Canton church would have belonged, but probably to the Presbytery of Missouri, of which Mr. Ellis was a member. But in about a month thereafter, by the action of the Synod of Indiana, the new presbytery was formed and Canton fell into the Center Presbytery. This church was known as the Fulton Church, as it embraced all the territory of Fulton County where any Presbyterians were found. The next nearest Presbyterian churches were at Springfield and Jacksonville, the first named having been organized January 30, 1828, by Rev. John M. Ellis, the last by Rev. John Brich, one of the three Presbyterian ministers whom Mr. Ellis found in the State on June 20, 1827. This minister shortly became closely identified with the formation of the Presbyterian Church of Peoria.

It appears that at the Presbytery of Sangamon, which met at the Sand Prairie Church in April, 1834, Rev. Calvin W. Babbitt and Flavel Bascom reported that there were twenty members of the Presbyterian Church in the county of Peoria who desired to be formed into a church. Thereupon the presbytery appointed those two ministers to perform that duty.

On the 16th day of August, 1834, a church was organized at Princeville by Rev. Robert Stewart, who had but recently been ordained and was then stated supply at Canton, and by Rev. Theron Baldwin, then in the service of the American Home Missionary Society. Jonathan E. Garrison, Hugh White, James Morrow and Erastus Peet were its first ruling elders, and, nine months after its organization, Rev. Calvin W. Babbitt, who had preached the first sermon on that occasion, became its minister. He remained about three years, when he was succeeded for a short time by Rev. George G. Sill.

Early in the summer of that year Rev. Flavel Bascom, who, a year before, had begun his labors as a missionary in Tazewell County, "went to mill" to the one owned by Joshua Aiken on the Kickapoo, three miles west of Peoria, where he met the proprietor. Joshua Aiken was a Congregationalist, and reported two others of the same faith, Moses Pettengill and Dr. Enoch Cross, who had just arrived at Peoria. Mr. Bascom found them with their wives, who were sisters, occupying an unfinished attic in the house of the widow Betsy Aiken, on the bluff near where the St. Francis Hospital now is. It was there those three men resolved on taking the preparatory steps to found a church. But both Pettengill and Cross were soon prostrated with the terrible fever which prevailed that year, and the project had to be deferred. The conditions then existing are thus graphically described by Dr. Cross himself in a communication written to the church at its semi-centennial:

"We found the Court House not quite up to our notions of so dignified a structure. It was a log building, some fifteen feet square, standing on the low bank of Lake Peoria, on one side of which was a raised platform for the Judge, and its seats for lawyers and jurors were formed out of logs split in halves and the split side turned up and raised from the floor by wooden pegs. It was there, in that humble room, and from that rude pulpit, that the early members of your church gladly assembled to listen to the word, though dispensed to them from uncultured lips. Much that was then of deep interest to me has faded from memory. But one of our preachers I distinctly recollect. He was an Englishman and a Methodist. If he did not agree with Paul in the doctrine of "predestination," in practice he did harmonize with that apostle in not being a burden to the church. Six days in the week he labored with his own hands, not at tent-making but at shoemaking, and when the holy Sabbath came, his work bench was placed at one side of the judge's seat, and hammer and lap-stone, with other implements of his trade, were neatly covered over with his leathern apron, while he, having donned a clerical black coat and a white neck-tie, stood before us ready to feed his little flock, which did not often number more than eight or ten, unless we reckon the flock of sheep and lambs that took shelter from the heat in the basement or cellar kitchen under the court house floor, or the prairie mice which, to the great delight of the children, held high carnival between the logs. Some of us were lovers of

sacred song, but such music as we then made would not now be considered very "artistic," yet it was full of devotion and sincere worship, though its melody was sometimes a little disturbed by the plaintive bleating of sheep and lambs beneath our feet."

During the same year a committee consisting of Rev. Romulus Barnes, who seems to have been then laboring in Fulton County, and Cyrus L. Watson, then at Rushville, were appointed to organize a church at Peoria. That committee came to Peoria in December, 1834, and, upon invitation, Rev. Flavel Bascom, then of Pleasant Grove, but who had preached occasionally at Peoria, assisted in the exercises. The organization took place December 28, 1834. ⁽¹⁾

But there was another element then in Peoria that had not full faith in the orthodoxy of their New England neighbors, who seemed to be in the ascendancy. So, under the leadership of one Samuel Lowry, an Irishman who had been ruling elder in a Cincinnati church, and therefore was still a church official, a few of the orthodox faith got together in his house, on Water street between Main and Hamilton, on December 22, and having Rev. John Brich present, proceeded, without any authority from the presbytery, to organize a church according to their own notions. This was not known to the presbyterial committee, who proceeded to fulfill the duties of their appointment on the 28th day of the month, as above stated. The Lowry church, therefore, antedated the regular organization by six days. Mr. Ballance, in his history, says this church consisted of Samuel Lowry, Mrs. (Andrew) Gray, Mrs. (Matthew) Taggart, John Sutherland, Nelson Buck, and perhaps one or two others. The regular organization consisted of Moses Pettengill and Lucy his wife, Dr. Enoch Cross and Charlotte his wife, Robert E. Little and Clarissa his wife, Theodore Tarlton and Belinda his wife, Joshua Aiken and Jane his wife, Mrs. Betsy Aiken, Miss Sarah Aiken and Lucinda Hardesty, all of whom except Mrs. Hardesty were from New England, and all Congregationalists except Dr. and Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Hardesty, who were Presbyterians. Samuel Lowry and John Sutherland were chosen elders of the first organization, and Moses Pettengill, Enoch Cross and Joshua Aiken elders of the second or regular organization. Both parties made application for admission into and recognition by the presbytery at its next meeting, which

was held in Quincy, April 2, 1835. The church organized by the committee of the presbytery was at once received, but action upon the request of the Lowry church was deferred and a committee of investigation appointed. It appeared from their application that Mr. Lowry had presented a paper purporting to be a record of its doings, together with a subscription for the erection of a house of worship, and evidence that a missionary had been appointed to labor at Peoria. The committee reported against the reception of the church on account of irregularities in its organization. The name of the missionary intended for this church is not given, but in the summer of that year (1835) Rev. Isaac Kellar removed from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Peoria, and commenced preaching there as a missionary. At the meeting of the presbytery at Canton October 7, 1835, Mr. Lowry again appeared, requesting admission for the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, and another committee of investigation was appointed, which committee reported, "that although they consider the paper from that church purporting to be a record of its doings, deficient in point of form, yet, as it does appear from the face of the document and from the testimony of the clerk of that church to have been the design of both Mr. Kellar, missionary, and of the people regularly to organize the church according to the views of the presbytery, and further, though the election of elders in that church appears to have taken place before the regular ecclesiastical organization of the church; yet, as the people had obtained a charter of incorporation as the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, and supposed themselves to be regularly organized at the time, they therefore recommend that the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria be recognized as under the care of presbytery and that Mr. Samuel Lowry be admitted to take his seat as a ruling elder from that church." The report was adopted, and the church was thereafter recognized as in regular standing. Samuel Lowry had so far succeeded in establishing a church sound in the faith. Rev. John Brich, the hero of this transaction, without whose official presence the church could not have been organized, only preached a few weeks, and it is said was succeeded for a short time by Rev. Charles Gault before the advent of Isaac Kellar, but he soon went farther south. John Brich was an Englishman by birth and peculiarities. In the school of the Countess of Huntingdon he received his education for the ministry. At what period he came to this country is not known. Physically he was large and capa-

(1) Cyrus L. Watson was the father of Charles P. Watson and Cyrus L. Watson, stenographic reporters of the Peoria Circuit Court.



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ble of much endurance. His talents were respectable, but his learning and culture were limited. But he had sound sense, a warm heart and an earnest zeal in the Master's cause, which he pursued self-denyingly, traveling extensively at his own charges, visiting the people in their widely scattered houses and settlements, everywhere preaching the word and gathering churches as he was able." (1) He perished in the noted change of temperature Friday, December 16, 1836. It seems that, finding himself unable to proceed on his journey, Mr. Brich took the saddle from his horse and sat down at the foot of a black-oak tree, where he was found dead in a sitting posture. The place where he was found was about twelve miles southwest of Lincoln, in Logan County, and possibly on the road from Peoria to Springfield.

Samuel Lowry had purchased two lots, 1 and 3 in block 19, from the County Commissioners, situated at the south corner of Adams and Jackson streets, upon which the congregation proceeded, in the year 1835, to erect a frame house of worship by subscription, under a promise from Mr. Lowry that he would, when he should obtain the title, convey the same to the trustees, and which promise he was afterward charged with having violated. This was the first church building erected in Peoria County. It is said to be still standing, having been converted into a dwelling by the addition of a second story, and now occupied by Peter Hayden, No. 113 Jackson street. The Pettengill church, as the other one came to be called, also proceeded to erect a house of worship on the southeasterly end of lot 5 in block 14, just across the alley from Rouse's Hall, on the northeasterly side of Main street. They purchased the southeast half of this lot from the County Commissioners on April 29, 1835, but the deed was not placed on record until August 25, 1836. This deed was made to the trustees of Main Street Presbyterian Church, which shows they had a corporate existence at that time and by that name. Flavel Bascom took up a temporary residence here and served as a supply until the arrival of Rev. Jeremiah Porter, November 22, 1835. In a letter to the church on the occasion of its semi-centennial, Mr. Porter says: "A small church was being built on my arrival in Peoria, and the people were worshipping in the upper story of a drug store—John P. Burlingame's. The unpretending church being completed after a few months, we occupied it." Mr. Drown says

it was erected (possibly dedicated) on the 26th day of April, 1836. "It was a building 28x50 feet, plastered inside and outside, and marked to represent stone work." Its erection was contemporaneous with that of the Court House, and, with the exception of that building, was the most pretentious structure in the village.

The two churches having each a house of worship of its own, went on peacefully for the next two years, when the great division between "Old School" and "New School" took place, the Lowry church taking the side of the "Old School" and the Main Street church the side of the "New School." The latter continued, with varying fortunes, under the pastorates of Jeremiah Porter (1835-1837), John Spaulding (1837-41), William T. Allen (1843), and J. S. Lamb (1845), until October 27, 1847, when by the action of the congregation it was changed to a Congregational form of government, as it had always been in spirit.

The Lowry church, however, became in course of time torn with dissensions. Soon after the advent of Rev. Isaac Kellar, some members of his old charge in the East and others from the same vicinity located in Peoria. Among others may be mentioned the Schneblys, the Lindsays, the Campbells, Clark D. Powell, and others who were the staunch friends of Mr. Kellar. For some unexplained reason a hostile feeling sprang up between Samuel Lowry and Mr. Kellar, and Mr. Lowry began to assert such authority over the church property as to dictate who should preach at certain times. The distinguished prelate, Philander Chase, Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, was on one or more occasions placed in the pulpit to the exclusion of Mr. Kellar, when he was there ready to perform his duties as missionary supply. There had also been an attempt made by the Lowry party to have one Rev. John Williamson installed as pastor, to whom the majority objected. These high-handed proceedings led to an examination of the title of the church property, which was found to be the private property of Samuel Lowry or his son, John Kyle Lowry. The majority then withdrew and established their place of worship in the Court House, proceeded to elect elders and engaged Mr. Kellar as their supply—they claiming to be the legitimate First Presbyterian Church of Peoria. In this proceeding we find the names of Henry Schnebly, Robert Campbell, John A. McCoy, Samuel Livingston and William Weis, with twenty-six others. A long warfare ensued, which was carried to the synod, thence to the General Assembly, thence back to the synod and

(1) "History of the Presbyterian Church in Illinois."

into the presbytery, the contest being whether there were two churches or only one, and if only one which was the one. The controversy seems never to have been fully settled, but in course of time, on account of removals and other causes, the Lowry church became very much weakened and finally became extinct for want of members; not, however, without obtaining title to the two lots occupied by the church, they having been first deeded to John K. Lowry, and by him to the church, and then mortgaged by the church for about \$500.

The church in which Mr. Kellar was the stated supply thus became the only Presbyterian Church of the "Old School" in Peoria, its official designation being the "Presbyterian Congregation of Peoria," and, after the Main Street Church had become Congregational, it was the only Presbyterian Church in the city until 1853. In 1844 this congregation completed a substantial brick building on Fulton street between Adams and Jefferson streets, which at this writing is being demolished. After passing first into the hands of the Universalists, and then to the Jews, it was finally devoted to business purposes. The congregation worshipped in that building until April, 1852, when they entered a new and elegant church on the corner of Main and Madison streets, which still stands, but is now used for business purposes.

The Congregational Church continued to worship in their first building until about 1850, when a new building was begun on the site of the old one and completed in July, 1852, when they occupied that building and remained until many other changes had taken place which belong to another part of this history. Thus it was that Congregationalism and Presbyterianism were planted together, grew up side by side and have ever been in friendly co-operation in the service of their common Lord and Master.

During the same period other Presbyterian churches were springing up in other portions of the county. Rev. George Sill, a minister of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, who resided between Farmington and Canton, preached at Brunswick and Rochester. At Brunswick a Reformed Church was organized, which afterward became Presbyterian. At Rochester a Presbyterian Church was organized, which on October 9, 1838, was received into the presbytery, but in 1856 it was formally dissolved. In 1836 a church of the Associate Reformed (now United) Presbyterian denomination was organized with ten members at Smithville by Rev. John Wallace. Its first ruling elders

were John McFadden, Thomas P. Smith and Thomas Smith, all prominent citizens. This organization is still in existence.

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church we have the following accounts. Mr. Drown gives the following quotation from the *Illinois Champion* of November 1, 1834: "A meeting of gentlemen friendly to the establishment of a Protestant Episcopal Church in this county was held at the house of Mr. Garrett in Peoria, on the 27th of October, 1834. The Rev. Palmer Dyer, from New York, presided, and William Frisby, Esq., was appointed secretary. An Episcopal Church was organized in due form, by the name of 'St. Jude's Church, Peoria.' This is understood to be the first and, as yet, the only regularly organized parish of any denomination in the county. The following gentlemen are the officers duly elected: The Rev. *Palmer Dyer*, rector; Messrs. Edward Dickinson, Samuel C. Baldwin, *wardens*; Messrs. A. O. Garrett, Dr. Joseph C. Frye, Wm. Mitchell, Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, Dr. Geo. Kellogg, P. A. Westervelt, Wm. Frisby, A. M. Hunt, *vestrymen*; William Frisby, Esq., *clerk*."

Mr. Ballance says that at that time Mr. Garrett was keeping a tavern at the corner of Main and Washington streets; that Mr. Dyer had put up there as a traveler or boarder, and, as there was no house of worship in town, he preached in Mr. Garrett's ball-room. He proposed to organize a society for religious worship. There were few, if any, Episcopalians present, but nobody objected to preaching, and all were more or less ardently in favor of it. So he organized an Episcopal Church, without any reference to the kind of religious training his audience had had, or the religious opinions they entertained. After giving the names of the officers as above, accompanied with some characteristic comments, he says, "it was for several years recognized by Bishop Chase as a very proper Episcopal organization, yet at a subsequent time he ignored it and treated it as never having existed, and organized in its stead another which he called St. Paul's Church, which is regarded by that denomination as the parent church of the city." This statement concerning St. Jude's Church having had an existence for several years is corroborated by Peck's *Gazetteer* of 1837, which gives one Episcopal Church a place among those of Peoria. Of a church building no token of remembrance seems to have been preserved. In fact, it would seem from the language of that publication that it did not have one. It says, "Peoria now has * * * *two Presby-*

terian houses of worship, and congregations (Main Street and Lowry's—Ed.), one Methodist, one Baptist, one Unitarian and one Episcopal congregation." None are mentioned as having houses of worship except the Presbyterians. The others were simply congregations of worshippers.

Prior to the year 1834 there were no Episcopal churches in the State of Illinois. The general convention of that church, observing the destitute condition of the western country, had made provision in favor of feeble dioceses, under which provision clergymen came into the State from several parishes, organized a diocese and assembled a regular convention. This convention was held in Peoria on Monday, the 9th day of March, 1835, Rev. Palmer Dyer, rector of St. Jude's Church, of that city, being the secretary. There were probably not more than four clergymen present, but it was resolved unanimously, "That this convention do hereby appoint the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, to the Episcopate of Illinois, and that he be and is hereby invited to remove into this diocese and to assume the Episcopal jurisdiction in the same." Bishop Chase accepted the situation, and about the same time Rev. Samuel Chase having received ministerial orders, the bishop made an arrangement with him to come to Illinois as a missionary. The two, in a quaker wagon drawn by a pair of fine horses, traveled down the St. Joseph's River to the town of Niles, and thence to Michigan City, where the bishop delivered the first Episcopal sermon ever preached at that place. From Michigan City they drove along the water's edge of the lake to Chicago, then a newly built town of but few houses but having a flourishing trade. Peoria was his next stopping place; here he officiated, preaching to the congregation which had been recently formed by Palmer Dyer. From Peoria he went to Springfield, where Mr. Samuel Chase had found an opening for a school. After officiating at Springfield he went to Jacksonville and performed like service there. His intention was to go on as far as Alton, but he was deterred from doing so by a report that the cholera had broken out at that place.

On his return to Springfield he received a letter from his wife, enclosing one from Palmer Dyer urging him to attend the next general convention to be held at Philadelphia. While there, on the 28th day of June, 1835, he administered the communion for the first time in Springfield. He then undertook a perilous journey by way of Danville, and thence through the State of Indiana

to his former home in Gilead, in the State of Michigan. After having made due preparation for the journey, he set out for the general convention at Philadelphia.

After due consideration, that convention received into its fellowship the diocese of Illinois, which had been recently formed, and of which Bishop Chase was now regularly constituted the bishop. The condition of the church in Illinois is thus described by the committee to whom this whole matter had been referred: "It is but little more than two years since the introduction of the worship and ordinances of our church into this State, and it is less than one year since there was only a solitary clergyman in the whole of this extensive and inviting field. This church had been organized in some of the most important towns of the State. The clergy of the diocese consists of the bishop, four presbyters and two deacons. Communicants in four parishes, 39; baptisms, 2 adults, 14 infants; confirmations, 13; Sunday-school scholars in three parishes, 58; marriages, 3; burials, 5.

"But one house of worship has been completed in the diocese. The good hand of God hath been manifest in effecting thus early the formation of the diocese upon the very frontiers of the far West, and in securing to it, at the commencement of its existence, the invaluable blessing of the Episcopal supervision. Clergymen are only wanting to gather the people into the congregations and to extend throughout the Prairie State, by the blessing of God, the reign of apostolic truth and order."

This convention met in September, 1835, at which time Bishop Chase was confirmed in his appointment to the Episcopate of Illinois, but there was no home for the bishop, no salary attached to his appointment, no parish to receive him and no school for the education of the ministry. There was but one church in the whole diocese, that at Jacksonville, and only three or four clergymen, two of whom, as he says, were on the wing with no permanent support to detain them. It was at this time that he determined to revisit England in the interest of the college which he intended to found.

Such were the small beginnings of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Illinois, which, at that time, had its headquarters in Peoria.

Although the Baptist missionary, Gershom Silliman, was on the field, as appears from the marriage record, as early as 1831, it does not appear that they had any organized church in

the county until the year 1836. On the 14th day of August, of that year, a church was organized at Peoria with the following members: Henry Headly, who was their preacher; J. R. Stanton, A. M. Gardner, Adam Gardner, William H. Swinerton, Alpheus Richardson, Ruth Chichester, Mary Stanton, Mary Frye and Melinda Harrison. For some time they held their meetings in the court house. In the latter part of the year 1837 Rev. Alexander Rider took charge of the church, and from 1839 to 1842 Rev. A. M. Gardner was pastor. In the autumn of 1843 Elder J. D. Newell became pastor, and a year later it was determined to erect a church. Benjamin Frye, George W. Willard and Smith Frye were elected trustees, and a lot on Hamilton street opposite the public square, now owned by the county and used as

a lawn appurtenant to the jail, was purchased of Thomas L. Mayne for the sum of \$200. The pastor made a successful trip soliciting aid from Eastern churches, realizing between \$1,700 and \$1,800. They then erected what at that time was considered a very fine church, built of brick, with basement, audience room, portico approached by two wide flights of steps from the street, and the whole surmounted by a steeple. The dedication took place October 17, 1846. From this church have sprung all the other churches of that denomination in the city.

Thus were laid the foundations of those Protestant churches which have continued to shed their benign influences over this community until the present day.

CHAPTER XIX.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By the compact entered into between the United States and the State of Illinois at the time of its admission into the Union, the sixteenth section in every township was granted to the State for the use of the inhabitants of said township for the use of schools. A solemn trust was thus created in favor of the people in each township, to be utilized in some form in the interest of public education as the Legislature might direct. At its first session an act was passed for the protection of these lands against depredators who would rob them of their timber, also for the leasing of them for limited terms. Nothing further was done until the fourth General Assembly, which convened November 15, 1824.

About a month before the passage of the act creating Peoria County, an act was passed for the establishment of a system of free schools. This measure was introduced by Joseph Duncan, of Jackson County, afterwards Governor, and was approved by Governor Edward Coles and his council of revision on the 18th day of January, 1825.

This act introduced a new feature into the legislation of the State. Before that time the affairs of each county, including the oversight of the school lands, had been in the hands of the county officers, and no such thing as local elections for town or school officers had been known. By this act a system closely resembling the town system of New England was introduced for the government of public schools. It embraced many of the essential features of our present school system, but greatly lacked the power to raise sufficient funds by taxation to maintain it.

The County Commissioners of Peoria County were, however, prompt to avail themselves of all the benefits of the then existing school laws,

such as they were. On the 12th day of March, 1825, only five days after their organization, acting under a previous law, they made an order appointing Abner Eads and Daniel Prince trustees of school section 16, township 8 N. 8 E. The number of school children then in the village must have been near thirty, for we find that number actually in school the following year.

There is no public record yet discovered that any school was kept in Peoria during that year, but it is very certain that Norman Hyde, Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, taught during the latter part of the winter and the succeeding summer. Hon. James Latham, formerly Probate Judge of Sangamon County, who died in December of the year following, was at that time a resident of Peoria County, and among the papers of his estate appears the following, evidently in the handwriting of Norman Hyde:

"Estate of James Latham, deceased,
To N. Hyde, Dr.

1825, June 22. To amount of school contribution	\$ 3 00
1825, June 22. To amount of school bill	6 95
1825, August 24. To amount of last quarter schools	2 61
Then follows an itemized postoffice bill amounting to	5 41¼
Also an itemized bill of probate fees....	8 00
Total	\$25 87¼

"All of which is to be indorsed on Hyde's note to Latham."

From this it would appear that Latham had had at least one child in school during the winter and summer of 1825, and, inasmuch as the debt was owing to Norman Hyde in person, and

that it was allowed among other items of personal services, the inference would be that he had been the teacher. In corroboration of this view, in a letter received from Elijah Hyde Ferguson, a nephew of Norman Hyde, dated December 2, 1899, the writer says that he had heard his uncle (Norman) say he had taught school at Fort Clark the first or second winter after his arrival. That he was also postmaster is shown by the public records.

At the September term, 1825, of the County Commissioner's Court, the record shows that, upon the petition of the "common school voters" of the village of Peoria and its vicinity, it was ordered that fractional townships 8 and 9 N., R. 8 E. (now Peoria and Richwoods) should form a school district in pursuance of the act of 1825. That an attempt, at least, was made to organize the district and to build a school house appears from a document found among the papers of Elijah Hyde, brother of Norman Hyde, which reads as follows:

"In pursuance of an order of the legal voters of Peoria school district, No. 1, the trustees made the following appointment of families in classes, to erect and finish a school house sixteen by eighteen feet, and at least ten feet high from the ground from (to) the eaves bearers, to-wit:

"The first class to consist of Henry Neely, James Walker, John Hamlin, John Parker, to cut the logs for the body and sills, ribs, butting poles, joists, sleepers, eaves bearers, chimney and chinking stuff, door facing, curtain, to split puncheon stuff for floor, benches, and all other necessary timber for the said house; the second class to consist of Isaac Waters, James Latham, William Clark, Aug. Langworthy, to cut and split 700 clapboards, hew the puncheon stuff for floor, seats, and lay the floor; the third class to consist of William Holland, Abner Eads, George Sharpe, Alva Moffatt, to haul all the timber and stone for the house, and to chink the same, cut and face the door and windows and cut out the fireplace; the fourth class to consist of Isaac Hyde, John Dixon, John L. Bogardus, Archibald Allen, to build the chimney and daub the house, make the door, windows and writing tables and hang the door and bank the house.

"All the classes to join to raise and cover the house and lay the floor.

"To Mr. Elijah Hyde: You are requested to call on each individual in the above classes, and notify all those belonging to the first, second and third classes to meet and perform their several portions from Wednesday to Friday next, both

inclusive, and the fourth class to meet and perform their respective portions of labor also from Monday to Wednesday next, both inclusive; and you will fail not to serve the same on each of the above named persons before the 12th day of the present month, and make due return thereof, and thereof fail not on pain of five dollars.

Witness: NORMAN HYDE.

"Clerk of Peoria common school district, No. 1. Peoria, Dec. 25, 1825."

A discrepancy appears in this paper in the fact that it bears date December 25, but the command is that it should be served on the 12th day of the same month; also in the fact that the fourth class were to perform their work, which included the finishing of the building, on the same day the others should have commenced theirs. It shows, however, an attempt to comply with the law in respect to the erection of the school-house. It is probable, however, that it was never erected, for in the following year, as will be seen, Maria Waters could not find a suitable room in which to teach until she got the Ogee house, which was then or afterwards used as the Court House. This proposed school-house is never heard of afterwards.

The next move was the creation of another district, embracing all of townships 10 and 11 N. Ranges 8 and 9 E. (all of Medina, Hallock, Chillicothe and Rome). Previous to this time there had been other schools of a private character. While Peoria County was yet a part of Fulton County and about the year 1823-4, one Peter Grant had taught a small school at Fort Clark at so much per quarter. He subsequently removed to Lewistown and thence to Palmyra, Missouri, where he died in 1840. In the year 1826 one John Essex, under the direction or employment of Jesse Walker, the noted missionary, taught an Indian school, to which white children were also admitted.

The next school taught in the county, after that of Essex, of which we have any certain knowledge, was taught in the summer of 1826 by Miss Maria Waters, daughter of Isaac Waters, afterwards the Clerk of the County Commissioner's Court, and who on the 18th day of November of the same year became the wife of James P. Harkness. She lived to a great age, highly respected. In 1876 she furnished the President of the Illinois Industrial University the following account of her school, which is so well corroborated by contemporaneous events that its truthfulness cannot be doubted:

"In May, 1826, as was then the custom, I



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wrote out an article of agreement proposing to teach school at Peoria, as Fort Clark had then come to be called, enumerating the branches I proposed to teach—spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and needle work, at \$1.50 per scholar, for a term of three months and board. The teachers in those days boarded around among the patrons of the school. Thirty scholars were subscribed and I had an average attendance of twenty-four. My patrons were Judge Latham, then Indian Agent; Dr. Augustus Langworthy; Joseph Ogee, Indian interpreter; John L. Bogardus, John Dixon, John Parker, George Sharp, William and Abner Eads, Captain Joseph Moffit and Isaac Waters. The school was commenced in a log cabin owned by William Holland, the village blacksmith, where it was continued but one week, because there were no windows and no light except the open door. It was opened the second week and completed in Ogee's new hewed log cabin, which was afterwards used as a court house."

This is all we know of the earliest schools of the county. (1) The system attempted to be inaugurated by the act of 1825 was of short duration.

The next Legislature modified the taxing power, by limiting the tax to one-half of one per cent., so that no person should be taxed for the support of any free school without his consent in writing expressed, but that no person not paying tax should be permitted to send any scholar to a public school. It also provided that persons so consenting might vote to raise one-half the necessary funds by taxation, the other half by subscription. The same act provided for the appointment by the County Commissioner's Court of three trustees of school lands for each

township, with power to survey and plat the same; to lease the same for a period of ten years and to collect the accruing rents. They had also power upon petition of a majority of free-holders, to lay off their several townships into school districts, to contain not less than eighteen scholars subscribed or going to school. Although trustees of school lands had theretofore been appointed, yet this was the real origin of our boards of trustees, which, in all changes of the school law, have been continued until the present time.

At the September term, 1827, of the County Commissioner's Court, the following trustees were appointed in pursuance of said act: For township 11 N. 8 E., John Thomas, Resolved Cleveland and Simeon Reed; for township 10 N. 8 E., Henry Thomas, Stephen French and Elias P. Avery, and for township 8 N. 8 E., George Sharp, William Clark and William Birkett.

It seems, however, that the old districts formed under the law of 1825 had not been abolished, but that a new element had been engrafted on the remnants of the old system in the organization of the Township Board of Trustees. Accordingly we find that at their September term, 1829, the County Commissioners divided district No. 1 on the east and west line that runs between sections 10 and 15 in township 10 N. R. 8 E., the north district to be called the LaSalle district, the south to be called Love's district, but (by what authority does not appear) they proceeded to appoint Simeon Reed, Resolved Cleveland and Hiram M. Curry trustees of the former, and Samuel Merrill, Moses Clifton and David Sturm trustees of the latter, these officers being elective under the law of 1825.

In the meantime an act had been passed, approved January 22, 1829, which provided for the appointment by the County Commissioner's Court of a commissioner and agent for the inhabitants of the county, who should be a resident thereof and give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties. This was the first act providing for the appointment of school commissioners. Upon petition of nine-tenths of the legal voters of the township (changed in 1831 to three-fourths), he should proceed to advertise the school lands for sale for forty days, by posting and by publication in a newspaper nearest the land, such sale to take place at the county seat and during the sitting of the Circuit Court (this last clause repealed in 1831).

Nothing special was done under that act by our County Commissioners, except the appoint-

(1) In a recent volume entitled "Schools and the Teachers of Early Peoria" by Maj. Henry W. Wells, the author has by great research collected the names of a number of Teachers who had taught in Peoria from the earliest settlement until about the time of the commencement of the free schools. In addition to those mentioned in the text he gives the following: 1832, Isaac Shelden Dewey; 1833, Cyrus W. Parker; 1834, Miss Margaret Fash, now Mrs. H. Couch; 1835, Miss Bigelow; 1838-44, Miss Jane Taggart; 1837-9, Miss Johnson; 1837-8, Miss Royes; 1833, Asa T. Cassell; 1838-9, Miss Sarah Winslow; 1839, Mr. Rice, Miss Abby Lovett; 1844, Wm. Rusby, John Porter; 1845, Robert Cooper; 1846-7, Alfred Washburn; 1847, Anastasia Joyce, Mr. Hooper, Mrs. Walker; 1848, Rev. J. L. Chamberlain, Samuel L. Coulter; 1849, Mrs. Gastorf; 1849-50, S. F. Ottman; 1851, Thomas Griffith; dates not given, Mr. Ferris, Charles Doty, Mr. Hay, Miss Ellis. The School Commissioner's account books show others: 1837, Moses Winslow, Mrs. Gurlev, Eliza Wilson, Miss Bedford; 1838, Mary Waters and J. E. Douglas.

The School Commissioner's book also shows the following: Townships 11 N. 9 E. 1836, B. W. E. Elmer; 1837, Laura Goodsell, Nancy Atwood, Julia Bates, Abner Russell, Mary Curry; Township 10 N. 8 E. 1838, S. B. White, O. S. Springer, A. M. Howard. Township 9 N. 8 E., 1837, Moses Winslow, E. Bailey; 1838, J. G. Bryson.

ment of Archibald Clybourne, Samuel Miller and John Bt. Beaubien as trustees of township No. 37, N. R. 14 E. (Chicago).

At their September term, 1831, the County Commissioners appointed Jeriel Root as the first commissioner or agent for the disposal of the school lands in Peoria County, but it does not appear that his duties were very oppressive, for there were no petitions filed nor sales made during his incumbency. But, the law having made provision for the sale of the school lands, the question would naturally present itself, in what manner could the proceeds of such sale be rendered available for the support of the schools. The Legislature of 1833 devised a plan whereby the inhabitants of any township might associate themselves together for the purpose of building a school house, in which event they might borrow from the Commissioner upon personal security, the funds belonging to such township, upon condition they should erect a good brick, stone or frame school house within one year, and after the first year should cause a school to be kept therein at least three months of each year, until the money should be repaid. By the same act provision was made for the distribution of the interest upon the township funds, so created, among such teachers as might by the law be entitled thereto, the requisite being the keeping of a proper schedule.

It was under the law, as it then stood, that most of the school lands of Peoria County were sold. The County Commissioner's Court, at the March term, 1833, appointed Andrew M. Hunt as commissioner and agent for their sale, and it was under his administration that the first sales were made. At the same term Samuel T. McKean, Ashbel Merrill and Thomas Miner were appointed trustees of township 11 N. 9 E.; John Coyle, Reuben Hughitt and William Nixon, trustees of township 9 N. 8 E.; Stephen Stratan, John Hinkle and Absalom Cox, trustees of township 7 N. 7 E.; Nicholas Sturm, Samuel McClelland and Zelotes Mark, trustees of township 10 N. 8 E.; William Eads, Alvah Moffatt and Reuben B. Hamlin, trustees of township 8 N. 8 E.

No account has been preserved of any school having been kept in Peoria after that of Maria Waters, until the year 1832, when Mr. Charles Ballance, a young lawyer lately come to the place, "seeing some children about and learning there was no school in the village, rented a room and opened a school, but it was so badly patronized, for want of children, that in a short time

it was closed. Several attempts of this kind were, with more or less success, made by young ladies." (1) At the July term, 1834, the County Commissioner's Court granted leave (to whom not stated) to keep a school in the Court House, for one quarter, except in time of court, or when needed by the County Commissioners or for election. It is possible that this permit may have been given to Miss Elizabeth Morrow, who, two years later, became the wife of a highly respected citizen, Mr. Amos Stevens, for Mr. Ballance relates that in that year she came to Peoria, and, not being able to rent a room for that purpose, he gave her the use of a small frame house he had built for an office, on the site of Herron's stone front building on Main street, opposite the Court House. But the young lady teachers mentioned by Mr. Ballance were not without a competitor in one George H. Quigg, to whom the use of the Court House may have been given instead of Miss Morrow. In the "Illinois Champion" of December 6, 1834, appears a notice that Rev. Leander Walker would preach at the "School House" Sunday, December 14th, and every other Sabbath thereafter. But the location of the school house is not mentioned.

At the June term, 1837, Andrew M. Hunt resigned the office of School Commissioner and Charles Kettelle was appointed in his stead, giving bond in the sum of \$20,000.

In the Peoria "Register and Northwestern Gazetteer" of January 20, 1838, appears a notice that Methodist services were held every Sabbath in Mr. Douglas' school-room, A. E. Phelps, minister. This room must have been occupied only temporarily for a school-room, for in the issue of September 22, 1838, of the same paper appears a notice that Mr. J. E. Douglas would recommence his school in the Main Street Presbyterian church on Monday, October 8.

But few changes were thereafter made in the school laws until the session of 1840-41, when the entire system was revised and remodeled, but the same general plan was retained. The office of School Commissioner now became elective, as also that of district director. Trustees were still to be appointed by the County Commissioner's Court, and they were given power to examine teachers or to appoint examining boards for that purpose. Every teacher must have a certificate for the township in which he proposed to teach.

Charles Kettelle was the first School Commis-

(1) "Ballance's History of Peoria."

sioner elected by the people. He was re-elected in 1843, and served until 1845, when Ezra G. Sanger was elected and served until 1847. Charles Kettelle was then re-elected and again in 1847, and served until June, 1848, at which time he resigned. Clark B. Stebbins was elected at the ensuing election in August and served one term. Ephraim Hinman was elected in 1851 and served until his successor was elected under the free school law of 1855.

Another revision of the law took place in 1845, when the Secretary of State was made Superintendent of common schools, and the several School Commissioners were made *ex-officio* superintendents of schools in their respective counties. They were required to visit all the townships, inquire into the manner of conducting schools, examine teachers in the rudimentary branches, grant certificates good anywhere in the county. The board of trustees was made elective, with power to appoint a treasurer who should be superintendent in the township, and who should also loan the funds of the township and generally perform the duties of clerk and treasurer. The trustees were given power to lay off their townships into districts, to purchase libraries, also real estate on which to erect school houses, and generally perform such duties as are incumbent upon such officers until the present time. Although subsequent revisions took place in 1847 and 1849, the general plan here outlined remained until the adoption of the free-school law of 1855.

The school lands of Peoria County were all sold between the years 1834 and 1846, both inclusive. As the law during all that period required the petitions for the sale in any one township to be signed by three-fourths, at least, of all the legal voters thereof, such petitions afford very good evidence of the distribution, as well as the growth of the population, the value of the lands and the names of the voters. They may be found in the office of the County Superintendent of schools, but lack of space forbids the insertion of these interesting documents in the body of this work.

Thus it was that, step by step, there grew up around this donation of school lands as a nucleus, a system having all the essential agencies for the operation of a complete system of public schools. But like an engine without steam, it lacked the propelling power—the power of taxation. This essential element had been aimed at in the Duncan law in 1825, but for causes already stated it had failed. It was only after a lapse of thirty years, and as the result of the

most persistent efforts on the part of the advocates of absolutely free schools, this main spring of the system was finally supplied.

A series of noted conventions were held in different localities, beginning with one at Vandalia during the session of the Legislature in the year 1833, all looking to the establishment of an efficient system of public education. The next convention was held at Vandalia at the beginning of the session of the General Assembly which convened in December, 1834. At this convention there were present from Peoria County William A. Stuart, Esq., and John Hamlin, then our Representative in the Legislature.

Another convention was held at Springfield, that city being then the State capital, commencing on the 18th day of December, 1840, at which time Peoria was represented by Onslow Peters, who, among other able speakers, made an address. At that convention was organized "The Illinois State Education Society," of which Hon. Cyrus Edwards was made president, and Colonel Thomas Mather and Hon. Samuel H. Treat, of Springfield, Hon. William Thomas, of Jacksonville, Dr. W. B. Eagan, of Chicago, and Onslow Peters, of Peoria, were made vice-presidents. A committee was appointed, of which Mr. Peters was a member, to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, which was presented on the 13th day of January, 1841. This committee consisted of twelve of the ablest men in the State—lawyers, preachers, editors, etc.

In its number for May, 1844, the "Union Agriculturist" proposed another educational convention, in which Peoria was advocated as the most suitable place for it to be held, because it could be more easily reached than Springfield, on account of the facilities offered by navigation on the river. This call was taken hold of with great vigor and determination by the friends of popular education throughout the State. That convention was held at the time and place designated, and, although not so numerous attended as was hoped, it demonstrated that Peorians were wide awake to the cause on behalf of which it had been called. As this was a noteworthy event in the early history of Peoria, it will be of interest to here record the names of those in attendance from this county, many of whom are inseparably connected with its history in more respects than one. They are as follows: Amos Stevens, Dennis Blakeley, Dr. Edward Dickinson, William R. Hopkins, Rev. Isaac Kellar, William M. Nurse, A. Cooper, J. McClay Smith, William A. Herron, Dr. L. A. Hannaford, Rev.

G. E. Sill, William W. Thompson, L. Coolidge, R. Edgerton, George Robinson, Isaac Hamlin, Thomas N. Wells, William H. Fessenden, William Hale, Jonathan K. Cooper, David Page, Jacob Gill, Jacob Gale, Alfred G. Curtenius, Moses Pettengill, Dr. Rudolph Rouse and Onslow Peters. Hezekiah M. Wead, afterwards a resident of Peoria, was one of the four who represented Fulton County. William M. Thompson then represented the Peoria district in the State Senate. On his motion Onslow Peters was made chairman on the second and third days of the convention, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Kent, of Galena, who had presided on the first day. Jonathan K. Cooper was at first made secretary, but, being obliged to absent himself, H. N. Wead was made secretary on the third day. After three days' deliberation the convention unanimously recommended a system amendatory of the school laws.

The Peoria convention was not without its influence in shaping the future legislation of the State. Hon. Hezekiah M. Wead had been placed on a committee of that body with John S. Wright and D. J. Pinckney, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a memorial expressive of its sentiments and wishes, and had taken an active part in its preparation. This important document was presented in person by Mr. Wright to the committee on education of the Senate (1845), of which committee Mr. Thompson, of Peoria, was chairman. A bill was prepared and introduced, which embodied many of the amendments suggested by the memorial, but only a few of them met with the approval of the Legislature at that time. It was, however, enacted that the Secretary of State should be *ex-officio* State Superintendent of the common schools, the School Commissioners should be *ex-officio* County Superintendents in their respective counties, and examiners of teachers. The entire law was revised and made more efficient in many of its provisions.

Mr. Wead and Mr. Thompson were both members of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of 1848, and, with John M. Palmer, chairman of the committee on education, and other friends, labored diligently to have some provision inserted in the new constitution insuring to the people of the State the benefits of a system of free schools. But the time for that measure had not yet arrived, and the consummation of their efforts was left for future legislative action.

In the meantime the friends of popular edu-

cation did not relax their efforts to bring about that much desired result. Conventions were held: at Jacksonville in June, 1845, at Winchester in September, 1845, at Chicago in October, 1846, and at several other places between that date and January, 1849, at which time the school law received its last revision, prior to the adoption of the free-school system.

No sooner had the people of Peoria County, under the provisions of the new Constitution, adopted the township organization system, than its Board of Supervisors took active measures to further the interests of public education.

In the month of September, 1850, two young men arrived at La Salle from the east. One was William H. Powell, afterwards State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the other, Charles C. Bonney, afterwards a prominent attorney of Peoria, now of Chicago, who attained a world wide reputation in connection with the Congress of Religions, at the Columbian Exposition, 1893. Mr. Powell located at La Salle, where he established an academic school, called "The La Salle Institute." Mr. Bonney came to Peoria, where, on November 4, 1850, he opened a school of similar character, which he named "The Peoria Institute." It was kept in the basement of the Baptist church on Hamilton street, opposite the Court House. The courses of study were elementary higher English, French and Fine Arts. It was continued through four terms, when Mr. Bonney gave up teaching and entered upon the study of law in the office of Peters & Blakeley. He was admitted to the bar September 23, 1852, but continued an active interest in educational matters for several years thereafter.

In the latter part of the year 1851 he conducted a correspondence with Governor French, Secretary of State David L. Gregg, State Treasurer John Moore, Professor J. B. Turner, Professor William Goodfellow, Dr. E. R. Roe and others, in favor of a State educational convention. The proposal was received with favor, and arrangements were made for a first meeting, which was held at Springfield in the month of July, 1852. Little was done, however, except to discuss plans for future action. On account of illness Mr. Bonney was unable to attend.

On December 28, 1852, at the instance of Mr. Bonney, "The Peoria County Educational Society" was organized, with Onslow Peters as president, Mr. Bonney as secretary, and a vice-president and corresponding secretary in each township. Under the authority of the Board of Super-



Nelson Brewster

visors, who appointed him public lecturer on education, Mr. Bonney also organized a "Township Educational Society" in each township.

In his capacity as public lecturer he held more than twenty educational conventions, and made more than twenty addresses during the years 1852-3. In a recent letter to the writer Mr. Bonney says: "My experience in organizing the educational conventions to which I have referred, was exceedingly interesting and gratifying. The attendance was remarkably good, and the interest far beyond what could have been expected."

Mr. Powell came to Peoria in the winter of 1853-4 and engaged in the real estate business with Henry S. Austin and Jacob Guyer, under the firm name of Austin, Guyer & Company. After two years' residence here, he was elected to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He then took up his residence in Springfield, and, after the expiration of his term of office, removed to St. Louis.

In the fall of 1853, a call was issued for a convention to be held at Bloomington, on the 26th day of December of the same year. This call was headed by Alexander Starne, Secretary of State and *ex-officio* State Superintendent of Schools, and signed by thirty-one leading educators and friends of public schools, among whom appear the names of Hon. Onslow Peters, then Judge of the Peoria Circuit Court; H. O. Snow, Principal of Peoria Classical Institute; Mr. C. C. Bonney [to whose name is erroneously attached the title of superintendent of schools, Peoria County—Ed.], and W. H. Powell, of La Salle Institute. That convention was held according to appointment, and immediately after its adjournment the State Teachers' Institute was organized. The Legislature was memorialized to adopt three measures: first, the establishment of the office of State Superintendent; second, the establishment and support of normal schools; third, absolutely free schools. The Institute so brought into existence adjourned to hold its next annual meeting at Peoria, on the 26th day of December, 1854.

A special session of the Legislature had been called by Governor Matteson, who, doubtless largely influenced by the proceedings of the convention lately held at Bloomington, as well as by the public press, which was then teeming with vigorous and well written articles on the subject, had included in his proclamation the subject of the establishment of a system of free schools.

Just before the convening of the Legislature

in special session Hon. Washington Cockle, of Peoria, had been elected to fill a vacancy in the Senate from his district. He entered upon his duties at the opening of the session and, on the 28th of February, 1854, wrote to his home paper the following letter:

"SPRINGFIELD, February 28, 1854.

"The most important bill to the future interest of the State has just passed the Senate and is now a law. The great principle has been settled that every child in the State shall have an education; that property shall pay for this its greatest safeguard; that the only enduring and reliable foundation for our republican institutions has now been laid, and the future progress of our State will be as great in moral and intellectual culture as it has been in material wealth. The bill authorizes the appointment of a State Superintendent of Common Schools, whose principal duty it shall be to prepare for the next General Assembly a plan for a system of common schools recognizing the great principle of education for all, has passed both houses. This is the entering wedge."

The Legislature had passed an act creating the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, with directions to him to investigate the system prevailing in the several States, to formulate a bill for an act to create a system of free schools for Illinois, to visit the various sections of the State and to explain his system to the people, which he should report to the ensuing session. Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, of Springfield, was soon afterwards appointed to that office and discharged his duties in a remarkably able manner.

On March 23d, of that year, have been organized at Peoria a stock company, having in view the higher education of boys, which was known as "The Boys' Stock School."

One of the most important services ever rendered to the State of Illinois was the bringing to the City of Peoria by this association, of Mr. Charles E. Hovey, first Principal of the school. It was at a time when public interest in popular education was at the boiling point.

The State Teachers' Institute was to hold its next session at Peoria, and, upon coming to the Peoria, Mr. Hovey at once grasped the situation and threw himself into the work with a remarkable degree of tact and energy. He at once took a leading position, not only in Peoria, but in the State at large.

The Illinois State Teachers' Institute held at Peoria in December, 1854, was a most notable one.

Ninian W. Edwards, State Superintendent, in a very able manner presented his plan for a new and improved school law. Professor J. B. Turner, formerly a professor in Illinois College, and Dr. R. C. Rutherford, presented the plan of the Industrial League for a State University with a normal department. There were also present as invited guests, Professor Charles Davies, for many years connected with the Military Academy at West Point, and author of a popular series of text-books on the various branches of mathematical science, who delivered two addresses; also Professor Calvin Cutter, of Warren, Massachusetts, author of Cutter's Anatomy and Physiology for schools, who also delivered an able address on the importance of that study; also Dr. L. M. Cutcheon, of the University of the State of Michigan. Professor John N. Niglas, the Principal of the German School at Peoria, was also present and took part in the exercises and discussions, as did several other Peorians, active among whom were Henry Grove and Elihu N. Powell.

This session was held in the Court House, then the largest hall in the city, which was well filled day and night. It was at this meeting the "Illinois Teacher," a periodical issued in the interest of public education, was at first started, the place of publication being the city of Bloomington. At the next session of the institute, which was held at Springfield, December 26-29, 1855, Mr. Hovey was elected its president and sole editor of the "Illinois Teacher," of which he assumed the entire financial responsibility. He removed its place of publication to Peoria, where it met with phenomenal success. ⁽¹⁾ Two years later he was at the head of the Normal University. In an historical sketch of "Early Education in Illinois," contained in the report of the State Superintendent for 1885-6, it is said of him: "The vigor with which he conducted the 'Illinois Teacher' for the next two years (with his friend N. C. Nason for printer and publisher, who made the journal the best work of its class, typographically); the life he gave to the State Board of Education; the enthusiasm he aroused, which brought to the Chicago meeting of the Association in December, 1856, over three hundred teachers from outside the city; the sagacity

he showed in adhering to the plan for a normal school as an institution by itself, to be chartered at once, and, at the same time, in not only avoiding a rupture with the men favoring a university, which would have been fatal, but in retaining their good will and support, which were essential to success; the genuine Yankee grit he displayed in building, almost literally without money, the normal school building (for he was chairman of the building committee, as well as Principal of the school) during the financial crash of 1857 and the years of depression which followed; the skill he evidenced in selecting for his assistant teachers, the men with whose help he was able to organize the school upon sound principles, so that it was speedily admitted to be one of the best normal schools in the country—all these show that he was the man for the work which it fell to him to do."

It was this man whom the board of directors of the "Boys' Stock School," of Peoria, brought to Illinois.

As a result of the influences heretofore detailed, the General Assembly in 1855 inaugurated the free-school system, not only by general act, but by a special act for the city of Peoria.

Although the frame work of the system was then in existence, the changes made in the law rendered the work of putting it into operation one of no small magnitude. The townships were to be divided into districts; directors, as well as trustees, were to be elected; taxes were for the first time to be levied and collected; sites were to be selected, school houses to be built and teachers were to be employed in every district. The term of Mr. Hinman as County Commissioner was about to expire, and, inasmuch as the political cyclone then sweeping the country had wrested him from his moorings in the Democratic party, he could not expect another nomination. A new candidate was found in the person of a young man in his twenty-fourth year, who, at the ensuing election in November, was successful.

After his nomination and before his election, on the 10th day of October, 1855, the Peoria County Teachers' Institute was organized in the "Boys' Stock School," on Sixth street. No full account of this meeting has been discovered, but the names of a few of the teachers present are remembered. Charles E. Hovey, the Principal of that school, was the instigator and principal manager of the movement. Ephraim Hinman County Commissioner, and David McCulloch,

(1) See chapter on "The Press."

soon to be his successor, and Henry B. Hopkins, first superintendent of the Peoria city schools, were present, also Messrs. H. O. Snow, R. H. Allen and ——— Clark, teachers in the Peoria public schools; the Misses Matthews and Woodworth, of the Peoria Female Academy; Mrs. Hovey, and possibly Miss Herrington, who afterwards became the wife of E. W. Coy, principal of the high school, now prominently connected with the public schools of the City of Cincinnati.

The duties devolving upon the new County Commissioner were arduous. The new law was complicated and hard to be understood. It required prompt action on the part of the new school officers to put it into successful operation at an early day. He therefore addressed himself to the work with youthful ardor, visiting the schools, holding meetings, consulting with school officers and teachers, and in every way possible urging forward the work of organization. He would go by rail as far as the two railroads then in operation would carry him, and then take a circuit on foot. When within reach of the city he would appoint a meeting at some suitable point for Friday night, and then send to the city for help. Hovey and Hopkins, and possibly others, would come by private conveyances, assist in the meeting (rather take charge of it), and then convey the weary Commissioner to his home. In this way the work was inaugurated, the results of which will appear from the appended table, one of which was the erection of thirty-four new school houses within the short period of two years.

The Commissioner also brought before the Board of Supervisors the matter of the "Peoria County Teachers' Institute," and obtained appropriations for its support for two years. At his instance also, the Board made appropriations for sending a copy of the "Illinois Teacher" for two years into every district in the county (132 in all).

During his incumbency the swamp lands of the county were sold, but contrary to his recommendation that the moneys derived therefrom should be used for the establishment of a county normal school, they were distributed among the townships and added to the principal of their several school funds.

The "Peoria County Teachers' Institute," in the early days of its existence, held semi-annual meetings, the second of which took place at the "Boys' Stock School," March 24-29, 1856. The

first day was consumed with its organization and routine business. The exercises of the second day consisted of a blackboard exercise in vowel sounds by Miss Brown and a drill in reading by Mr. Clark, both of Chillicothe; an exercise in teaching English grammar, by H. B. Hopkins, of Peoria; an exercise in teaching arithmetic, by R. H. Allen, of Peoria; an exercise on outline maps by C. E. Hovey, and a general discussion on the best methods of opening a school at the beginning of a term, participated in by Messrs. Winship, Clark, of Chillicothe, Clark of Peoria County (Logan) and Clark of Peoria City. Drill exercises of like character continued throughout the entire week. Evening sessions were held in the Court House, where lectures on practical topics were delivered.

On Wednesday evening Dr. C. C. Hoagland, of Henry, who had been prominently connected with the schools of New Jersey, lectured on the method of teaching composition. On Friday evening Professor Foster lectured on chemistry, and on Saturday evening Dr. Cutcheon on physiology. To the last named an admission fee of 25 cents was charged.

The third institute was held in the new school house at Chillicothe, in October, 1856. This was a noted gathering. Through the influence of Mr. Hovey a half dozen or more New England girls had found positions as teachers in Peoria. They all attended the institute and made it one of pleasure, as well as profit. To their credit be it said, the sprightliness of these young girls and the life and spirit they imparted to the institute went far to give it popularity among the teachers of the county, and so to increase its usefulness.

The fourth institute was held in April, 1857, in the Congregational church at Elmwood, in the basement of which Professor Taft was conducting an academy.

The fifth institute was held at Princeville, October 10, 1857. This institute was in charge of Dr. C. C. Hoagland, Mr. Hovey, who had been the principal leader of former institutes, having been elected Principal of the State Normal University.

The sixth institute was held at Peoria in April, 1858. Of this one no definite account has been discovered. No mention is made of any institute in October, 1858. It is possible none was held.

The seventh institute was held at Peoria, April 2, 1859, the eighth at Brimfield, September 6, 1859. The latter was in charge of Newton Bateman, State Superintendent.

Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, at present Judge of the Circuit and Appellate Courts, was then in charge of an Academy at Brimfield.

The Peoria County Teachers' Institute, thus auspiciously inaugurated, has had a continued history up to the present time, the full account of

which is not here practicable. It is enough to say that it has been one of the most potent agencies in furthering the cause of popular education in Peoria County.

The progress made in the schools of the county is indicated by the following table:

No. of Graded Schools.	No. of Teachers Institutes.	No. of New School Houses.	Average No. of Months Schools have been kept.	No. of Districts.	Whole Amount Expended for School Purposes.	Amount paid for Teachers wages.	Amount raised by local taxation.	Amount of State Funds distributed to Townships.	Income from Township funds paid to Township Treasurers including rent of land.	Average wages paid to Female Teachers.	Average wages paid to Male Teachers.	No. of Female Teachers.	No. of Male Teachers.	Whole number of children under 21 years.	No. of Scholars in attendance.	No. of Schools taught.
1856	110	4370	68	93	26.00	15.00	\$3561	\$12632	\$15324	\$13160	\$	128	138	118	19	2 14
1857	136	6575	14267	98	141	33.00	19 00	4796	14215	19904	28198	75085	138	127	15	2 19
1858	147	7344	16426	134	143	32.00	18.00	5155	14960	20489	34099	77430	144	127	4	9
1859	129	7657	16199	135	137	31.17	17 85	3814	15047	29759	31691	58618	144	127	4	9
1860	153	8026	17696	125	140	30.90	17.42	4759	13571	33857	35861	58881	144	131	9	3
1861	160	8154	18009	123	163	29.00	17.00	4338	12842	33678	49929	68698	149	141	8	1 26
1862	150	7818	18344	104	165	29.00	16.00	3733	11344	28764	38790	46375	137	131	5	26
1872	160	10364	22988	117	219			5958	14620	109215	88172	149493	160	160	9	5 12
1880	160	11063	25563	99	223	44.18	32.04	7314	19757	102231	84881	150637	158	8.1	4	11 15
1890	163	13423	29512	78	299	68.42	40.92	6222	16625	187877	134023	244301	150	8.1	3	1 22
1900	166	16425	36609	72	359	82.01	48.07	7837	16286	329972	209138	453807	152	8.5	2	1 31

The free school law having gone into operation in the year 1855, the reports from the several townships for that year were so very meager that no report was made to the State Superintendent. The reports for the year 1856 were also very meager and afford no reliable basis for comparison. The report for 1857, may therefore be taken as the basis of comparison for subsequent years. The progress annually made until 1862—after that year at intervals of eight and ten years—is shown in the table.

A few of the peculiarities shown in this table may need explanation. The disproportion between the number of schools and the number of children in attendance results from larger school houses, particularly in the towns and cities, while the ratio between the number taught and the number of children under 21 has remained about the same. The number of school houses has not greatly increased, but, from the largely increased number of teachers employed, it may be concluded (which fact is shown by the reports) that the number of *school-rooms* in which schools are

kept has been correspondingly increased. Another marked feature is that, while the rate of wages paid to teachers has been doubled, the ratio between the wages of male and female teachers has remained about the same; the number of male teachers gradually growing less and that of female teachers rapidly increasing. The most significant feature of the table, however, consists in the great increase of local taxation, and the corresponding increase of the amount paid to teachers, showing the willingness of the people to tax themselves for the support of the public schools.

The list of County School Commissioners and Superintendents will be found in the chapter on County Officers.

Charles P. Taggart, a young lawyer of Peoria, succeeded Mr. McCulloch as Commissioner in 1861, and conducted the affairs of his office with such marked ability that he was appointed a member of the State Board of Education, in which capacity he had much to do with the affairs of the State Normal University. He was succeeded in 1863, by William G. Randall, who re-

signed before the expiration of his term. Nicholas E. Worthington received the appointment at the hands of the Board of Supervisors to fill out the unexpired term, and at the next election was

elected to the same office under the title of County Superintendent of Schools, the name having been changed by the Legislature.

CHAPTER XX.

RAILROADS.

A glance at the map of Illinois, in the year 1838, will demonstrate how singularly wise were the legislators of the preceding year, in locating the lines of the projected railways constituting the great internal improvement system. The main line of the Central Road began at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, running thence to Vandalia, Shelbyville, Decatur, Bloomington, La Salle, Dixon, and terminating at Galena, following almost the identical route on which the Illinois Central Railroad was afterward located. Another line was located from Alton to Shawneetown, by way of Edwardsville, Nashville and Pinckneyville, with a branch from Edwardsville to Mt. Carmel by way of Carlyle and Salem. A third line was to run from Alton to Paris, thence to the State line to meet an Indiana road from Terre Haute, touching Shelbyville and Charleston on the way. A fourth line ran from Quincy by way of Mt. Sterling, Meredosia, Jacksonville, Springfield and Decatur to Danville and thence to the State line to meet another Indiana road from Covington, almost the identical line on which the Wabash Road was afterward laid. Another and shorter line was located from Bloomington to Pekin, with a branch from Mackinaw to Peoria. The last of the series, and that in which Peoria was greatly interested, was located from Peoria by way of Canton, Macomb and Carthage to Warsaw on the Mississippi River, almost the identical line now occupied by the western division of the Toledo, Peoria & Western west of Canton.

The grading on the lines from Peoria to Warsaw and from Bloomington to Pekin was let by contract, and by December, 1838, twelve miles west from Peoria and twelve miles east from Warsaw had been so let, also the whole work from Bloomington to Pekin and Peoria. The estimated cost of the line from Bloomington to

Pekin and Peoria was \$11,736 per mile, or \$630,810 in the aggregate for $53\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and that from Peoria to Warsaw \$8,331 per mile, or \$966,396 in the aggregate for 116 miles. In these estimates the rolling stock was not included.

The amount of money expended on the Peoria & Warsaw Road was in the neighborhood of \$700,000. This did not include the iron nor the spikes, which were a much smaller factor in the building of railroads then than now. From a construction contract now in possession of the writer, the style of the roads then being constructed by the State may be gathered. The specifications and prices ran as follows: For white pine timber work per lineal foot span, "Long's Plan," including side covering requisite on each section for bridges, etc., thirty dollars; for longitudinal rail per lineal foot 5x7 inches, nine cents; for each cross tie 8 feet long 6x6 inches, seventy-two cents; for mud sills per lineal foot 7x9 inches, twelve and one-half cents; for foundation blocks per cubic foot, at least eighteen inches in diameter, fifteen cents; for mechanical work per section putting down blocks, rails, securing iron work and completing superstructures, twelve hundred dollars; for painting per square yard for bridges, at estimate of engineers; for excavating for block pits per cubic yard, at estimate of engineer; for transportation of each one hundred pounds of iron rails, spikes, etc., from Peru, at estimate of the engineer, work to be begun in forty days and completed by August 27, 1840, a period of fifteen months. The bubble having burst and the work having been suspended, the contractor afterward laid in a claim for damages, in which he represented that he had proceeded to make the necessary arrangements to complete the work on said contract, had performed a portion thereof, and had received some estimates toward the amount of work already

done; that on the 1st day of June, 1840, by a general order of the Board of Public Works, the work was suspended to his damage, to-wit:

For altering a gristmill into an over-shot sawmill for the purpose of sawing railroad timber.....	\$1,000 00
For loss of use of said mill from June, 1838, to 1st October, 1840.....	1,500 00
For difference between contract price and purchase price for delivery of 4,000 cross ties.....	1,360 00
For difference between contract price and purchase price for delivery of 16,000 feet lineal measure of rails.....	507 00
For loss on teams, tools, etc., in preparing to commence work on contract	500 00
For loss of time and expenses in procuring said contract and neglecting farming and other business.....	1,000 00
For amount supposed to be due for labor done on the contract not included in estimate.....	500.00
	\$6,367 00

According to this claim, he had purchased his cross ties for thirty-eight and was to receive seventy-two cents for them from the State, and that he had purchased the rails at \$52 per thousand lineal feet and was to receive \$90 per thousand from the State.

The railroads contemplated by the Legislature of 1837 were expected to conform to the description here given, but the project failed, and fortunately, as it now seems, none of them except a short line from Springfield to the Illinois River were completed.

The Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company was chartered by Act of the Legislature, approved February 12, 1849. The town of Oquawka (Yellow Banks, from its sand hills) had been laid out on a gigantic scale about the year 1836-7. Even at that early day the proprietors were contemplating a railroad to Peoria. It is said that lots were offered at public sale; that chartered steamboats, with bands playing and flags flying, came all the way from St. Louis, giving a free ride to all who wished to come, and that, under the stimulus of this outer exciting cause, and a still more potent one within, some of the lots were run up to \$1,500, \$1,800 and even \$1,900 apiece, a price never since realized. It was to this ambitious town that Peoria, Knox and Warren Counties proposed to build a railroad,

because it was a good shipping point on the Mississippi River.

The Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company, by its charter, was to have a span of life of fifty years, with the right to construct and maintain, during that brief period, a railroad from Peoria on the Illinois River to Oquawka on the Mississippi River, on such route as its directors might select. Its capital stock was to be \$500,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$1,000,000. The company was afterward authorized to build a branch road to commence at or west of Monmouth, from thence to the Mississippi River at or about Shokokon in Henderson County [opposite Burlington.—Ed.]. This proved the death blow to the hopes of Oquawka of becoming the emporium of the military tract. Burlington was now to become the western terminus of the railroad. Asa D. Reed, of Fulton County, William J. Phelps, Rudolphus Rouse, Peter Sweat and Joshua P. Hotchkiss, of Peoria, were added to the Board of Commissioners. Two years were added to the period of completion.

The Commissioners having performed their duty, the subscribers to the stock held their first meeting at the Court House in Knoxville, on Friday, the 20th day of June, 1851. The meeting was called to order by Elihu N. Powell, Esq., of Peoria, on whose motion Hon. Charles Mason, of Burlington, Iowa, was chosen chairman, and Harmon G. Reynolds, of Knoxville, secretary. A committee of six, consisting of James W. Grimes, of Burlington, James Knox, of Knoxville, Abner C. Harding, of Monmouth, Julius Manning, of Knoxville, Elihu N. Powell, of Peoria, and Ivory Quinby, of Monmouth, were appointed a committee to draft a code of by-laws, and Charles Mason, Abner C. Harding, James Knox, Asa D. Reed, James W. Grimes, Samuel Webster, Julius Manning, Rudolphus Rouse, and Washington Cockle, were chosen the first Board of Directors.

The directors were instructed by resolution to immediately secure the graded track owned by the State between Peoria and Farmington (the old Peoria & Warsaw), and to contract for the repairs to and the superstructure for the same, so that that part of the road might be completed at the earliest possible period, and in the most permanent and substantial manner. Had it been known then that as valuable coal deposits lay underneath the prairies as were known to exist along the Kickapoo Creek, possibly this instruction might have been followed. But other coun-

sels prevailed, and two years later under legislative authority, the route by Farmington was abandoned and the more expensive one up the Kickapoo was adopted.

The faith of the company was irrevocably pledged to the completion of the road from Peoria to Monmouth, and thence to a point on the Mississippi River opposite Burlington, leaving that part between Monmouth and Oquawka to be completed after the Burlington branch should be built, and upon that pledge the stock had been and should thereafter be subscribed.

James Knox, of Knoxville, was chosen President, William R. Phelps, of Peoria, Treasurer, and Robert L. Hannaman, of Knoxville, Secretary.

Thus was launched into existence that company to which Peoria was indebted for its first railroad. What was expected of it by its projectors at the time of its charter in 1849, may be gleaned from the comments made by the editor of the Knoxville Republican at the time of its completion through to Galesburg. In its issue of February 4, 1857, in comparing the actual results with the first anticipations, it says: "In 1849, little was known of the business and travel that railroads make—that ever follow as a matter of course upon their construction. No one that wished to be deemed sane would hazard an opinion of the business that would approximate the ordinary and actual result. In that year, we believe it was, a committee was appointed to determine what this road would do if completed, and the estimate was so meager that it was never published. The result of their deliberations was, that a train of cars once a month would be sufficient to do the business of the road, and that one passenger train a week would more than accommodate the traveling public."

The first construction contract was let to Chauncey Hardin and Ivory Quinby (with whom was associated Abner C. Harding as silent partner), on the fourth day of October, 1851, for the construction of that portion of said road between Knoxville and a point on the Mississippi bottom opposite Burlington, where the piling was to commence, including all bridges and the furnishing of good T railway iron of the weight of fifty pounds to the yard, for which they were to receive \$12,000 per mile, to be paid, as follows: first, \$100,000 in the stock of the company to be subscribed by the contractors; second, the proceeds of all subscriptions to the stock in the counties of Warren and Henderson; third, the residue in bonds of the company, convertible into stock at the option

of the holders, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. They were also to build the road across the bottom to be paid for on the estimate of the engineer of the company. They were to furnish a locomotive engine with necessary freight cars as soon as one mile of the track should be completed, and should complete the whole within two years, *provided* the said bonds could, within that time, be converted into cash or used to buy the iron at a discount of not more than ten per cent. By a subsequent contract the company itself undertook to furnish the iron at \$5,000 per mile, and the contractors were relieved from that duty. The road was completed from the Mississippi River to Galesburg by the 17th day of March, 1855, at which time it passed into the possession of the Chicago & Aurora Railroad Company and the Central Military Tract Railroad Company (then about being consolidated under the name of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company), by virtue of a contract or lease by which that combination was to have possession until it should be reimbursed for its advances for railroad iron, for the security of which it held the majority of the bonds of the road. This was the origin of that great system of railroad, which, under the name of the C. B. & Q., has spread itself over the western country. The Peoria & Oquawka could never release itself from the grip thus acquired, and the entire line from Peoria to Burlington was soon absorbed by that growing corporation.

The Peoria & Oquawka Company had made some sort of an arrangement with the Governor to purchase the right of way of the old Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, but the Legislature of 1852 had released it from that obligation on account of the impracticability of the route, and had also relieved it from the necessity of going by way of Farmington, provided it would build a branch to that town, which was subsequently done, the initial point being Elmwood.

The company undertook to build the east end from Peoria to Knoxville by letting it out by contract in short sections, and had substantially completed the road to Edward's Station by the 3d day of April, 1855. Being unable to go on with it any further, it entered into a contract with Wm. S. Moss, William Kellogg, Charles S. Clarke, Herve Lightner, and Richard Gregg, all of Peoria, under the firm name of Kellogg, Moss & Co., to which firm James Knox, of Knoxville, was soon afterwards admitted, for the construction of the road from the end of the completed portion near Edwards to Knoxville, and at the same time gave



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them a lease for five years for the entire line to Burlington, subject to the rights of the Chicago & Aurora and Central Military Tract Roads. In fact, this lease was of such a comprehensive nature that, for the time being, it transferred to Kellogg, Moss & Co. the entire road with all its rolling stock and equipments of every kind, its uncollected subscriptions to stock, all unappropriated first and second mortgage bonds, and all other assets, they to pay the stockholders annual dividends of four per cent. upon their stock after the completion of the road from Peoria to Burlington, and after the expiration of the lease they were to retain possession until re-imbursed all their outlays.

The company having failed to furnish C. Hardin & Co. the iron to lay the track between Galesburg and Knoxville, that firm refused to go on with their contract any further than Galesburg. In view of the commercial importance to which Chicago was rapidly attaining, it might be inferred that, having reached Galesburg, and there come into direct communication with a line leading directly to that city, the towns of Galesburg, Monmouth, Burlington and those further west would have little interest in the completion of the road to Peoria, and it soon began to appear as if Peoria was to be ignored. Kellogg, Moss & Co., had completed their contract from Edwards, and, in the month of December, 1856, the company entered into a contract with them for the completion of the road from Knoxville to Galesburg, to be completed by the first of February, 1857.

In the meantime, the Legislature having authorized the Peoria and Oquawka Company to extend its road to a point on the Indiana State line, not more than forty miles north or south of an east or west line through LaFayette, that part of the road had been partially built. The first contract was let on the 17th day of June, 1853, to Wm. H. Cruger, James Hurry, Charles A. Secor, and Wm. F. Buckner, under the firm name of Cruger, Secor & Co., for that portion of the road from Peoria to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad (now the Chicago & Alton). Between that date, and June 20, 1853, said Hurry and Buckner had dropped out and Samuel Gilman and Thos. C. Fields had become members of the firm of Cruger, Secor & Co., at which latter date a new contract was let to them for the completion of the road from the river to the Chicago & Mississippi Railroad, and afterwards, on December 22, 1856, they took the contract for the remainder of said road to the Indiana line. This "Eastern Extension," as it was called, was also heavily in-

cumbered, and its bonds fell into the hands of eastern capitalists who were interested in maintaining the continuity of the road from Burlington to the Indiana line, while the first and second mortgage bonds of the western end had fallen into hands that seemed intent upon breaking that continuity at Peoria.

The last rail was laid on the road between Peoria and Galesburg on the 31st day of January, 1857, and on the next day trains began to run between these two points. On the 2d day of February, 1857, the road between Peoria and the Chicago & Alton was completed and trains began running. On the 12th day of April, 1857, the trains began to run over the bridge across the Illinois River, which had been erected in the interests of both sets of contractors. The test of the bridge was made on that day by drawing a construction train loaded with bridge timbers from the easterly side and back again to East Peoria. In anticipation of what follows it may be stated that, by special act of the Legislature of February 21, 1861, the name of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company was changed to the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad Company. Another act of February 14, 1863, provided for the sale, under foreclosure, of the road from Peoria to the Indiana line and the organization of a new company. The road was sold, March 21, 1864, and conveyed by the purchasing committee, May 14, 1864, to the new company called the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, which was afterwards, on December 14, 1865, consolidated with the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad under the name of The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, which company built the Western Division from Hollis, in Peoria County, to Elvaston, which, with the line from Elvaston to Warsaw, already constructed by the Mississippi & Wabash Railroad, constituted the present through line from Peoria to Warsaw. The road was sold under decree of foreclosure, and, on May 22, 1880, was deeded to the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company, and again sold under decree of foreclosure and conveyed July 1, 1887, to the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company, which now owns and operates the entire property. Trains began running from the Chicago & Alton (Chenoa) to the eastern branch of the Illinois Central (Gilman), on the 21st day of November, 1857, and to the State line, on the 31st day of December, 1859, where connection was made with the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington to the east, by which it was hoped that the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad should become a

part of a great trans-continental line between the east and the west.

But complications arose between the representatives of these respective interests, which culminated in the C. B. & Q. becoming the owner of the entire line from Peoria to Burlington.

In the summer of 1857, Abner C. Harding became a member of the firm of Kellogg, Moss & Co., after which it continued under the name of Moss, Harding & Co., in whose interests the road was operated until the month of October, 1860, when they sold out their interests to the C. B. & Q. Not long afterwards the mortgages were foreclosed and the title to the road went into that company, where it still remains.

The State had acquired the right of way for the old Peoria and Warsaw Road, one hundred feet wide through what is known as Water street from Bridge street westward, and the C. B. & Q. claimed the exclusive right to occupy this entire strip for railroad purposes under the grant from the State to the Peoria & Oquawka Company.

The Peoria & Oquawka Company had also as early as 1851, secured a permit from the city council to occupy the same strip within the limits of the city. The C. B. & Q., had therefore a strong hold upon the ground as successor to all rights of the Peoria & Oquawka Company, and was not at all disposed to yield those rights in favor of any rival company. As no route could be established through the city, without either coming in over this right of way or crossing it at one or more points, much litigation arose between Moss, Harding & Co., and their successor, the C. B. & Q., and other companies seeking an entrance, and, in at least one instance, a very important line of road, the Peoria & Hannibal, was entirely defeated.

On February 11, 1853, a charter was granted to the Illinois River Railroad Company to build a road from Jacksonville, by way of Virginia, Bath and Pekin, to LaSalle. From the fact that Peoria is not mentioned as a point on the route, it is to be presumed the intended route lay wholly on the eastern side of the river; but, by a later act, the company was authorized to unite with other roads and to build a bridge across that stream. The point in view was to reach Peoria by building a bridge at Pekin, and by coming in on the westerly side of the river.

On the 12th day of February, 1853, a charter was granted to the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad Company to build a road from Peoria

to Bureau Valley at a point not higher up the Bureau Creek than Indian Town (Tiskilwa). This road was completed by the fall of the year 1854, and the first passenger train reached Peoria about dusk on the evening of November 9th of that year. This being the first railroad to be put in operation whereby Peoria was brought into railroad connection with the rest of the world (the Peoria and Oquawka, although the first to lay its tracks in the City, not being then completed), a time of great rejoicing was had. Hundreds of people gathered at the foot of Main street where the train came to its first full stop, speeches were made and every possible demonstration of joy was indulged in.

The Illinois River Road was finished from Jacksonville to Pekin about the year 1859, but never extended any further on the easterly side of the river than that point, the Peoria & Bureau Valley having supplied all needed railroad facilities from Peoria to La Salle. There was therefore a gap of only ten miles between Peoria and Pekin to be filled, to make direct communications between the river towns south of Peoria and Chicago. It was thought, not without reason, that the Chicago & Rock Island Company had some designs upon the Illinois River Road, as a further extension of its lines in that direction. This gap, therefore, became the seat of contention between rival interests.

In the meantime the Eastern Extension of the Peoria & Oquawka road, having passed through divers hands—it having for a time been known as the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington road, and afterwards as the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw road—had been making a struggle to obtain a foothold in that portion of the City southwest of Walnut street, where it entered the City over its bridge. These conflicting interests led to almost interminable litigation. Injunction followed injunction, there being as many as five pending at one time. When one company could not obtain its point in any other way it would resort to strategy, only to have its tracks removed by force from what was claimed as the rightful possession of another.

At this late date it is impossible to convey even the faintest idea of this strife. The result of this contention was that the tracks coming into Peoria from the southwest, instead of being constructed on parallel lines, as they might have been, took a form resembling the meshes of a fish-net, ultimately causing such a blockade of trains as to render the formation of a terminal company a great necessity.

The Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Company, after much litigation, succeeded about the month of August, 1864, in completing its line into Peoria, but not as far as Bridge street. These contestants were not the only companies interested in getting into Peoria from that direction. The Pekin & Decatur road, chartered in 1855, with its termini at Pekin and Decatur, afterwards changed to the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur road, and still later, by sundry consolidations, to the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road, had been built; also the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington & Pekin road, afterwards changed to the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, had been projected. These roads were looking towards Peoria as affording more profitable termini than Pekin, but the way did not seem clear for their entrance. There had been a charter granted to a company called the Peoria & Springfield Railroad Company, with power to build a road between those two cities, which had procured the right of way and had constructed that part of its road from Peoria to Pekin, including the bridge across the Illinois River at the place now known as Bridge Junction. Over this track the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western and the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur had obtained the right of way by lease.

In the year 1868, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Company built its road from Hollis, in Peoria County, to Warsaw, following practically the old Peoria & Warsaw Railroad west of Canton. It did not, however, build its line from Peoria to Hollis, but obtained the use of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville track over that portion of its line.

In addition to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, there were, therefore, four other roads entering Peoria from the southwest: the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur, the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw (Western Division), the first two coming in on the Peoria & Springfield track and the two latter over the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville track.

The Peoria & Springfield road, as well as the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville road, having been sold under decrees of foreclosure, the purchasers entered into an arrangement for the joint use of these tracks by the four roads named, and, to that end, the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company was formed and the two tracks between Peoria and Pekin were conveyed to it, the stock being divided between the four roads named.

In the year 1880, the Lake Erie & Western road reached Peoria, coming in by way of Farmdale and East Peoria, thence connecting with the

Peoria and Pekin Union track near Wesley City. That company has also become interested in the Peoria & Pekin Union stock.

The St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railway Company was organized February 29, 1896, for the purpose of uniting and consolidating three other companies. Its road was completed and put into operation to its junction with the Peoria & Pekin Union at Grove Station, and thence over the Peoria & Pekin Union track to Peoria.

Thus it happens that six other roads enter Peoria over the tracks of the Peoria & Pekin Union Company.

The Peoria & Pekin Union Company, in the year 1881-2 erected the Union Passenger Depot on Water Street between Chestnut and Oak streets, into which all the passenger trains, except those of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, arriving in and departing from the city, now enter. The company has also extensive freight houses between their passenger depot and the river.

Other important railroad connections are had over the old "Eastern Extension" road, now known as the Toledo, Peoria & Western. In 1869, the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad Company was chartered with power to construct a road from Peoria to Decatur. The township of Peoria subscribed \$100,000 to the stock of this road, and it was built mainly in the interest of Peoria. It was completed, from its junction with the Toledo, Peoria & Western at Farmdale, to Decatur, in 1874. From Farmdale it has had the use of the Toledo, Peoria & Western tracks into the city. By a consolidation of this road with the Paris & Decatur Company, chartered in 1861, and the Paris & Terre Haute Company, chartered in 1874, a new company was formed called the Illinois Midland Company. In 1886, this road was sold under foreclosure, and, in February, 1887, reorganized as the Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. In 1892 it was leased for a period of ninety-nine years to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company and became known as a part of the "Vandalia System."

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad is the result of a consolidation of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, which had been opened in 1871, with certain Indiana and Ohio lines, constituting an entire length of 710 miles, of which 118 miles are in the State of Illinois. In May, 1885, a further consolidation was effected with the Lake Erie & Mississippi Railroad, organized to build an extension from Bloomington to Peoria. The road was sold under decree of foreclosure in 1886, and a new organization effected

under the present name. As already stated, this road comes into the city by way of Farmdale and East Peoria, at both of which points it crosses the tracks of the Toledo, Peoria & Western, thence to its junction with the Peoria & Pekin Union near Wesley City. The extension from Bloomington to Peoria was built in 1887-8, the first trains reaching Peoria in the spring of 1888. The main line from Peoria to Sandusky, Ohio, is 416 miles, with branches from Indianapolis to Michigan City, 161 miles, from Fort Wayne to Rushville, Indiana, 109 miles, and from Akron, Ohio, to Delphos, Ohio, 162 miles. Early in 1900 the entire system was bought in by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company, and now belongs to that system, although still retaining the name of Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company has, for many years, had a branch line from Dwight on its main line to Varna in Marshall county, where it again branches to Lacon, in Marshall County, and Washington, in Tazewell County. In recent years it has had a running arrangement with the Toledo, Peoria & Western, whereby trains have come into the City of Peoria over the tracks of the latter, thence over the tracks of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, to Delevan, in Tazewell County, where it formed a junction with its Kansas City branch, and to Lincoln in Logan County, where it again met its main line leading from Chicago to St. Louis. Recently, however, it has acquired the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis road, and is now running through trains from Chicago to St. Louis over that line.

The Toledo, Peoria & Western road has also a running arrangement with the Wabash Railroad, whereby a direct line is maintained between Peoria and Chicago.

The Rock Island & Peoria Railroad enters the city from the north by way of Princeville, Dunlap, Alta and Peoria Heights. The present company is an outgrowth of two other companies, the Rock Island & Peoria and the Peoria & Rock Island Companies. The road was opened its entire length, January 1, 1872, and in 1877 it was sold under decree of foreclosure under its present name. It is now operated in the interest of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company.

It was constructed mainly through Peoria enterprise. As first organized the company was called the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company. It was organized about November 1, 1867. The first meeting of stockholders was held at Bureau Junction soon after its organization, at which time there were nine directors elected, five

of whom were from Peoria, namely: William F. Bryan, Valentine Dewein, William H. Cruger, Henry T. Baldwin, and Dr. William R. Hamilton; two from Stark County, namely: Patrick M. Blair and Miles A. Fuller; and one each from Henry and Rock Island, namely: William A. Wiley from Henry, and ——— French from Rock Island. On the night of the same day a meeting of the directors was held in the room over the First National Bank of Peoria, at which time Dr. Hamilton was unanimously chosen President, and a resolution was passed authorizing him to select a corps of engineers and proceed to survey whatever route he thought best between Peoria and Rock Island.

Two main routes were surveyed, one by way of Dunlap, Princeville, Wyoming, Toulon, Galva, Bishop Hill, Cambridge, Osco, Orion, and Coal Valley, with a possible variation of the same from Toulon to Cambridge by way of Kewanee, instead of Galva. The other route was from Peoria to Kickapoo, thence through Jubilee, Brimfield, West Jersey and Lafayette.

Estimates were made upon each of these routes, what it would cost to grade, bridge and tie the route. The corporate authorities along the line were then asked to subscribe to the stock of the company, and to issue their bonds in payment thereof. To authorize such a subscription it was necessary to hold an election in each corporation proposing to subscribe. The City of Peoria voted to subscribe \$100,000; the County of Peoria, \$100,000; Princeville Township, \$50,000; Akron Township, \$30,000; Brimfield Township voted to subscribe \$50,000, but the Princeville route having been adopted, the proposed subscription of Brimfield was never made, and, through some legal technicality, the subscription of Akron Township was declared void after three thousand dollars had been paid.

The following municipal subscriptions were made in Stark County: Valley Township, \$30,000; Essex Township, \$25,000; Toulon Township, \$50,000; Toulon Borough, \$10,000; and Goshen Township, \$50,000. In Henry County the following: Henry County, \$50,000; Galva, \$25,000; Cambridge Township, \$50,000; Osco Township, \$50,000; Orion Township, \$30,000.

Bonds were issued in payment of these several subscriptions, all of which were negotiated by Dr. Hamilton in Hartford, Connecticut. The contract for grading the entire road was let to the firm of Prescott & Jamison, who finished it, and the bridging was let to other parties. In about a year from that time the work had so far



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progressed that the company was ready to make a contract for the superstructure and equipments, and a contract was then made with Benjamin W. Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, who had his main office in New York City, to furnish the iron, lay the track, build the station houses, and furnish the necessary equipment for the road for a million and a half of the bonds of the road, the company giving him at the same time \$1,200,000 in stock so as to enable him to control the road, the company furnishing the ties. The bonds of the several municipalities were sold by the company at an average of about ninety cents on the dollar. With the means thus provided the road was completed.

Subsequently, through foreclosure of the mortgage to secure its own bonds, the road passed out of the hands of the company and a re-organization took place by which the present Rock Island & Peoria Railroad Company obtained the control of the road. Although the several municipalities along the line never realized anything out of their subscriptions, yet they were abundantly repaid for the same in the advantage accruing from the building of the road.

After having acquired the road from Galesburg to Peoria and that from Yates City to Lewistown, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company also acquired title to a road leading from Buda on its main line to Elmwood, entering Peoria County to the north of Princeville and passing through the villages of Monica and Brimfield. From Lewistown it extended its route to Rushville, crossing its line from Rock Island to Saint Louis at Vermont in Fulton County, thus placing Peoria in communication, by that route, with both Chicago and Saint Louis.

About the year 1873, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road was built through the northern part of the county, crossing the Illinois River about one mile north of Chillicothe and running west through Chillicothe, Hallock, Akron, Prince-

ville, and Millbrook, along the line of which have sprung up the new villages of Edelstein, Laura and Chase. It has also acquired the road formerly known as the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, which passed through the towns of Minonk, Roanoke and El Paso in Woodford County, thence to Washington, and terminating at Pekin in Tazewell County. At Eureka it unites with the Toledo, Peoria & Western with which it has the joint use of its track to the Pekin Junction, a short distance east of Washington. At Pekin it connects with other roads coming to Peoria.

In 1878 a company was organized at Monmouth called the Burlington, Monmouth & Illinois River Railroad Company, with the view of constructing a narrow gauge road to some point on the river, but later it was determined to change it to a standard. A company then organized with a view of utilizing the old State grade westward from Peoria. This company was called the Peoria & Farmington Railroad Company, and, by the year 1882, had built the road to Farmington and were operating it. The Iowa Central Company which was then building a road crossing the Mississippi at Keithsburg and pointing towards Chicago by way of Streator, consolidated its interests with the Peoria & Farmington Company and finished its road to Farmington in the spring of 1883, since which time it has been operated as a continuous line about five hundred miles in length.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company is now (1901) constructing a road from a point on its main line near Sterling, in Whiteside County, to the City of Peoria, coming into the city from the west by way of the Kickapoo Creek from Pottstown.

The City of Peoria having become so abundantly supplied with railroads leading to all points of the compass, has become one of the most important distributing points in the Mississippi Valley.

CHAPTER XXI.

POLITICAL ANNALS.

When the first American settlers came to Peoria, James Monroe was President of the United States, Shadrach Bond was Governor of Illinois, Ninian Edwards and Jesse B. Thomas were United States Senators and Daniel P. Cook was sole Representative in Congress. The Constitution of 1848 apportioned the State into Representative districts to continue until the first census should be taken, after which the number of Representatives and Senators was to be fixed by the General Assembly. Under this first apportionment, Madison County, which then included Peoria and all the northern part of the State, was entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. George Cadwell was Senator and John Howard, Abraham Prickett and Captain Samuel Whitesides were the Representatives. Elections for Senators, Representatives, and members of Congress were to be held on the first Monday in August. The Governor and other elective State officers were to hold office for four years, Senators four years, and Representatives two.

The first general election held after the settlement of Peoria occurred in the year 1820, when James Monroe was re-elected President, Daniel P. Cook was re-elected to Congress, George Cadwell was re-elected State Senator from Madison County, and Joseph Borough, Nathaniel Buckmaster and William Otwell to the House. The Second General Assembly, which met on the 4th of December, 1820, fixed the number of Senators at eighteen and of Representatives at thirty-six, which ratio was continued until 1831. At the same session the County of Pike was erected and was attached to Greene County as a Senatorial District, and was given one Representative by itself.

At the election of 1822, Edward Coles was elected Governor, Daniel P. Cook was re-elected Representative in Congress, George Cadwell was elected State Senator from Green and Pike Counties, and Nicholas Hansen received the certificate

of election and took his seat from Pike County. This seat was contested by John Shaw, but Hansen was declared elected.

A resolution for submitting to a vote of the people the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution so as to permit the holding of slaves, having passed the Senate, the same came to the House for adoption. The House lacked one vote to insure its passage, and this vote was supposed to have been secured by the sudden conversion of one William McFatridge, previously an anti-slavery member. The resolution was put upon its passage, but to the amazement of its supporters, when the name of Hansen, of Pike, was called, he recorded his vote against it. Shaw, the contestant of Hansen's seat, was known to favor it. A resolution was then introduced to re-consider the vote by which Hansen had been awarded the seat, which resolution prevailed, and, upon the final vote, Shaw was successful, and Hansen was unceremoniously turned out. The resolution for submitting the question of the Constitutional Convention was adopted and went to the people at the next election.

At this session Jesse B. Thomas was re-elected United States Senator, and the County of Fulton was erected out of the territory formerly belonging to Pike County, including Peoria and all north of it. Greene, Morgan, Pike and Fulton were given a Senator, and Fulton and Pike were given one Representative.

At the election which took place, August 2, 1824, after a most exciting campaign, the question of calling a convention was overwhelmingly defeated, the vote standing 4,972 for, and 6,640 (a majority of 1,668) against it. Fulton County gave sixty votes against the convention to five in its favor, while Pike gave 165 against and only 19 in its favor.

At that election Daniel P. Cook, who was a vigorous opponent of slavery, was re-elected to

Congress; Thomas Carlin (afterwards Governor) was elected State Senator from Greene, Pike Morgan and Fulton Counties (the last two being new counties attached to Greene and Pike for election purposes); Nicholas Hansen was re-elected as Representatives in the lower House from Pike and Fulton Counties, and Archibald Job from Greene and Morgan Counties, the other half of the Senatorial District. Hansen having resigned before the expiration of his term, he was succeeded by Levi Roberts, of Pike County.

At the Presidential election which followed in November, the total vote cast in the State was less than one-half of that cast on the slavery question. There being no election by popular vote, and Illinois having but one Representative, Daniel P. Cook, the vote of the State was cast by him in favor of John Quincy Adams, who was known to be opposed to the further extension of slavery.

It was the Legislature elected on that eventful second day of August, A. D. 1824, that enacted the law by which Peoria County was erected as heretofore related.

A second session of this General Assembly was held commencing January 2, 1826, at which time a reapportionment of the State was made for Senators and Representatives, and, although it had been enacted at the first session that the new County of Peoria should vote with Sangamon in the choice of Senators and Representatives, it was at this second session enacted that it should be associated with Pike, Fulton, Adams, Morgan and Schuyler, and that this large district, embracing nearly if not quite one-third of the State, should have one Senator and one Representative. This General Assembly also elected two United States Senators, John McLean to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Ninian Edwards, and Elias Kent Kane for the full term of six years, the latter of whom, as we have seen, rendered valuable service in securing the title to our county seat.

At the election which occurred in August, 1826, Ninian Edwards, of Madison County, who had formerly been Territorial Governor, was elected Governor, but Samuel M. Thompson, his associate on the same ticket for Lieutenant Governor, was defeated by William Kinnney, a Baptist minister, as was also Daniel P. Cook for Congress by Joseph Duncan. At this election the first poll was opened at Chicago, then attached to Peoria County, where thirty-one votes were cast; one at Galena (known as the Fever River

precinct), where 202 votes were cast; one at Mackinaw where 51 votes were cast, and one at Peoria where 81 votes were cast—369 in all, of which Edwards received 239, Thompson 247, and Cook 250. Archibald Job, of Morgan County, was elected Senator from the counties of Pike, Fulton, Adams, Morgan (which for that election alone formed part of the district), Peoria, and Schuyler, he having received only 36 votes in Peoria County against 174 for James Harris, 87 for Lewis Kinney, and 54 scattering. Henry J. Ross, of Pike County, was elected to the lower House from the counties of Pike, Adams, Schuyler, Fulton and Peoria, which at that time, as well as thereafter, formed a Representative District, and which for subsequent elections were to constitute the Senatorial District as well. Henry J. Ross had 40 votes in Peoria County against 96 for John L. Bogardus, 154 for Jesse Harrison and 39 for Ossian M. Ross.

Peoria County at this time was not Democratic. At the August election, in the year 1828 (Jo Daviess County with its two hundred and more votes having been cut off), George Forquer, the half-brother of Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor, received fifty-six votes for Congress, to nine for Joseph Duncan, the Democratic candidate: Henry J. Ross, for State Senator, received fifty-nine votes, against six for John A. Wakefield; Ossian Ross received thirty-eight votes for Representative, against eighteen for John Orendorf and six for John Turney; Orin Hamlin received forty-eight votes for Sheriff, against twelve for William Clark. Peoria Precinct distributed its thirty-three votes as follows: For Forquer, 23; Duncan, 9; Henry J. Ross, 26; Wakefield, 6; Ossian Ross, 5; Orendorf, 18; Turney, 6; Hamlin, 15; Clark, 12. Duncan for Congress, Henry J. Ross for Senator, Turney for Representative and Hamlin for Sheriff were the successful candidates in their respective districts, that of Duncan being the entire State.

At the Presidential election of that year, Peoria County cast the following vote: For the Jackson electoral candidates, Richard M. Young, 41; A. M. Houston, 43; John Taylor, 46; and for the Adams candidates, Elijah Iles, 91; Samuel H. Thompson, 93; and George Webb, 78 votes. Peoria Precinct cast 81 votes, distributed as follows: For Iles, 51; Thompson, 54; Webb, 52; for Taylor, 29; Houston, 29; Young, 27. Chicago Precinct cast 42 votes, of which 26 went for the Adams ticket, and sixteen for the Jackson ticket. Precinct

No. 4 (Warren and Mercer Counties) returned 14 votes for Iles, 13 for Thompson and 3 for Taylor.

In those days newspapers cut but a small figure in politics. The first newspaper published in Peoria County was the "Hennepin Journal" (at Hennepin, now the county seat of Putnam County), which began publication September 15, 1827. This was the only newspaper published in Peoria County during the heated Presidential campaign of 1828.

At the State election of 1830, there were no political issues before the people, the candidates for Governor being both Democrats. John Reynolds was elected Governor. His opponent was William Kinney, the Hard Shell Baptist minister, then Lieutenant Governor. Neither one was a teetotaler; they both spent liberally in providing the people with physical, as well as intellectual stimulants. Henry J. Ross held over as State Senator, and Joel Wright, of Pike County, was sent to the lower House as a new member from the Peoria District. On account of the new apportionment expected, the election for Congress was postponed until August, 1831, when Joseph Duncan was again elected from the State at large.

The State having attained to the requisite population for three Congressmen, the Legislature, which met December 6th, 1830, apportioned it into three Congressional Districts, Peoria County falling into the Third, which embraced the entire northern part of the State, including twenty-two counties of the fifty-six then organized. Several new counties north of Peoria, and formerly included in it, having now become fully organized, a Senatorial and Representative District was erected out of the counties of Peoria, Putnam, Cook, La Salle and Jo Daviess. At the election of 1832, Joseph Duncan was elected to Congress from the Third District, but, being elected Governor two years later, resigned his seat and was succeeded by William L. May, a Democrat, then of Springfield. James M. Strode, of Cook County, was elected to the Senate, and Benjamin Mills, of Jo Daviess County, to the lower House, from the Peoria District.

At this period two men make their appearance in public life, whose names are intimately and permanently interwoven with the history of Peoria. One was Benjamin Mills, our Representative in the Legislature, proprietor of Mills' Addition to Peoria, the other was William L. May, who in later years obtained the charter to

build the wagon-road bridge at Hudson (now Bridge) street, the first to be erected over the navigable portion of the Illinois River.

Benjamin Mills resided at Galena. He was a lawyer of remarkable learning and ability, and enjoyed the reputation of being the most brilliant lawyer at the Galena Bar, if not in the entire State. He was a native of Massachusetts, came to Illinois in 1819, settled first at Greenville; probably lived for some time in Sangamon County, and about 1826 or '27, went to Galena where the lead mines were attracting much attention. He took a prominent part in all measures having for their object the establishment of a free-school system.

William L. May was a lawyer by profession, but possibly more of a politician than a lawyer. He was a native of Kentucky, came to Edwardsville at an early day and removed thence to Jacksonville. In 1826, he was elected to the Legislature as the Representative of Morgan County, and two years afterwards, having received an appointment from President Jackson as Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, he removed to that place.

In 1834, these two men, Mills and May, were pitted against each other in the race for Congress, one from each end of the district. For some time, as it is said, they canvassed the district together, making speeches to the same audiences; but Mills, getting tired of it, proposed to May that they should go home and make no more speeches during the campaign, to which May agreed. But there being no railroads nor telegraphs and but few newspapers, it was charged that May violated his agreement, and, without the knowledge of Mills, continued speaking in his own end of the district, where the population was more numerous. He won the day and took his seat in Congress, where he remained for two terms.

At the same election James W. Stephenson, of Jo Daviess County, was elected to the Senate and John Hamlin, of Peoria, to the House of Representatives. Mr. Stephenson having resigned before the expiration of his term, was succeeded by James W. Strode, of Cook County, for the remainder of the term. John Hamlin was the first member elected to the Legislature from the present limits of the County of Peoria. Rock Island County had been carved out of Jo Daviess and, for this one election, voted in the Peoria district. At this election Peoria County cast 233 votes in all for Governor. On March 10th of this year, "The Illinois Champion and Peoria Herald," the

first newspaper within the present limits of the County, was started by Abram S. Buxton. It was at first neutral in politics, but soon became Whig.

The ninth General Assembly held two sessions, commencing December 1, 1834, and December 7, 1835. Among Mr. Hamlin's associates were Abraham Lincoln, John Dougherty, Jesse K. Du Bois, James Semple, John T. Stuart and Orlando B. Ficklin, all of whom became prominent in State, and some in National politics. William L. D. Ewing was elected to the United States Senate in place of Elias Kent Kane, deceased; acts were passed in aid of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and a new apportionment law was enacted, by which Peoria and Putnam Counties were constituted a Senatorial district, with one member of the Senate, and Peoria a Representative district with one member of the House.

At the election in August, 1836, William L. May was re-elected to Congress, John Hamlin to the Senate, and Francis Voris, of Peoria, was elected as a new member of the lower House.

It was about this period that Elijah P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian minister, came to Alton and commenced the publication of *The Observer*, a paper which condemned slave-holding. Three times within twelve months his plant was destroyed by a mob. Having as many times re-established it, a fourth attack was made November 7, 1837, during which Mr. Lovejoy was foully murdered.

At the election of 1838 Thomas Carlin was elected Governor, John T. Stuart Congressman from the Third or Peoria District, John Hamlin was re-elected State Senator from Peoria and Putnam Counties, and William Compher and Moses Harlan were elected to represent Peoria County in the lower House.

The first session of the Legislature elected at that time made large appropriations for the completion of the public works. But a financial crisis having set in, and the State being already more than \$13,000,000 in debt, a special session was called to meet December 9, 1839. This was the first session ever held in Springfield. Its principal enactments were the stopping of the public works, the calling in of all unsold bonds and the abandonment of the whole system.

The great influx of population had increased the vote of Peoria County from 531 in 1836 to 1,529 in 1840, which were almost equally divided between Van Buren, who received 767 votes, and Harrison, who received 753, while Birney, the Abolition or Liberty candidate, re-

ceived only 9. In view of the approaching national census and a new apportionment, the Legislature had postponed the Congressional election until 1841, but the apportionment having not then been made, Congressmen were elected in the old districts, John T. Stuart being then re-elected from the Peoria District.

Three new counties—Bureau, Marshall and Stark—having been carved out of Putnam, John Hamlin was elected State Senator to represent the entire Senatorial District then composed of five counties, while William J. Phelps represented Peoria County alone in the Lower House.

The Legislature elected in 1840 had performed the most wonderful exploit in apportioning the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. Especially was this the case in regard to Peoria, which was thrown together with Stark and Bureau in a Senatorial District, also by itself for one Representative, and with Fulton for one and with Stark and Bureau for one. The election of 1842 showed 950 votes in the county for Thomas Ford for Governor, against 767 for Joseph Duncan; for William W. Thompson, Democrat, for State Senator, 923 against 744 for Charles Ballance, Whig; for Representative from Peoria County, 942 for Levi A. Hannaford, Democrat, against 773 for Phelps, Whig; for Representative from Peoria and Fulton, 948 for Samuel Hackelton, Democrat, against 747 for Davidson, Whig; and for Representative from Peoria, Bureau and Stark, John H. Bryant, Democrat, had 923 over Brees, Whig.

This Legislature was intensely Democratic. Sidney Breese was elected United States Senator, the State was apportioned into seven Congressional Districts, all of which except one were Democratic. That into which Peoria County fell was the Fifth, composed of the counties of Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Pike, Adams, Marquette (never organized), Brown, Schuyler, Fulton, Peoria and Macoupin. So ludicrous was this division that Simeon De Witt Drown, who afterward became the historian and statistician of Peoria, in March of that year commenced the issue of a little campaign sheet called *The Gerrymander*, the first number of which contained a map of each district with a representation of the animal it was supposed to resemble. The First was called "The Swing Tailed Roarer," the Second "The He Goat," the Third "The Porcupine," the Fourth "The Bureau Entire Swine," the Fifth (Peoria District) "The Nondescript," the Sixth "The Jo Daviess Setter," and the Seventh "The

Kangaroo." In his Historical Review of Peoria, published in 1851, he gives a map of the district with a picture of the Nondescript.

For reasons already stated, the first election in this district was fixed for August, 1843, the second in August, 1844, so that, within the space of one year, two regular Congressional elections took place in this county. At the election in August, 1843, Stephen A. Douglas was the Democratic candidate for Congress, Orville H. Browning the Whig candidate, and ——— Moore the candidate for the Liberty or Abolition party. There were 1,821 votes cast in Peoria County, of which Douglas received 948, Browning 830, and Moore 43.

It will be observed that the county was still very evenly divided between the Whigs and the Democrats, the Whigs having gained in three years 181 votes, the Democrats 177, and the Abolitionists 34—a total gain of 282 votes. The Abolition vote was found mainly in Peoria, Copperas and Harkness precincts.

The Abolition party was the first in the field for the campaign of 1844, it having met at Buffalo August 30, 1843, less than a month after Stephen A. Douglas had been elected to Congress from this district. Its candidates were James G. Birney for President, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for Vice-President. The Whig party met in Baltimore May 1, 1844, and nominated Henry Clay for President and Theodore Frelinghuysen for Vice-President. The Democratic party met in Baltimore May 27, 1844, and nominated James K. Polk and George M. Dallas for the same offices. Each of the parties adopted a platform of principles upon which it went into the campaign with the utmost vigor and enthusiasm. The Whigs had the *Peoria Register* as their organ, while the Democrats had the *Peoria Democratic Press*, and De Witt C. Drown, on his own behalf, as a supporter of "The Mill Boy of the Slashes," as Clay was popularly called, was publishing *The Gerrymander*. At the August election Douglas was re-elected to Congress, Thompson to the State Senate, while Levi A. Hannaford was elected to represent Peoria County, John S. Zieber, proprietor of *The Democratic Press*, to represent Peoria and Fulton Counties, and B. M. Jackson to represent Peoria, Stark and Bureau Counties in the Legislature. This Legislature was uneventful, except for the election of James Semple as United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel McRoberts, and for the submission to a vote of the

people of a proposition to call a convention to revise the Constitution.

At the August election, 1846, Augustus C. French (D.) was elected Governor, the vote of Peoria County standing for French 1,061, for Kilpatrick (W.) 676, and for Eells (Ab.) 108; Stephen A. Douglas was re-elected to Congress, the vote in this county standing for Douglas 1,073, Vandeventer 613, and for Wilson (Ab.) 105. Peter Sweat was elected to the State Senate, the vote in this county being 819 for Sweat, 868 for Lincoln B. Knowlton (W.), and 108 for Moses Pettengill (Ab.). There seems to have been no party contest in Peoria County for members of the lower House, Washington Cockle having received 1,231 votes, Thompson (Independent Democrat) 194, Root (Anti-Monopoly) 63, and Smith (Ab.) 113, as Representatives from Peoria County; Samuel Hackleton received 1,140 votes against 117 for Birge (Ab.) for Representative from Peoria and Fulton, and Thomas Epperson received 1,000 votes against 553 for Thompson (Whig) and 106 for Porter for Representative from Peoria, Stark and Bureau Counties. But Henry S. Austin, of Farmington, was elected by the vote of Fulton County, with Cockle, of Peoria, and Epperson, of Stark. The county cast 794 votes for and 401 against calling a Constitutional Convention.

An election for delegates to that Convention took place on the 19th day of April, 1847, when Lincoln B. Knowlton, of Peoria, and William W. Thompson, of Brimfield, were elected to represent Peoria County, and Onslow Peters, of Peoria, to represent the counties of Peoria and Fulton in the Convention. A constitution was framed and submitted to a vote of the people March 6, 1848, and ratified by a vote of 59,887 for and 15,850 against.

The new Constitution went into effect April 1, 1848. Great changes were effected by it in the conduct of the internal affairs of the State. The Senate was limited to 25 members and the House to 100; elections were thereafter to take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and the General Assembly was to meet on the first Monday in January; the Judges were made elective, those of the Supreme Court to hold for nine years, and those of the Circuit Courts to hold for six years, the elections to be held on the first Monday in June. There was created a County Court, which was to have jurisdiction in all probate matters, thus doing away with the office of Probate Justice of the



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Peace. The County Judge, with such Justices of the Peace as might be designated by law, was to transact the county business instead of the old County Commissioner's Court. But a provision that the General Assembly should provide, by a general law, for a township organization under which any county might, by vote of the people, organize, having been inserted, of which Peoria County soon afterward availed itself, this power of the County Judge was exercised only for a short time here. The State Government was very much strengthened and the imposition of the two-mill tax, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt, gave it character and credit abroad which it had not enjoyed for many years.

At the time this new Constitution went into effect, Augustus C. French was Governor, Sidney Breese and Stephen A. Douglas were United States Senators, William A. Richardson was our Representative in Congress, Peter Sweat was State Senator, and Washington Cockle, Henry S. Austin and Thomas Epperson were our Representatives in the Legislature.

A division in the Democratic party in 1848 had led to a serious complication. The regular convention met in Baltimore May 22, and the Whig convention at Philadelphia on June 7, 1848. The disaffected Democrats met in Buffalo June 22, where they adopted the name of "Free Soil Party." The Liberty party, then known as the Liberty League, met at Buffalo.

The Whigs nominated General Zachary Taylor, the Democrats General Lewis Cass, the Free Soilers Martin Van Buren, and the Liberty League Gerritt Smith for President of the United States. The vote of Peoria County at this election stood 1,237 for Taylor, 1,161 for Cass, 368 for Van Buren.

The first election for State officers under the new Constitution was held, as before, in the month of August, but after that time in November, as now. The term of Governor French having been cut short by the adoption of the new Constitution, he was, by common consent, re-elected, the Whigs making no nomination. William A. Richardson was re-elected to Congress from the Peoria District, and again in 1850, which was the last election under the apportionment of 1843. David Markley, of Fulton County, was elected State Senator from the new district composed of Fulton and Peoria Counties, and Ezra G. Sanger Representative from Peoria County, which, for the time being, constituted a district by itself. The Legislature elected at that time was Democratic. It elected General James

Shields United States Senator in place of Judge Breese, endorsed the policy of the administration in regard to the Mexican War, and, what might now seem surprising, also endorsed the "Wilmot Proviso." This step demonstrated that Illinois had then reached the limit of subserviency to the slave power. This Legislature also introduced the system of township organization, by which Peoria County has now been governed for the period of half a century. It also provided for the submission of the question of organizing under that law, to a vote of the people at the general election in November, 1849. At that election Peoria County voted for township organization 2,147, and against it 19. This was a triumph for Onslow Peters, who is generally regarded as the father of that law, and probably led to his election as Circuit Judge four years later.

In pursuance of this vote, the County Court, which had been in existence under the new Constitution only one year, and then consisting of Thomas Bryant, Judge, and Joseph Ladd and John McFarland, Associate Judges, entered an order at its December term, 1849, appointing David Sanborn, George Holmes and Mark M. Aiken Commissioners to divide the county into towns (townships, as now called), who performed their duty, and on February 5, 1850, reported to the Court the division as it now stands, with the single exception that a small piece, extending from the city to the bridge at the narrows, has been taken from Richwoods and added to Peoria.

The first election for Supervisors occurred in April, 1850, and the first meeting took place on the 8th of the same month, only twelve townships being represented, as follows: Hollis, by Stephen C. Wheeler; Akron, by Benjamin Slane; Rosefield, John Combs; Limestone, Isaac Brown; Orange, Samuel Dimon; Princeville, L. B. Cornwell; Richwoods, Josiah Fulton; Jubilee, William W. Church; Chillicothe, Charles S. Strother; Millbrook, Clark W. Stanton; Benton, Jonathan Brassfield; Trivoli, David R. Gregory. It being discovered that Orange and Benton bore the same names as two others in the State, which was not allowable, the name Benton was changed to Radnor, and Orange to Fremont, but the latter name having also been appropriated, the town was finally given the Indian name of Kickapoo.

The county having now become fully organized under the new Constitution, it will be unnecessary to follow up the elections as closely as has been done heretofore.

A new Congressional apportionment law was

passed in 1852, by which the State was divided into nine districts, the Fourth consisting of Fulton, Peoria, Knox, Henry, Stark, Warren, Mercer, Marshall, Woodford, Mason and Tazewell. Under this apportionment the following Congressmen were elected: 1852 and 1854, James Knox; 1856, 1858, and 1860, William Kellogg. At these same last three elections Owen Lovejoy, afterward elected from the Fifth or Peoria District, was elected from the adjoining Third District, and was the contemporary of Judge Kellogg during his entire period in Congress.

The next apportionment was in 1861, when the State was divided into thirteen districts, with one from the State at large, in consequence of the population exceeding the estimate when the act was passed. The Fifth District, which was the famous "war district," consisted of the counties of Peoria, Knox, Stark, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau and Henry. Under this apportionment the following Congressmen were elected: 1862, Owen Lovejoy, who died March, 1864, and was succeeded by Eben C. Ingersoll, who was again elected in 1864, 1866 and 1868. In 1870 Bradford N. Stevens succeeded him.

The next apportionment was in 1872, into nineteen districts, the Ninth consisting of Peoria, Knox, Stark and Fulton, in which were successively elected in 1872 Granville Barriere, in 1874 Richard H. Whiting, in 1876 and 1878 Thomas A. Boyd, and in 1880 John H. Lewis.

The next apportionment took place in 1882, when the State was divided into twenty districts, the Tenth consisting of the same four counties, Peoria, Knox, Stark and Fulton, in which were successively elected the following Congressmen: 1882 and 1884, Nicholas E. Worthington; 1886, 1888, 1890 and 1892, Philip Sidney Post.

The next apportionment was made in 1893, when the State was divided into twenty-two districts, the Fourteenth consisting of Marshall, Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell and Mason, in which there has been elected but one Congressman—1894, 1896, 1898 and 1900, Joseph V. Graff.

The Senatorial and Representative apportionment made by the new Constitution governed in the election of 1852, when Peter Sweat was elected to the Senate and Charles P. King to the House of Representatives. Peter Sweat having been appointed Postmaster by President Pierce, he resigned his position, and at a special election held on the 4th day of February, 1854, Washington Cockle succeeded him as Senator for the remainder of the term.

An apportionment was made at a special ses-

sion of the Legislature, which convened February 9, 1854, when Peoria, Marshall, Putnam and Woodford were made a Senatorial District, and Peoria and Stark were made a Representative District with two members. Under this apportionment the following Senators were elected: 1854 and 1856, Dr. John D. Arnold (Anti-Nebraska); 1858 and 1860, George C. Bestor (R.); and the following Representatives: 1854, Henry Grove (Anti-Neb.), of Peoria, and Thomas J. Henderson, of Stark (Anti-Neb.); 1856, John T. Lindsay, of Peoria (R.), and (accidentally) Martin Shallenberger (D.), of Stark; 1858, Thomas C. Moore (R.), of Peoria, and Myrtle G. Brace (R.), of Stark; 1860, Elbridge G. Johnson (R.), of Peoria, and Theodore F. Hurd (R.), of Stark.

Another apportionment was made in 1861, when Peoria, Stark, Marshall and Putnam were made a Senatorial District, and Peoria and Stark continued as a Representative District with two members. Under this apportionment the following Senators were elected: 1862 and 1864, John T. Lindsay (D.), of Peoria; 1866 and 1868, Greenbury L. Fort (R.), of Marshall County; and the following Representatives: 1862, William W. O'Brien (D.), of Peoria, and James Holgate (D.), of Stark; 1864, Alexander McCoy (R.), of Peoria, and Richard C. Dunn (R.), of Stark; 1866, Thomas C. Moore (R.), of Peoria, and Sylvester F. Ottman (R.), of Stark; 1868, William E. Phelps (R.), of Peoria, and Bradford F. Thompson (R.), of Stark.

The Legislature elected in 1866 had submitted to the voters of the State a proposition for calling a convention to frame a new Constitution for the State, which proposition had been adopted at the general election of 1868. The Legislature elected at that time provided for an election of members of the Convention which was to meet at the State Capital on December 13, 1869. That election was held at the same time as the general election for that year, when Henry W. Wells (R.), of Peoria, and Miles A. Fuller (R.), of Stark County, were elected as Representatives from the district composed of those two counties. The Constitution framed by that Convention was ratified at an election called for that purpose and held on the second day of July, 1870, and went into effect on the eighth day of August, of that year. By authority of that instrument the Governor and Secretary of State made a new apportionment for Representatives in the General Assembly to be elected at the next election, the Senatorial Districts to remain as they then

were, but each was entitled to two Senators. By this apportionment Peoria County became entitled to three Representatives, to be voted for on the cumulative plan: that is, the voter could have three votes which he might distribute among the three, or, if he should see fit, divide them between two, or vote them all three for one candidate. This is what is known as the "Minority Representation" plan, inasmuch as it gives, in most cases, the minority a chance to elect the third man. The Senators thereafter to be elected were to hold for four years. At the election of 1870 Lucien H. Kerr, of Peoria, and Mark Bangs, of Marshall County, both Republicans, were elected to the Senate, and James M. Rice (R.) and Samuel Caldwell (R.), with John S. Lee (D.), were elected to the House of Representatives.

A new apportionment was made by the Legislature elected at that time, by which Peoria County became, and has ever since continued to be, a Senatorial District by itself, and entitled to one Senator and three Representatives. Under this apportionment the following Senators have been elected: 1872 and 1876, John S. Lee (D.); 1880 and 1884, Andrew J. Bell (D.); 1888, Mark M. Bassett (R.); 1892, John M. Niehaus (D.);

1896 and 1900, James D. Putnam (R.)—also the following members of the House of Representatives: 1872, Julius S. Starr (R.), Michael C. Quinn (D), Ezra G. Webster (R.); 1874, William Rowcliffe (R.), Julius S. Starr (R.), Patrick W. Dunne (D.); 1876, Latham A. Wood (R.), Nelson D. Jay (D.), Robert S. Bibb (D.); 1878, Horace R. Chase (D.), Bernard Cremer (D.), Washington Cockle (R.); 1880, Joseph Gallup (D.), David Heryer (R.), John M. Niehaus (D.); 1882, Samuel H. Thompson (R.), Joseph Gallup (D.), Michael C. Quinn (D.); 1884, Mark M. Bassett (R.), John Downs (D.), William McLean (D.); 1886, Nelson D. Jay (D.), James Kenny (D.), John M. Hart (R.); 1888, John M. Hart (R.), James Kenny (D.), David B. Stookey (D.); 1890, John Johnston (D.), John L. Gehr (D.), Thomas J. Edwards (R.); 1892, Peter Cahill (D), John Holmes (D.), William O. Clark (R.); 1894, Aquilla J. Daugherty (R.), Alva Merrill (R.), Peter Cahill (D.); 1896, Aquilla J. Daugherty (R.), Alva Merrill (R.), Almon H. Bristol (D.); 1898, Alva Merrill (R.), Edward D. McCulloch (R.), Peter F. Cahill (D.); 1900, Alva Merrill (R.), Edward D. McCulloch (R.), John F. Buckley (D.).

CHAPTER XXII.

THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

The campaign of 1840 was a memorable one. The electoral, as well as the popular vote of 1836 had been divided between Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster and Willie P. Mangum. Van Buren had been elected President and Richard M. Johnson Vice-President. In 1840 the opposition were more united. The Whigs had placed in nomination for the Presidency that sturdy old pioneer Governor of Indiana Territory, William Henry Harrison, the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe, with John Tyler, of Virginia, as the candidate for Vice-President, while the Democrats had staked all their hopes of success upon Van Buren. In drawing a contrast between Van Buren and Harrison, a recent writer says: "On the other hand, it was asserted that General Harrison had lived in a log cabin. This fact was made to play an important part in the canvass, and log cabins were erected in the public parks of some of the wealthier cities, ornamented with coon skins, after the fashion of frontier huts, to show the complete identification of the party with the common people and their interests. Monster meetings, covering many acres of ground, were held in many parts of the Union. Eloquence and song—'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too'—with perhaps a little cider drinking, united to extol the merits of the Whig candidates. General Harrison himself addressed an open air meeting at Dayton, Ohio, estimated to number about 80,000 people. On this tide of popular favor, Harrison and Tyler were carried into office by an overwhelming majority." A comparison of the votes, however, shows a majority which, in these days, would not largely exceed that of McKinley in some single State at the late election, the vote be-

ing 1,275,011 for Harrison, and 1,128,702 for Van Buren. The Abolition candidate, James G. Birney, received only 7,509 in the entire Union, of which only nine were cast in Peoria County.

These Abolitionists of Peoria were found chiefly in the Main Street Presbyterian Church—a church, Presbyterian in name but Congregational in reality. Two years later their voices were heard.

On the 13th day of February, 1843, occurred a scene in Peoria which well illustrates the dominating power of the slave oligarchy in those times. On the 3d day of the same month, and again on the 10th, there appeared in the "Peoria Register," a notice as follows: "The Peoria Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting in the Main Street Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, the 13th inst., at early candle-lighting, for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for the ensuing year."

This little notice had much the same effect upon the pro-slavery element as the matadore's flag has in the bull ring. To say they became excited is putting it too mildly. They were angered, they were maddened, they were exasperated, they were furious. They called a meeting at the Court House at 3 o'clock on the same day on which the Abolition meeting was to take place at the church. That no injustice may be done their memory their proceedings, published at the time under their own sanction, are here given:

"Peoria, February 13, 1843.—At a large and respectable public meeting of the citizens of Peoria, convened at the court house in this town, at 3 o'clock p. m., on motion of Mr. E. N. Powell, Andrew Gray was chosen chairman, and John S. Zieber, secretary. Mr. J. McCoy then moved

the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, which was seconded by G. T. Metcalfe, Esq.

"Whereas, we have noticed, with extreme regret, an advertisement in the Peoria Register of the 10th of February, 1843, in substance as follows:" (Here follows the notice already given) and,

"Whereas, we are desirous of expressing our entire disapprobation of the views and principles generally entertained and promulgated by the members and advocates of said society, believing that the doctrines advocated by them are in direct conflict with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and their ultimate, if not direct tendency, is to produce discord and disunion between the Federal States of this Union with no possibility of benefit resulting to those in whose favor their sympathies appear to be enlisted; and that the organization of such a society in the town of Peoria would tend to discourage and disgrace us as a community, and create domestic and personal difficulties and disorders; therefore,

"Resolved, That we will oppose the public organization of any anti-slavery society in the town of Peoria, and that, however desirous we may be that our opposition should be confined to reason and argument alone, yet, in case it shall become necessary, in order to prevent the catastrophe, that force should be used (how much-soever we may regret that necessity), we shall hold ourselves bound to employ it when all other measures shall have proved unsuccessful."

"On motion of Mr. I. Underhill it was *Resolved*, that a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to attend the anti-slavery or abolition meeting referred to in the preceding preamble and resolution, read the same to the meeting, and take such steps as may be deemed proper to carry out the same.

"The following named gentlemen were then by nomination appointed said committee, viz: I. Underhill, E. N. Powell, C. Cleveland, G. T. Metcalfe and Henry A. Stillman, and on motion N. H. Purple was added to the committee.

"On motion of N. H. Purple, Esq., *Resolved*, That the citizens of Peoria will attend *en masse* at the Main Street Presbyterian church this evening and aid the committee to enforce the resolutions of this meeting.

"On motion of G. T. Metcalfe, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the 'Peoria Demoratic Press' (Signed) A. GRAY, chairman, and John S. Ziber, secretary."

A statement of the proceedings which followed this meeting was made out and signed by five of the most respectable citizens of Peoria who had taken part in the anti-slavery meeting, which statement was presented to the two papers then published in Peoria, "The Democratic Press" and "The Peoria Register," but refused insertion in either of them. It is as follows:

"Mr. Editor:—A few weeks since some of the citizens of this place, supposing themselves to be in possession of the constitutional right of liberty of speech, and feeling bound to do something in behalf of human rights, agreed to meet in the Main Street Presbyterian Church (their own house), on Monday, the 13th inst., for the purpose of organizing an anti-slavery society. They believed that such efforts were sanctioned by the laws of love, and have yet to learn that any statute law or constitutional principle was violated.

"Well, sir, the evening arrived and the friends of freedom organized the meeting by appointing Mr. Taylor chairman. His election was opposed by a loud *no* from those who came to deprive us of our rights. But as they had no right to vote Mr. Taylor took the chair. Having stated the object of the meeting and his views in taking the chair, he called on Mr. Allen to lead in devotional exercises, singing and prayer. As soon as prayer was ended, Mr. Purple, in behalf of the committee consisting of Messrs. Metcalfe, Stillman, Underhill and Cleveland, from a meeting held in the court house in the afternoon, stepped forward and called the attention of the meeting to a paper which he held in his hand containing a preamble and resolutions, the purport of which was that anti-slavery principles were illegal, unconstitutional and discouraging, and that if we would not peacefully dissolve the meeting, they would do it by violence. Mr. Allen then attempted to reply to the communication, but was immediately interrupted by loud and boisterous yells and stamping from the crowd. The chairman then arose and asked, "Shall Mr. Allen be heard?" Some said, "Hear." He then spoke three or four minutes in behalf of our inalienable rights to the liberty of speech, amenable only to the regular action of the law. He then attempted to read the constitution of the Peoria Anti-Slavery Society, that the people might understand its principles, but was immediately stopped by the same outcries. Again the chairman asked, "Will you not hear this constitution read?" Again some said, "Hear." He then read the first paragraph and was immediately and ef-

fectually stopped by the most fierce and violent noises. The chairman attempted in vain to quell the disturbance. The spirit of violence seemed to rise higher and higher every moment. The Sheriff and other peace officers were present, but did nothing to secure to us the possession of our house and the freedom of speech. Many wealthy and influential members of the community were there, some of them countenancing the riot. Law and order were completely trampled under foot. Under these circumstances it was thought best to adjourn. We did so, and after some time left the house without molestation. Thus we escaped *personal injury*, but had our *inalienable rights rudely and violently taken from us*. (Signed) *James Taylor, John Reynolds, Moses Pettengill, A. T. Castle, T. Adams.*"

On the night of the 14th of the same month another public meeting was held in the court house, of which the following is an official report:

"Peoria, February 14, 1843.—Pursuant to public notice the citizens of Peoria assembled in the court house this evening at 6 o'clock, when, on motion, Fr. Voris, Esq., was called to the chair, and L. Howell appointed secretary.

"On motion of Mr. Bryan, *Resolved*, that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

"The chair was authorized to appoint the committee as follows: W. F. Bryan, Andrew Gray, W. R. Hopkins, E. N. Powell and J. Rankin."

"After the committee had retired a short time they returned the following report, which so tersely and forcibly expresses the prevailing sentiments upon the slavery question, that no mere abstract or condensation thereof would do it justice:

"*Whereas*, An effort has been made by a very small minority of our citizens and others to effect a public organization of an abolition society in Peoria; and,

"*Whereas*, The principles of modern abolitionism are at utter variance with the letter and spirit of our glorious and revered national Constitution, which teaches and enjoins harmony and union between the citizens of the several States; and,

"*Whereas*, It is the duty of every good citizen to support and maintain the government which affords him protection, and of every patriot and lover of his country to frown indignantly upon

the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of the citizens of the Union from citizens of another portion;

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of Peoria are opposed to the formation of an abolition society within their community, and will resist every attempt to effect the public organization of such a society among them, so long as they possess the power to do so.

"*Resolved*, That, so long as the great mass of our population is utterly opposed to the principles and practice of modern abolitionists, and regard them with abhorrence, as revolting to all those sentiments of pride and self-respect which white men ought to possess, and to all lessons of patriotism and veneration for the Constitution and laws of the country which we have received from our fathers, we will not submit to the introduction among us of a society avowing these principles.

"*Resolved*, That the late abortive attempt to effect the public organization of an abolition society in this place might justly have been regarded with contempt and indifference, on account of the insignificance of the number of persons who were concerned in it, had not the fact that an active and latterly avowed agent of a foreign society was at the head of the attempt, made it apparent that the puny infant was destined, by the aid of foreign nurses and tutelage, to become a giant, whose strength would bid defiance to all efforts to resist his treasonable projects.

"*Resolved*, That we entertain as high and holy regard for 'liberty of speech,' in its rational constitutional sense, as do any of the misguided zealots whose distempered philanthropy transforms the world (both temporal and spiritual) into a negro; but that *we cannot and will not permit* that sacred right to be used as a 'wooden horse' for the introduction among us of runaway slaves, free negro loafers, practical amalgamation, treason, disunion, civil war, the destruction of all those rights of 'life, liberty and property' (to which we have at least an equal claim with the negro), and other evils necessarily resulting from the establishment of abolition principles.

"*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the sudden and effectual abortion of the recent attempt to foist an abolition society upon us, and proclaim our unalterable determination to *frown* upon every succeeding attempt as indignantly and as effectually as upon the first.

"*Resolved*, That we look on the negro race



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with kindness, but that we do not desire them, like frogs in Egypt, in our bed chambers and around our tables.

"*Resolved*, That we view the press as an expression of the views of the people and not as the director, and we will support no print that advocates views contrary to our interests and our honor.

"*Resolved*, That we view slavery as the domestic business of the South, not our business or our sin, and a matter in which no State or individual has a right to interfere, particularly against the wishes of those interested.

"*Resolved*, That abolition has been the ruin of every town in which its seed has taken root. We want no such forced products here, and ask in tones of authority to be let alone, and that in the *Rev. Wm. T. Allen* we see a disturber of the public peace, and one whose business is agitation and abolition, and that his services here can be dispensed with."

"On motion of Mr. May, *Resolved*, that a committee of five be appointed to request the proprietors of the newspaper presses of our town not to give publicity to any of the proceedings of the abolition societies, nor to publish any of their *notices* whatever, nor any communications advocating their peculiar doctrines, and if any of them refuse to comply with such request that we withdraw our support and patronage from such newspaper press.

"The chair was authorized to fill the committee, and he appointed I. Underhill, E. N. Powell, G. T. Metcalfe, L. B. Knowlton and L. Howell.

"On motion of Dr. Castle, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in *The Press* and *Register*. (Signed) FRANCIS VORIS, Chairman; LEWIS HOWELL, Secretary."

Prior to the month of September, 1842, Mr. Samuel H. Davis had been editor and proprietor of the *Peoria Register*, a Whig publication in no wise tainted with abolitionism. At that time he disposed of the *Register* to the Messrs. Butler, by whom it was published at the time of the transaction just related, but for reasons not necessary to state here, Mr. Davis had continued to edit the paper under an arrangement made with Messrs. Butler until that time.

On Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1843, there was handed into the office of that paper the resolution passed at the meeting of the citizens of the court house on the 14th of the same month. Mr. Davis had not been at either meeting. On being informed of the proceedings

at the Main Street Presbyterian Church, he apprised the proprietors of the *Register* that he should speak of them in terms of the severest condemnation. They replied that, being opposed in principle to the views of the abolitionists, they had determined to publish nothing more on either side. He then informed them that he could have nothing further to do with the paper and that they must procure another editor. This closed his connection with that paper.

Mr. Davis then issued a pamphlet, giving a full account of the transaction, which he read at an anti-slavery convention held at Farmington on the 8th day of March following. As before stated, Mr. Davis was not an abolitionist, but a Whig, and issued this pamphlet, not in the interest of the abolitionists, but in defense of the rights of free speech and of the freedom of the press. At the Farmington convention resolutions were passed, not only severely criticising the proceedings, but condemning by name the persons interested therein as mobocrats and rioters, and that the Sheriff, Coroner and Constables by name had proved themselves recreants to the high trust and solemn responsibilities they had by oath assumed.

Although, on the occasion of the second meeting, the court house was well filled, the number of persons being estimated at between two and three hundred, yet Mr. Davis was satisfied that the greater portion of them wished to be considered as merely spectators; that upon a division of the house being taken only forty-four had voted upon a certain question, twenty-four in the affirmative and twenty in the negative, from which fact he concludes that the mass of the population did not enter into the views of the mob, but, on the contrary, they were the friends of law and order.

In commenting upon the proceedings, Mr. Davis said: "The friends of free discussion would doubtless be glad to know how far either of the two political parties were implicated in these outrages. On this occasion they ran together like kindred drops of water. At the first meeting, when it was resolved to resort to force, if necessary, to carry out their ends, and the people were called upon *en masse* to enforce the resolution, both the chairman and secretary were *Loco Focos*, and at the next meeting (on Tuesday night) these dignitaries were both Whigs. It was discovered on Tuesday morning that the mob had gone too far, and the *Loco Focos*, with a tact peculiar to them, contrived to shift off the responsibility upon their opponents. Hence, on Wednesday it was said by them that it was a Whig dis-

turbance—that the committee to report resolutions at the second meeting were four-fifths Whigs, and that the committee to call on the newspaper proprietors were all Whigs. If these persons reflect the principles of Whigism, then I wish to have nothing more to do with it. But they do not. No! True Whigism is the impersonation of all that is lofty in morals and liberal in politics. Its master spirits are John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. Look at the former, sustaining by his mighty power in the Representatives' Hall of Congress, the right of petition and of free discussion *on all subjects* against the malignant and exasperated opponents of this constitutional privilege. See the 'White Slaves of the North' fawning around their Southern masters and joining in the crusade to expel the 'Old Man Eloquent.' See how, with the spear of truth, the veteran statesman made them quail before him, while for three days he stood forth the champion of the dearest right granted in the charter of our liberties. There was Whigism, and there was one of the master spirits. In the other hall of Congress see Henry Clay, nature's own nobleman—the equally fearless champion of all the rights guaranteed by our free Constitution. See him when petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were poured into the Senate chamber, and when the Southern Senators would sternly forbid their reception, see him bearding the lions in their dens, and, armed at all points with the panoply of true wisdom, advocating their reference to the District Committee, with instructions to report fully, calmly and kindly, the reason which must impel Congress to decline the action sought."

After speaking of several other bright lights of both parties, who had stood by the principles of free speech and free press, he concludes as follows:

"There are some, aye, many men—may I not say of both parties?—planted by Providence upon this frontier of our country, who cherish an *inherent love of liberty* and are governed by the highest of all obligations, MORAL PRINCIPLE. These at the proper time will speak out—not in the impulses of passion, nor in the unbridled licentiousness of a mob, but through the still and quiet, yet more potential, expression of their unbought and unpurchasable suffrages."

Lawless as these proceedings were, it cannot but be observed there was underlying them a laudable sentiment of patriotism, a love of the Union of the States and a determination that, not in Peoria, should any encouragement be given

to a political organization fraught with danger to our institutions. Men who had been trained to believe, as many of them had, that the institution of slavery had the sanction of divine authority, could not see it in the same light as did the Abolitionists, and believing that organized political action in favor of its overthrow tended directly to the dissolution of the Union, they were wont to regard the abolitionists as enemies of their country not to be tolerated. Although, in the light in which the institution is now seen, they were grossly misguided, it must be remembered their sentiments did not differ from those entertained by the great majority of their countrymen. The instigators of this movement were men of the highest respectability, five, if not six of them, being leading attorneys, one of whom afterward became a Justice of the Supreme Court, one a Judge of the Circuit Court, while the others maintained a respectable standing at the bar during the remainder of their lives. The others named were business men in good standing, most of whom either had been, or afterward became, public officers; some of them afterward also becoming ardent Republicans.

It must be remembered, too, that in a business point of view Peoria was then much more closely allied with the South than it has been for many years last past, the Illinois River then being its chief avenue of commerce. Although, at this distance of time, and in view of the changed circumstances under which we live, their actions may appear unjustifiable, yet we cannot withhold from them an acknowledgment of their honesty of purpose. The incident well illustrates the temper of public sentiment of the times.

About this time there was coming to the front a man of mighty power as an orator—one possessed of the courage of the lion—one who afterwards became noted as an anti-slavery leader and who, for a short period, represented Peoria County in the National Congress. From the day that Elijah P. Lovejoy was slain by the slave power, his brother Owen, who was also a minister of the Gospel, devoted his life to the extermination of that institution. He resided near Princeton, in Bureau County, and kept a station of what was known as the "Underground Railway." The abolitionists of the North had a secret understanding among themselves that, when runaway slaves should come to any of their houses, they should receive food and shelter and free transportation to the next nearest station, which was usually accomplished in the night time. In this way the fugitives were soon safely

landed in Canada, beyond the reach of their pursuing masters. At the house of Owen Lovejoy many of these fugitives received food and shelter while on their way to a land of freedom.

Lovejoy was not an abolitionist of the school of William Lloyd Garrison and others who believed the Constitution of the United States to be "a covenant with death and a league with hell," but that it was one of the greatest safeguards of personal liberty; that the provisions therein contained for the protection of the slaveholders were but temporary in character and inserted simply to bridge over an emergency, and that under its benign influence the whole country would ultimately become free. Politically he was rather of the Lincoln and Seward school, while personally his noble soul would not permit him to refuse assistance to a fugitive seeking freedom, although the laws of the land forbade the act. In this respect he believed, with many other abolitionists, that there is a higher law, governing in the domain of conscience, morality and religion, to which a man is bound to yield obedience although all human law may be against it.

So believing, he yielded to the demands of this higher law as they were presented to his conscience, and in so doing, voluntarily ran the risk of amenability to the law of the land.

Accordingly, at the May term, 1844, of the Bureau County Circuit Court, Hon. Richard M. Young presiding as Judge and Norman H. Purple, of Peoria, Prosecuting Attorney *pro tem.*, the grand jury returned a bill of indictment against Lovejoy for a violation of the law of the State. It contained two counts; one for harboring, secreting and clothing a certain negro girl named Agnes, then and there being a fugitive slave, he, the said Lovejoy, knowing her to be such; the second, for committing a similar offense with respect to another negro slave, called "Nance." The case came on for trial at the October term, 1842, Hon. John Dean Caton presiding; Norman H. Purple and the noted Benjamin F. Fridley, State's Attorney, for the prosecution, and James H. Collins, of Chicago, and Lovejoy in person, for the defense. The evidence presented a strong case against Lovejoy. The prosecution was conducted with marked energy and vindictiveness, while opposing counsel availed themselves not only of every technical ground of defense, but in vehement terms denounced the laws under which the indictment was preferred as unconstitutional and void. Fridley was noted over the north part of the State for his homely wit and drollery, and used his power in this re-

gard without stint on this occasion. But when out of hearing of the jury he used it with equal effect upon the instigators of the prosecution. When the case was about to be called, one of them, addressing him, said: "Fridley, we want you to be sure and convict this preacher and send him to prison." "Prison! Lovejoy to prison!" said he; "your prosecution will be a d—d sight more likely to send him to Congress." Less than twenty years from that time, and at the time of the first emancipation proclamation, he was canvassing Peoria County for his fourth term in Congress, against a very popular opponent, Thomas J. Henderson, then doing duty at the front as Colonel of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers.

Another crisis in the slavery controversy was fast approaching. It was supposed to have been settled, so far as the Territories were concerned, by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Now, however, Texas, an independent State, upon our southwestern borders, was asking admission with its existing institution of slavery. This was accomplished at the close of Tyler's administration. The Mexican war soon followed and brought into the possession of the Government vast territories in addition to those already in its possession. Slavery agitation was again renewed with such a degree of violence as to again seriously threaten the perpetuity of the Union. The question was again brought to a settlement, as was supposed, forever, by the compromise of 1850—the wisest and most experienced statesmen in the land being then in Congress.

In 1854 Owen Lovejoy was elected to the Legislature as the Anti-Nebraska candidate from Bureau County, and vigorously supported Abraham Lincoln as the candidate for United States Senator. In 1856 he was elected to the Congress of the United States. While a member of that body an incident occurred which well illustrates the indomitable courage manifested, not only by him, but by other men holding like principles with him.

After the rendition of the Dred Scott decision, and on the very verge of the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Lovejoy came face to face with the autocrats of the slave power in the halls of Congress. About the time of the Dred Scott decision one Ephraim Lombard had brought an old negro, gray-haired and bent with age, but a slave, to the neighborhood of Bradford, in Stark County. The people there would probably have taken no exception to this, for the poor old negro's sake, had not Lombard boldly stated that he had

brought him there as a slave; that by virtue of the Dred Scott decision, as he interpreted it, what was a man's property in one State he had a right to take into and hold as property in every State (a doctrine now advocated in defense of another public abomination), and that notwithstanding the Constitution and laws of Illinois he had the same right to hold "Old Mose" as a slave here as he had in Mississippi. To defeat this defiant attitude of Lombard, and it becoming known that "Old Mose," notwithstanding his age, had the fire of freedom burning in his heart, it was quietly arranged that he should be provided with free passage to Canada. "Accordingly," says the relator, "one Peter Risedorf, and another equally daring, met him by the light of the stars, and before morning he was placed in the care of Owen Lovejoy, at Princeton, twenty miles away. From there he was speedily "franked" by a member of Congress to friends in Canada." This having been reported to Congressman Singleton, Representative of Lombard's old district in Mississippi, the former undertook

to reproach Lovejoy on the floor of Congress as a "nigger stealer." This brought out from Lovejoy that phillipic which has echoed around the world: "I do assist fugitive slaves. Proclaim it then upon the housetops; write it on every leaf that trembles in the forest; make it blaze from the sun at high noon and shine forth, in the milder radiance of every star that bedecks the firmament of God; let it echo through all the arches of heaven and reverberate and bellow along the deep gorges of hell, where slave-catchers will be very likely to hear of it; Owen Lovejoy lives at Princeton, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile east of the village, and he aids every fugitive that comes to his door and asks it. Thou invisible demon of slavery, dost thou think to cross my humble threshold and forbid me to give bread to the hungry and shelter to the houseless? I bid you defiance in the name of my God."

Such were the sentiments entertained on both sides of the question less than a score of years before the "inevitable conflict" broke out into open warfare.

CHAPTER XXIII.

1854 TO 1856—RE-ADJUSTMENT OF PARTIES.—LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS AT PEORIA.

Although the compromise of 1850 was supposed to have forever settled the agitation of the question of slavery in the Territories, yet, as events subsequently proved, it was nothing but a rope of sand.

The Southern States were not satisfied to let well enough alone, and, when the time had arrived for organizing Territorial governments in Kansas and Nebraska, which were within the territory made free by the Missouri Compromise, a provision was introduced that they should be left free to have slavery or not, as they should determine for themselves. This provision became known as the "Popular Sovereignty," otherwise derisively called the "Squatter Sovereignty," doctrine of Stephen A. Douglas. No sooner was it known that it amounted to a virtual abrogation of the Missouri Compromise (which it became, in fact, before the bill passed), than the whole North was ablaze with excitement. The Free Soil Democracy had, in 1852, adopted a ringing platform in opposition to slavery and all that grew out of it, one of its planks being, "That we inscribe on our banner, Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men, and under it will fight on and fight ever until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions." Little did the men who adopted that platform dream that, within a little more than a decade thereafter, through the rashness of the slave-owners themselves, their most ardent hopes were to be realized.

The excitement growing out of the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill reached Peoria in the month of February, 1854. A meeting was held at the court house on the night of March 2d, at which Dennis Blakeley presided, and Jesse L.

Knowlton acted as secretary. A committee of five, consisting of A. N. Sheppard, a dashing young Southron; Thomas J. Pickett, editor and proprietor of the "Peoria Republican" (until then the leading Whig paper); Samuel Dimon, a substantial farmer from Kickapoo; Hervey Lightner, and John Hamlin, two leading business men of Peoria, two of whom were Democrats and three Whigs, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The resolutions expressed regret at the course of Senator Douglas and some of the Representatives in Congress; averred that the pending bill violated the letter of the compromise of 1850; that it would tend to disturb the harmony existing between the sections; would create sectional distrust and perpetual agitation, and urged upon the Legislature to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives to vote against the clause repealing the Missouri Compromise.

A counter meeting was then called to meet at the Court House on the 9th of the same month. This call was headed by Julius Manning, one of the ablest members of the Bar, and was signed by over one hundred leading Democrats. Manning was made president of the meeting, James M. Cunningham, vice-president, and A. B. Chambers, secretary. Wellington Loucks, Milton McCormick, William S. Moss, Augustus O. Garret and John Jewell were appointed a committee on resolutions. The resolutions had doubtless been undergoing the process of incubation for a week, but respect for the speakers present required that the committee should retire long enough for them, in the meantime, to arouse the enthusiasm of the meeting. During the interval speeches were made by S. Adams, Julius

Manning and Daniel O'Keefe, the most typical Irish gentleman that has ever lived in Peoria. Speeches and resolutions alike indorsed the Kansas-Nebraska bill and eulogized its champion.

Peoria County having become associated with Knox and other counties in a new Congressional District, had, at the election of 1852, sent to Congress James Knox, of Knoxville, a gentleman of irreproachable character, and one ardently opposed to the further extension of slavery. He was a candidate for re-election in 1854. Dr. John D. Arnold, of Peoria, another man of fine scholarship and abilities and of irreproachable character, was a candidate for the State Senate, against John Burns, of Lacon. Henry Grove, a leading lawyer of Peoria, and Thomas J. Henderson, of Stark County (afterwards Congressman), were candidates for the Legislature, all of whom were elected. The Whig party having died, and the Republican party not having as yet been born, the ticket was headed, "The People's Ticket," a convenient name at all times for those whose political *status* has not yet become clearly defined. The vote in Peoria County stood: for State Treasurer, Moore (D), 1407; Miller (P), 1476; Congress, McMurtry, (D), 1392; Knox (P), 1499; State Senator, Burns (D), 1377; Arnold (P) 1504; Representatives, Moss (D), 1401; Grove (P), 1440; Moncriefe (D), 1389; Henderson (P), 1488.

"Never before," says a recent historian, "had it been so difficult to classify the members of the Legislature. There were among them a few old Whigs, who still adhered to the name, gloried in it, and were loath to surrender it; there were also straight Democrats, Anti-Nebraska Democrats, Know Nothings, Free Soilers and Abolitionists. On the main question of the Kansas-Nebraska issue the Senate stood fourteen Democrats and eleven Anti-Nebraska or inchoate Republicans; while in the House there were thirty-four Democrats and forty-one in opposition." [Our Senator and Representatives being classed with the anti-Nebraska forces—Ed.] Lyman Trumbull, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, was elected United States Senator to succeed General Shields, Democrat. Abraham Lincoln was the caucus nominee of the Whigs and General Shields of the Democrats, but neither of them could be elected. The contest finally narrowed down to Governor Matteson, on the Democratic side, and Mr. Trumbull, on the Anti-Nebraska side; the latter receiving fifty-one votes to forty-seven for Matteson—two not voting for either candidate. So close was this election that, if the delegation

from Peoria had been Democratic, the result would have been just the opposite of what it was; and, as their majorities were less than 100 (except Arnold's, which was 167), it appears that Trumbull had an exceedingly small margin. In this Legislature our good friend and late fellow citizen, Dr. Robert Boal, represented Marshall County, and was a staunch supporter of Mr. Lincoln until, to save the day, Mr. Lincoln's name, at his own request, was withdrawn in favor of Mr. Trumbull—a Democrat—so completely had old party distinctions disappeared in view of an impending sectional crisis.

The campaign which preceded the election of 1854 was a notable one. Senator Douglas had in no small degree lost caste with the free-soil element in his party, and, in order to secure the election of a Democratic United States Senator as his colleague, it was necessary for him to make use of the most vigorous measures to prevent an open rupture. He therefore billed several meetings at important points in the State, one of which was to be at Springfield during the State Fair, one at Peoria on the 16th of October, one at Lacon on the 17th, and one at Princeton on the 18th. When this had become known, the attention of the Whigs at Peoria was turned towards Mr. Lincoln as the proper person to answer him. To this end the following letter, the original of which, in the hand-writing of Jonathan K. Cooper, is still in existence, was written and is here reproduced substantially in its original form:

"Peoria, Sept. 28, 1854.

"Hon. Abram Lincoln,

"Dear Sir:

"Understanding that Judge Douglas is expected to address our citizens on the 16th of next month on the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and feeling that what he may then advance should not be suffered to pass without suitable notice, the undersigned, on behalf of themselves and the Whigs of Peoria, are exceedingly desirous that (if not too great a tax upon your time and strength) you will consent to be present, and take a convenient opportunity, after the speech of Judge D. to reply to it, and give us your own views upon the subject. Permit us to say here, that we are not unmindful of the good service you have heretofore repeatedly rendered us, nor insensible of what we already owe you on that account—but this rather encourages us to solicit and look for a renewal of the favor.

Peoria Sept. 28/54

Hon. Abrahm Lincoln

Sir =

Understanding that Judge Douglas is expected to address our citizens on the 16th of next month, on the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, and feeling that what he may then announce should not be suffered to pass without suitable notice - the undersigned, on behalf of themselves and the Whigs of Peoria, are exceedingly desirous that (if not too great a tax upon your time & strength) you will consent to be present, and take a convenient opportunity, after the speech of Judge D., to reply to it, and give us your own views upon the subject: Permit us to say here, that we are not unmindful of the good service you have heretofore repeatedly rendered us; nor insensible of what we already owe you on that account: But this the rather encourages us to solicit look for a renewal of the favor

Hoping you may find it convenient to respond favorably to our wish, and that, at no distant day, it may be in our power to testify our high & warm appreciation of your patriotic & efficient public services, we remain very truly

your friends & fellow citizens =

J. H. Hamlin

A. J. Bartlett.

Samuel C. Pratt

Joseph C. Tinsley

C. Madison

George D. West

M. J. Amos

Hugh W. Reynolds

Jonathan J. Cooper

W. M. Challen

Thomas Bryant

John D. Lindsay

Wm. A. Coy

W. D. Troes

V. Deming

A. M. Coy

Wm. A. Henrich

John D. Craig

Edward Dickinson

John King

"Hoping that you may find it convenient to respond favorably to our wish, and that, at no distant day, it may be in our power to testify our high and warm appreciation of your patriotic and efficient public services, we remain, very truly,

"Your friends and fellow citizens—

Jno. Hamlin,	Jonathan K. Cooper,
A. P. Bartlett,	C. W. McClallen,
Lorin G. Pratt,	Thomas Bryant,
Joseph C. Frye,	John T. Lindsay,
C. Ballance,	Jno. A. McCoy,
Geo. C. Bestor,	D. D. Irons,
Jno. D. Arnold,	V. Dewein,
Hugh W. Reynolds,	A. McCoy,
Edward Dickinson,	Wm. A. Herron,
John King,	John Dredge."

This note, dated five days before his Springfield speech, was probably the first request received by him to answer the Senator at Peoria, as his friends in Springfield did not move in the matter until after that time. But be that as it may, Mr. Douglas did, on October 3d, deliver an address at the State Fair in defense of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On the next day Mr. Lincoln, in a speech of four hours' duration, replied, and was followed by Mr. Douglas in a speech of two hours. Although there were many addresses delivered at the Fair by the leading politicians of the State, yet no one of them seemed the equal of that of Mr. Lincoln. It was therefore decided by his friends to urge him to take the stump and follow Mr. Douglas to the several places at which his meetings had been called.

Having accepted the invitation of the Whigs of Peoria, a joint debate was arranged between him and Mr. Douglas, which took place on October 16th, the day appointed for the Douglas meeting. The speaking on that memorable occasion was at the south corner of the (old) court house, where a small platform had been erected, partly under cover of the portico, the speakers and officers approaching it through a window, while the vast multitude covered the space as far out as where the new Soldier's Monument now stands. The meeting had been announced for some time as a Douglas meeting, and it had become known, only a few days beforehand, that Mr. Lincoln was expected to be present to reply. Mr. Douglas was met at some distance from the city by a large number

of Democrats, and a procession, preceded by a brass band, was made up of footmen, horsemen and citizens in carriages, all under direction of Smith Frye, former Sheriff, as chief marshal. By the time it had reached the public square it numbered fully five hundred persons. The meeting was presided over by Washington Cockle, then State Senator, with the following Vice-Presidents: William McMurtry, of Knox County, candidate for Congress; Alexander Moncrief, of Stark County, candidate for the Legislature; W. B. Baker, of Tazewell County; John Page, of Woodford County, and John Burns, candidate for State Senator, of Marshall County.

The speech of Senator Douglas occupied nearly, if not quite, three hours, closing at five o'clock. Mr. Lincoln then came forward and spoke in substance as follows: "My Fellow Citizens: I would like to make a bargain with you; Judge Douglas has occupied all the time allotted to him in his opening speech. It is now late in the afternoon, and if I begin my speech now, I will not be able to finish it until the time you will want to go to your suppers, and as I would not like to have my speech cut in two, I would suggest that we adjourn this meeting now and come together again promptly at seven o'clock. I can then finish my speech by ten and Judge Douglas can finish his by eleven, which is not an unusually late hour at this season of the year. And, as he has the last speech, if you want to hear him skin me, you had better come. ⁽¹⁾ What do you say?" Immediately a cheer of approbation went up from his friends all over the vast audience, accompanied by throwing of hats into the air and other demonstrations of approval. This gave Mr. Lincoln the advantage of a larger night audience, as well as an opportunity to arrange his thoughts beforehand. The program for the evening was carried out as stated, but when the time came for Mr. Douglas to reply he seemed to be much worried and spoke in angry tones, sometimes in a manner not excessively courteous. Of course, both sides claimed the victory, and the party papers were profuse in laudations of their respective champions.

Of this speech Mr. Lincoln's biographers say:

"Lincoln, as before, gave Douglas the open-

(1) This last sentence is from Dr. Boal's statement. The rest of the quotation is supplied from my personal recollection.

ing and closing speech, explaining that he was willing to yield this advantage in order to secure a hearing from the Democratic portion of his listeners. The audience was a large one, but not so representative in character as that at Springfield. The occasion is made memorable, however, by the fact that when Lincoln returned home he wrote out and published his speech. We have, therefore, the exact revised text of his argument, and are able to estimate its character and value." (1)

Thus it happened that at Peoria, more than a year before the delivery of his celebrated "lost speech" at the Bloomington Convention, Mr. Lincoln, in a speech which is now among the classics of the world, outlined those arguments against the further extension of slave territory, which became the fundamental articles of faith of the Republican party, and which led it to final victory and the overthrow of the slave power.

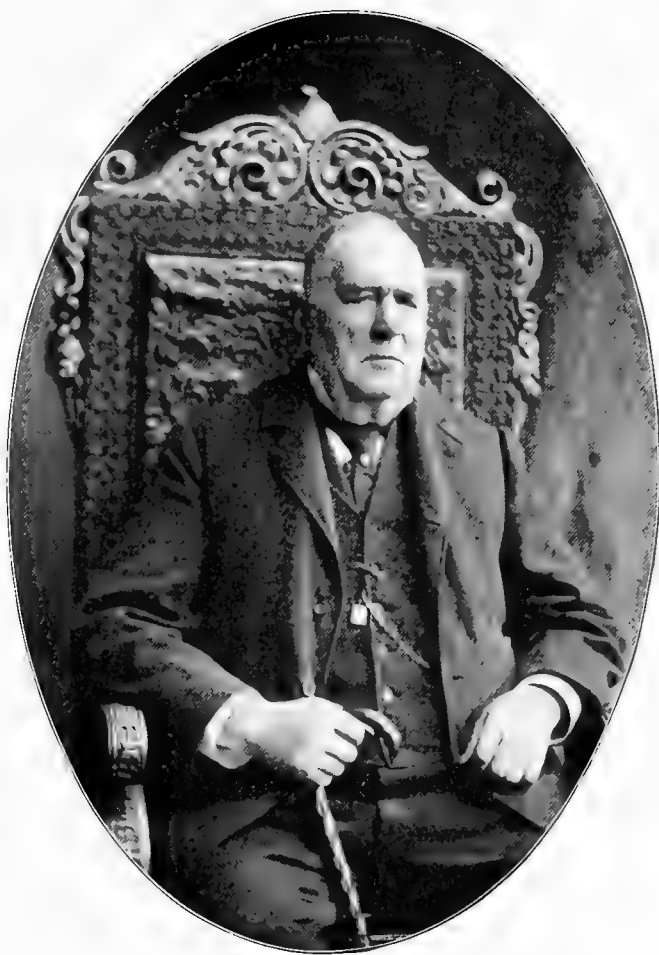
The next day Senator Douglas was to speak in Lacon. As the Peoria meeting did not close until nearly midnight, and as there were then no railroads leading into Peoria, it became necessary for them to remain there over night. The next day the Senator departed by boat and Mr. Lincoln went in a carriage with Dr. Robert Boal and Judge Silas Ramsey, both of Lacon, who had come to Peoria to hear the speaking and to invite Mr. Lincoln to reply to Mr. Douglas at that place. As the matters which occurred on that day have been the occasion of much controversy, the following statements derived from original sources are here given. Dr. Boal, having, by invitation, delivered an address on the subject of his political reminiscences of Lincoln at the annual banquet of the "Creve-Coeur Club" of Peoria, February 22, 1899, the editor of this work called his attention to an apparent omission in his having said nothing about the Peoria debate. His reply was in substance that he had intended to do so, but to his regret it had slipped his mind. He afterwards, by request, wrote out the following statement and forwarded it, under date of April 17, 1899:

"In the summer of 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Act, Senator Douglas found it necessary to go before the people of Illinois to defend his action. He made speeches at several points in the State; among them was

the one made at Peoria. The Anti-Nebraska People (as they were called), composed of both Whigs and Democrats, invited Abraham Lincoln to answer him at the places where he was billed to speak. The Legislature to be elected in that year (1854) was to choose a United States Senator, and both Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas were interested in the result of the election,—the former as a prospective candidate for Senator, the latter to obtain a colleague who was of his political faith and would act in harmony with him. The meeting at Peoria was presided over by the late Washington Cockle. In introducing Senator Douglas he spoke of him as having done much for his State, particularly in securing the grant of land to build the Illinois Central Railway; but, to the best of my recollection, carefully avoided any defence of the Senator's action in relation to the slavery question in the Territories. Mr. Douglas commenced his speech about half-past 2 o'clock, and continued it until after 5 o'clock P. M. After he concluded, Mr. Lincoln arose and said he had a proposal to make to the audience which was, that they go home and get their suppers, then come back and he would talk to them. As an additional inducement he said that Senator Douglas had the closing speech, and 'if you would like to see him skin me, you had better come back.' The people had stood for nearly three hours in front of the steps of the Old Court House from which the speakers addressed them. They were tired from standing so long, but they came back in increased number, and with increased interest. At about seven o'clock Mr. Lincoln slowly arose and, after surveying the large audience, commenced his speech by saying, 'He thought he could appreciate an argument, and, at times, believed he could make one, but when one denied the settled and plainest facts of history, you could not argue with him; the only thing you could do, would be to stop his mouth with a corn cob.'

"I write this as I recollect it, and I believe I have given it substantially as he said it. Senator Douglas had an appointment to speak at Lacon the next day. The late Judge Silas Ramsey and myself went to Peoria to hear the speeches and to induce Mr. Lincoln to go to Lacon, the next day, to answer Senator Douglas. He agreed to go. We took him up in a carriage. Senator Douglas went up in the Mail

1: Abraham Lincoln; A History; Nicolay & Hay.



Horace Clark

Steamer, to Chillicothe, which connected with the branch of the Rock Island, which was only finished to that point. A number of Peorians went up on the boat and took the train to Sparland. Among them was the late Judge Powell of Peoria. In the conversation which took place between the Senator and the Judge, the latter told the Senator that Mr. Lincoln was on the way up to Lacon to reply to him. Mr. Douglas was surprised to hear it, but said little in reply. He did not expect to meet Mr. Lincoln. When we arrived about one o'clock at Lacon, we found Senator Douglas at the hotel. Mr. Lincoln went in to see him, and, after a few minutes, came out and told his friends that Mr. Douglas said he was sick and worn out, and would not speak. Mr. Lincoln, with his usual magnanimity, said he would take no advantage of him and would make no speech. The people were greatly disappointed. Nearly half the population in the county were in town to hear the distinguished men. An agreement was made between Senator Douglas and Mr. Lincoln that both would go home and stop their meetings. Mr. Lincoln left soon after the arrangement was made. Senator Douglas remained until the next day, and left ostensibly for Chicago. I was going to Chicago and was with him in the omnibus. Between Lacon and Sparland a carriage met us and stopped the omnibus. Senator Douglas got out of it, and took his satchel with him. I said to him, 'I thought you intended to go to Chicago.' 'Yes,' he said, 'but I will catch the train at Henry'. Instead of taking the train at Henry, he went to Princeton in Bureau County, and made a speech that day which Owen Lovejoy answered. In so doing he violated the agreement made with Mr. Lincoln and made a remarkably rapid recovery from his illness."

In the year 1872, Ward H. Lamon, Esq., of Springfield, published a biography of Mr. Lincoln in which occur the following passages relative to this memorable occasion. After giving an account of the Springfield meeting, he relates the following concerning the meeting at Peoria and what followed:

"But the speech against the repeal of the compromise signally impressed all parties opposed to Mr. Douglas' late legislation—Whigs, Abolitionists and Democratic Free-Soilers—who agreed with perfect unanimity that Mr. Lincoln should be pitted against Mr. Douglas

wherever circumstances admitted of their meeting. As one of the evidences of this sentiment Mr. William Butler drew up a paper addressed to Mr. Lincoln requesting and urging him to follow Douglas until the election. It was signed by Wm. Butler, Wm. Jayne, P. P. Enos, John Cassady, B. F. Irwin and many others. Accordingly Lincoln followed Douglas to Peoria, where the latter had an appointment, and again replied to him in much the same spirit, and with the same arguments as before. The speech was really a great one, almost perfectly adapted to produce conviction upon a doubting mind. It ought to be carefully read by every one who desires to know Mr. Lincoln's power as a debater, after his intellect was matured and ripened by years of hard experience."

After quoting from the speech he continues:

"No one in Mr. Lincoln's audience appreciated the force of his speech more justly than did Mr. Douglas himself. He invited the dangerous orator to a conference and frankly proposed a truce. What took place between them was explicitly set forth by Mr. Lincoln to a little knot of his friends in the office of Lincoln & Herndon about two days after the election. We quote the statement of B. F. Irwin, explicitly indorsed by P. L. Harrison and Isaac Cogdale, all of whom are indifferently well known to the reader:

"W. H. Herndon, myself, P. L. Harrison and Isaac Cogdale were present. What Lincoln said was about this: that the day after the Peoria debate in 1854, Douglas came to him (Lincoln) and flattered him that he (Lincoln) understood the Territorial question from the organization of the Government better than all the opposition in the Senate of the United States, and he did not see that he could make anything by debating with him, and then reminded him (Lincoln) of the trouble they had given him, and remarked that Lincoln had given him more trouble than all opposition in the Senate combined; and followed up with the proposition that he would go home and speak no more during the campaign, if Lincoln would do the same, to which proposition Lincoln acceded."

In the year 1892, William H. Herndon, who, for many years, had been a partner of Mr. Lincoln in the practice of law, published a biography of Mr. Lincoln in which the subject is treated in substance the same as had been done by Mr.

Lamon. After speaking of Douglas' violation of the agreement with Lincoln, he says:

"Lincoln was much displeased at this action of Douglas, which tended to convince him that the latter was really a man devoid of fixed political morals. I remember his explanation in our office made to me, William Butler, William Jayne, Ben F. Irwin and other friends, to account for his early withdrawal from the stump. After the Peoria debate, Douglas approached him and flattered him by saying that he was giving him more trouble than all the United States Senate, and he therefore proposed to him that both should abandon the field and return to their homes. Now Lincoln could never refuse a polite request—one in which no principle was involved. I have heard him say, 'It's a fortunate thing I wasn't born a woman, for I cannot refuse anything it seems.' He therefore consented to the cessation of debate proposed by Douglas, and the next day (?) both went to the town of Lacon where they had been billed for speeches. Their agreement was kept from their friends, and both declined to speak—Douglas on the ground of hoarseness, and Lincoln gallantly refusing to take advantage of 'Judge Douglas' indisposition.' Here they separated, Lincoln going directly home, and Douglas, as before related, stopping at Princeton and colliding in debate with Owen Lovejoy. Upon being charged afterwards with his breach of agreement, Douglas responded that Lovejoy bantered and badgered him so persistently he could not gracefully resist the encounter. The whole thing thoroughly displeased Lincoln."

In a foot-note is a letter from John H. Bryant relating to the Princeton speech. It took place as announced on October 18th, the next day after the Lacon meeting. He staid over night at Tiskilwa, where he was met by a number of Democrats and escorted to Princeton. Douglas spoke first one half hour and was answered by Lovejoy for one half-hour, when Douglas again spoke, continuing his speech until dark, when there was no opportunity for Lovejoy to further reply.

In the year 1887, while attending court in Peoria, Mr. Leonard Swett, of Bloomington, a warm friend of Mr. Lincoln, made a statement in the presence of the writer hereof and of several other well known citizens of Peoria, among whom, as he now recollects, was Dr. Boal, then residing in Peoria, the substance of which state-

ment was as follows: As the writer now recollects, Mr. Swett stated that he was at Lacon on the day after the debate at Peoria, and possibly was present at the time of the agreement between Lincoln and Douglas. He further stated that, when they met, Mr. Douglas said in substance, "See here, Mr. Lincoln, this is not your fight. I am now engaged in a controversy with men of my own party in which I wish not to be interfered with. I do not wish to be drawn into a controversy with the opposition. Your time will come later on, and I hope you will not persist in following me up any farther now." This is, in substance, although it may not be the exact words used by Mr. Swett, and he may not have repeated the entire conversation.

Mr. Swett further stated that, after the agreement had been reached, Mr. Lincoln was, on the same day or night, taken in a carriage across the country to Kappa on the Illinois Central Railroad, and the next morning, the 18th of October, was attending Circuit Court in Bloomington. The next day (the 19th) Mr. Herndon says he reached Springfield, and at once set to work on the revision of his Peoria speech. The statement made by Mr. Lincoln to his friends in his office at Springfield, a day or two after the election, seems to be abundantly corroborated.

About this time a new element became prominent in the political affairs of the country, which for a time threatened to lead to serious consequences. The principle of native Americanism, or opposition to any alien-born having a right to participate in the affairs of the Government, was not new, but at this time it had assumed the form of a secret, oath-bound society, having lodges, grips and passwords like other secret orders. In the collapse of the old parties it attained to great prominence and influence. It drew largely from the Whig party, especially in the Southern States, in some of which it held the balance of power. To all outside of its own organization it professed to "Know Nothing," and hence it was generally known as the "Know-nothing party," and no one could tell with certainty beforehand, for what candidates its votes would be cast. Internally it was intensely Native-American, and, from its leading principle, had adopted the name of the American party wherever it had a ticket of its own. This party had its lodges and all its equipments in Peoria as in other places.

The American party was the first to organize for the great Presidential campaign of 1856. It



V. V. Clarke

held its national convention at Philadelphia on the 19th day of February, 1856, and placed Millard Fillmore in nomination for President, and Andrew J. Donelson for Vice-President. On the 22d of the same month a most important conference took place at Decatur, Illinois, a conference composed of twelve editors of the leading Anti-Nebraska papers of the State. Thomas J. Pickett, editor of the "Peoria Republican," was one of the twelve, and in him Peoria has the distinction of having contributed efficiently to the formation of the Republican Party in this State. The convention, which was presided over by Paul Selby, then of "The Jacksonville Journal," adopted a platform of principles and recommended the holding of a State Convention at Bloomington on the 29th of May ensuing. A State Central Committee, of which Mr. Pickett was a member, was appointed to take the matter in charge. Abraham Lincoln was present and took part in the deliberations of the committees.

On the same day these Illinois editors met in Decatur, a still more important meeting took place in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. This was a general meeting of Anti-Nebraska politicians from all parts of the North, with a few from the border States. At this meeting a National Committee was appointed; a call was issued for a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June ensuing; an address was issued to the people and resolutions adopted demanding the repeal of all laws which allowed the introduction of slavery into Territories once consecrated to freedom; resistance by constitutional means to slavery in the Territories; the immediate admission of Kansas as a free State, and the overthrow of the administration then in power. This was the origin of the National Republican party.

The public mind at this juncture was in an exceedingly feverish condition. The Democrats were early in the field. Their State convention had been called to meet in Springfield on May 1st. As early as March 4th a mass convention was held in Peoria to name the delegates for the County, at which time the following gentlemen were appointed: William S. Moss, Peter Sweat (then postmaster), Washington Cockle, with Messrs. Smith and French. Ten days thereafter Senator Trumbull made a great speech in the Senate on the report of the Committee on Territories, regarding affairs in Kansas, which brought on a quarrel between him and Douglas on the floor of the Senate. This speech was given to the people

of Peoria County before the Democratic County Convention of May 1st, and served to add fuel to the flame already kindled. About this time also a brutal assault was made by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, upon Senator Sumner in the Senate Chamber. This also was taken up as a party question. This indignity was denounced by the Republicans of Peoria, as well as all over the North.

In pursuance of the call issued by the editors, the Illinois Convention assembled at Bloomington on the 29th of May and formally organized the party in this State. It was composed of leading men theretofore in antagonism with each other, but then all united in the advocacy of one common cause. William H. Bissell was nominated for Governor, with a full ticket for other State officers, Peoria being honored in the nomination of William H. Powell as the candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The name "Republican" was adopted, a platform was formulated and delegates were appointed to the Philadelphia convention.

The Democratic National Convention convened at Cincinnati on June 2d, and nominated James Buchanan as its candidate for President, against Franklin Pierce, the then incumbent, Stephen A. Douglas, the champion of "Popular Sovereignty" in the Territories, and Lewis Cass, the idol of the State of Michigan. It adopted a platform indorsing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but repudiated its chief advocate by nominating a Northern man with avowed Southern principles, who afterwards trampled it under foot.

The National Republican Convention convened at Philadelphia on the 17th day of June, in pursuance of the Pittsburg call, and placed in nomination for President, General John C. Fremont, and William L. Dayton for Vice-President. Among other resolutions relating to the same subject it declared that it was both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery, and denied authority of Congress, of any Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

The lines having been thus clearly drawn between the three parties, and State tickets having been put into the field, the Counties, the Legislative and Congressional Districts soon fell into line.

On the 9th day of May a call had been issued for an Anti-Nebraska meeting to be held at the court house in Peoria on the 21st of the same month, to appoint delegates to the Bloomington Convention. This call was signed by B. L. T. Bourland, Amos Stevens, Bradford Hall and Alva Dunlap, as the committee. This was the first step taken towards the organization of the party in Peoria County. The convention, or meeting (there being no delegates appointed), was duly held as announced, Thomas C. Moore being chairman and Campbell C. Waite, one of the editors of the "Peoria Republican," secretary. Dr. John D. Arnold, Amos Stevens and Thomas J. Pickett were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, and while they were deliberating, J. C. Vaughan, editor of the "Chicago Tribune," made a powerful speech in support of the principles of the new party. The delegates chosen to the Bloomington Convention were John T. Lindsay, Amos P. Bartlett, B. L. T. Bourland, Amos Stevens, Dr. John D. Arnold, Richard Scholes, Samuel Dimon, Thomas C. Moore, Alva Dunlap, George C. Bestor and Alexander McCoy.

The Bloomington Convention was duly held with the results heretofore stated. The Democratic Congressional Committee convened in Peoria on July 31, and nominated James W. Davidson, of Monmouth, as candidate for Congress.

It having become known that James Knox would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress, the minds of Republicans were at once turned towards Judge William Kellogg, of Canton. A call signed by B. L. T. Bourland, Dr. Robert Boal and Thomas J. Henderson as a committee, was issued for a Congressional Convention to be held at Peoria on the first Tuesday in August. That convention, the first Republican Congressional Convention in which Peoria County took part, was held at Peoria, according to the call, Judge Silas Ramsey, of Lacon, being the presiding officer. Judge Kellogg was nominated for Congress; a long string of resolutions, in line with the National and State platforms, were adopted; Senator Trumbull's course in the Senate was indorsed, as also that of Knox in the House of Representatives. A central committee consisting of Messrs. Grove, Bourland and Dunlap, of Peoria, Greenbury L. Fort, of Marshall, and Dr. Harris, of Tazewell, was appointed.

Another county convention was called and held on the 16th of August to nominate County officers and to choose delegates to a district nominating convention to be held at Princeville. Thomas J. Pickett, one of the editors of "The

Republican," was nominated for Circuit Clerk, against Enoch P. Sloan, editor of "The Press," the Democratic candidate; John H. Batchelder was nominated for Sheriff, against Frank W. Smith; and Alfred R. Kidwell for Coroner, against Milton McCormick.

The Princeville convention was duly held, and nominated John T. Lindsay and Calvin L. Eastman for the Legislature, and Alexander McCoy for State's Attorney. Dr. John D. Arnold was nominated for re-election to the State Senate at a convention subsequently held in Lacon.

On the 9th of October a monster mass meeting of Republicans was held at Peoria, at which speeches were made by Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, William (commonly designated as Deacon) Bross, of Chicago, and others.

On October 21st another meeting was held at Peoria, addressed by Owen Lovejoy and other prominent Republicans. Not to be outdone by the Republicans, the Democrats also brought to Peoria some of their leading men. On September 12th they held a mass meeting at Peoria, which was addressed by William A. Richardson, candidate for Governor, Colonel Carpenter, a prominent politician from Kentucky, John A. McClelland (now lately deceased), a member of Congress from Illinois, Robert Holloway, of Monmouth, and Wellington Loucks, of Peoria.

On November 1st, however, their greatest meeting was held, at which Stephen A. Douglas made one of the greatest efforts of his life, closing with the words, "Buchanan is President, Breckenridge is Vice-President, and Dick Richardson is Governor of Illinois." The prediction proved true only in part, for Richardson was defeated at the polls by William H. Bissell, the first of a long line of Republican Governors, which remained unbroken for a period of thirty-six years.

Peoria County, however, went Democratic, Buchanan receiving 2,534 votes, Fremont 2,156, Fillmore 465; for Governor, Richardson had 2,552 votes, Bissell 2,275, Morris 302; for Congress, Davidson had 2,694, Kellogg 2,278, Griffith 75; for Circuit Clerk, Sloan had 2,660, Pickett, 2,365. Lindsay and Eastman, for the Legislature, doubtless both had majorities in the District, but by mistake in the middle letter of his name, many votes were cast for Calvin M. instead of Calvin L. Eastman, and in that way Shallenberger, the Democrat, obtained the seat and held it through the session. Kellogg was elected to Congress and Arnold to the State Senate.

Two days after the inauguration of President Buchanan the famous Dred Scott Decision was

promulgated by the Supreme Court of the United States, by which slavery was made national and freedom local. A new phase was now added to the already perplexing situation. Great encouragement was thereby afforded the slave oligarchy, seeing, as they did, that all three departments of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, were then arrayed on their side. It seemed now that slavery was forever intrenched in the Constitution of our country, and that what was supposed to be the "land of the free" to people of all nationalities, races and colors, was henceforth to be the protector of human slavery and oppression in its vilest form.

But God's clock had struck the hour of slavery's doom; the shadow had gone down upon the dial and it could not be brought back. It was now to be seen whether human enactments could stand against eternal principles of right and justice, whether iniquity enacted into law should prevail against the law of God.

When Mr. Douglas returned to his home in Chicago after Congress had adjourned in 1858, Mr. Lincoln was there to engage in the contest. Mr. Douglas spoke to an immense audience from the balcony of the Tremont House, taking for his text that sentence in Mr. Lincoln's Springfield speech, in which he had said "I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half free and half slave." Mr. Lincoln spoke in reply from the same place on the following night. From that time until the election a political battle raged, which has no parallel in history. On July 17 Mr. Douglas spoke again at Springfield, and was replied to by Mr. Lincoln. Soon after this a joint debate was arranged between them to take place at the following places and dates: Ottawa, in Lovejoy's District, on August 21; Freeport, in Washburn's District, August 27; Jonesboro, in Samuel Marshall's District, on September 15; Charleston, in Aaron Shaw's District, on September 18; Galesburg, in William Kellogg's District, on October 7; Quincy, in Isaac N. Morris' District, on October 13; and at Alton, in Robert Smith's District, on October 13; three in Republican and four in Democrat Districts.

Although Peoria was not named as one of the points at which one of the joint discussions should be held, yet it had the benefit of a speech from each of the champions at the very beginning of the contest. The Republican Congressional Convention had been called to meet at Peoria on the 19th of August, just two days prior to the debate appointed at Ottawa, and an immense mass meeting had been arranged for that oc-

casion. Mr. Lincoln had spoken in Lewistown on the 17th. The Democrats had also arranged for a meeting for Senator Douglas on the 18th, the day preceding that of the convention. Immense crowds attended both meetings, but it was conceded that, on account of longer notice and more extensive advertising, the Democrats had the greater number. Mr. Douglas made one of his strongest efforts, in anticipation of what was before him in the near future. On the next day Judge Kellogg was re-nominated for Congress, after which Mr. Lincoln replied to the speech of Douglas, and was followed by Judge Kellogg in one of his most eloquent efforts. These speeches of Lincoln and Douglas may be regarded as the preface to the great debate which followed. In the interval between the debates each candidate filled speaking appointments of his own. The Fourth, or Kellogg's District, seemed to be the battle ground. During the campaign Mr. Lincoln made at least five speeches in this District and Douglas fully as many. Three days after the Freeport debate Mr. Lincoln and Judge Kellogg attended the Republican County Convention of Tazewell County, at Tremont, where both made characteristic speeches.

The headman's axe at Washington was now busily engaged in decapitating all Democratic Federal office holders who would not fall into line with the administration party. On the 4th day of September it was announced in the public press that James W. Davidson had been removed from the office of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, and that Charles N. Pine, of the Chicago Herald, an administration paper, had been appointed in his place. Four days later, at the Douglas Democratic Congressional Convention held at Peoria, Mr. Davidson received and accepted the nomination of that party as competitor of Judge Kellogg.

There were only two State officers to be elected in the year 1858, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Republican candidates were James Miller and Newton Bateman, those of the Douglas Democrats, William B. Fonday and ex-Governor Augustus C. French, and of the Administration Democrats, John Dougherty and ex-Governor John Reynolds.

The local nominations for Peoria were, on the Republican ticket, George C. Bestor, for the State Senate, nominated at a convention held at Lacon, September 2d; Thomas C. Moore and Myrtle G. Brace for Representatives; David D. Irons for Sheriff, and Daniel Bristol for Cor-

oner, all nominated at Princeville, September 8th. The Douglas ticket was E. C. Ingersoll and Jacob Jamison for the Legislature, nominated at Princeville, September 15th; William S. Moss for State Senator; John Bryner for Sheriff, and Dr. John N. Niglas for Coroner. On the 18th of September the National (or Administration) Democrats, at a convention at Lacon, nominated Henry S. Austin for State Senator, and on the 23d of the same month, at Peoria, nominated Jacob Gale for Congress, Matthew McReynolds and Washington Corrington for the Legislature, George Jenkins for Sheriff and Samuel Tart for Coroner.

George W. Raney had for a number of years been conducting a Democratic newspaper in Peoria, under the title of "The News," then recently changed to "The Democratic Union." He had never been friendly to the "Popular Sovereignty" doctrine of Douglas, and had taken the side of the Administration in the Kansas-Nebraska imbroglio in 1856. He was now to receive his reward. Peter Sweat, one of the oldest and staunchest Democrats in the County, whose loyalty to party had always been equal to that held by him towards the country, had espoused the Douglas side of the controversy. He was then, by appointment of President Pierce, Postmaster at Peoria. The axe now fell upon his neck, and Raney got the place, just five days after Gale's nomination to Congress.

The joint-debates between Douglas and Lincoln at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro and Charleston having been held, their next meeting place was at Galesburg on October 7th. On their way there both spoke at Pekin, Douglas on the 2d and Lincoln, with Kellogg, on the 5th. En route Mr. Lincoln stopped at Peoria and went to Pekin on the steamer Nile. On the 7th one thousand persons went from Peoria to Galesburg to hear the great debate. On October 14th, Carl Schurz addressed the Germans of Peoria in the German language. The debates between Lincoln and Douglas closed at Alton, on the 16th of October, but Mr. Douglas, not being satisfied with the

condition of affairs about Peoria, returned here, and on the 23d of October made a speech in Parmely's Hall, which was filled to overflowing. But the Republicans were determined not to let him have the last speech here, and so they got Schuyler Colfax to close the campaign in the same hall on the night of November 1st.

The result in Peoria County was as follows:

State Treasurer—Miller, 2,593; Fonday, 2,639; Dougherty, 272.

Congress—Kellogg, 2,601; Davidson, 2,623; Gale, 286.

State Senator—Bestor, 2,585; Moss, 2,603; Austin, 281.

Representative—Moore, 2,569; Ingersoll, 2,666; McReynolds, 288; Brace, 2,565; Jamison, 2,632; Corrington, 245.

Sheriff—Irons, 2,622; Bryner, 2,664; Jenkins, 218.

Coroner—Bristol, 2,544; Niglas, 2,608; Tart, 329.

The result in the State was: for State Treasurer, Miller, 125,450; Fonday, 121,609; Dougherty, 5,071. Although the Republicans carried the State for their State ticket, enough Democratic Senators and Representatives were elected to return Douglas to the United States Senate, he receiving fifty-four votes on joint ballot, to forty-six for Mr. Lincoln. Never in the history of Peoria County have its people had the privilege of hearing so many and such masterly speeches as during the campaign of 1858. Within a radius of fifty miles Mr. Lincoln spoke at least five times, Mr. Douglas four, Carl Schurz once, Schuyler Colfax once, Judge Kellogg a number of times, with other speakers nearly every night, who in ordinary times would shine as bright political stars. During that campaign, from July 9th until the day of the election, a period of just one hundred days, Sundays excluded, Mr. Douglas made one hundred and thirty speeches. Thenceforth his battle was to be with the Administration wing of his own party, while Mr. Lincoln fast rose in the minds of the people to the first rank of living statesmen.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

The parties in the campaign of 1860 were early in the field.

The first to nominate its National ticket was the "Constitutional Union" party, the successor of the "American" party of 1858. It held its convention at Baltimore on the 9th day of May and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The "Republican" party held its convention at Chicago on May 16th and nominated Abraham Lincoln for President and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President. The Fourth, or Peoria Congressional District, was represented in this convention by Henry Grove, of Peoria, and E. W. Hazzard, of Galesburg. The Democratic convention first met in Charleston, South Carolina, on April 20th, where a split took place between the adherents of Douglas and those opposed to him. A portion of the Southern delegates having withdrawn, those who remained adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 19th day of June, at which time Douglas was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. But the latter having declined, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. The Fourth Congressional District was represented in this convention by Benjamin S. Prettyman, of Pekin, and Robert Holloway, of Monmouth.

The delegates who had seceded at Charleston organized a separate convention and adjourned to meet at Richmond, Virginia, on June 11th, at which time another adjournment was taken to Baltimore on the 25th of the same month. Having by this time been re-inforced by some newly chosen delegates, the convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates, when John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, were respectively chosen as candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President.

The four parties, as thus organized, held their

respective conventions in Illinois, the Republicans nominating Richard Yates for Governor, Francis A. Hoffman for Lieutenant-Governor, Jesse K. Dubois for Auditor, Ozias M. Hatch for Secretary of State, William Butler for Treasurer, and Newton Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the same offices the Douglas Democrats nominated James C. Allen, Lewis W. Ross, Bernard Arntzen, G. H. Campbell, Hugh Maher and E. R. Roe. The Breckenridge Democrats nominated T. M. Hope for Governor and Thomas Snell, formerly of Peoria County, for Lieutenant-Governor, while the Bell-Everett ticket was headed by John T. Stuart for Governor and Hugh S. Blackburn for Lieutenant-Governor.

It does not appear that either the Bell-Everett or the Breckenridge party made nominations in Peoria, but that here the contest lay wholly between the Republicans and Douglas Democrats. William Kellogg was the Republican and Robert G. Ingersoll the Democratic candidate for Congress; William Pitt Kellogg was the Republican and S. Corning Judd the Democratic candidate from this District for Presidential Electors; Dr. John D. Arnold held over as State Senator, so there were no candidates for that office. Elbridge G. Johnson, of Peoria, and Theodore J. Hurd, of Stark, were the Republican, and John T. Lindsay, of Peoria, and Jacob Jamison, of Stark, were the Democratic candidates for the Legislature; Alexander McCoy was the Republican and Henry B. Hopkins the Democratic candidate for State's Attorney.

The campaign was one of intense excitement and enthusiasm, rather than of argument. The principles advocated by the several parties had been settled, and it now only remained to line up the voters in favor of their respective candidates.

This campaign developed some new features

in politics, which added greatly to the enthusiasm. There being no hall in Chicago large enough to accommodate the Republican Convention, a wooden building was erected for that purpose, which was named "The Wigwam." The name was a catching one, and suggested the erection of such buildings in all the principal cities. Although there were then in Peoria two good-sized halls, the Republicans determined to have one of their own. The lots now occupied by the National Hotel and the adjoining one being then vacant, the use of them was procured for a "Wigwam." This was a large rectangular building, inclosed with upright siding, and having a pitched roof of common boards. It was plentifully supplied with doors and windows, so it could be used as well for day as for night meetings. It stood some distance back from both Hamilton and Jefferson streets, and was in every respect such a building as to attract a crowd on short notice.

Another noted feature of the campaign was the organization known as the "Wide Awakes," a uniformed marching order made up principally of young men. It had its origin somewhere in New England, but such was its taking qualities, that it rapidly spread over the whole country. It introduced the use of oil in place of the old-time pine-knot torch; its uniform consisted of a flat cap with straight visor, and a black rubber cape. It was officered as a military organization, and was drilled to march in military order. During the campaign counter organizations sprang up among the Democrats under the names of "Ever Readies," "Little Giants" and "Douglas Clubs." They made it a point to attend every important meeting of their respective parties, often going many miles to add to the numbers and enthusiasm.

At this time the two leading parties were well sustained by their party organs, the "Peoria Transcript" and the "Democratic Union." For some time the former had been owned and operated by N. C. Geer, but on the 10th day of July, 1860, on account of failing health, he sold out to Enoch Emery and E. A. Andrews. Mr. Geer died a few months afterwards. Mr. Emery retained his connection with the paper, first in company with Mr. Andrews, and later on by himself for many years, and made it one of the leading Republican papers in the State.

A change had also taken place a short time before then, in the ostensible retirement of George W. Raney from the editorial management of the "Democratic Union," and the putting of William Trench in that position. As already seen, Mr.

Raney had been a strong supporter of the Buchanan, or Danite wing of the Democratic party, and still held the Peoria postoffice under appointment from Buchanan. It would not, under these circumstances, have been the proper thing for him to espouse the cause of Douglas, whom he had so recently and so vigorously opposed. At the same time, his paper being the only Democratic one of any prominence in the District, the party could not well afford to do without it. It was, soon after the split in the party, brought about that Trench, a strong Douglas Democrat, was put in as editor, and continued to occupy that position until after the election, when Raney again assumed the editorial management of the paper. These two papers were edited with ability, and, with the exception of occasional campaign dirt-throwing, reflected great credit upon the press of the District.

The occasion of the dedication of the "Wigwam," on August 31st, was made the occasion of one of the greatest demonstrations of the campaign. Delegations, made up largely of Wide Awakes, came from Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Fulton and Knox Counties, with bands playing and banners floating. The capacity of the wigwam was found to be wholly inadequate to accommodate the numbers in attendance, and three extra stands were provided in the Court House square, where speeches were delivered, both during the afternoon and at night. Among the speakers were David Taggart, a prominent politician of Pennsylvania; Dr. Mansell, William Pitt Kellogg, of Canton; Elihu N. Powell, of Peoria; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Knoxville; Owen Lovejoy, then Congressman from the Third District; Albert Potthoff and others, of Peoria. The number in attendance was estimated at not less than thirty thousand.

Another exciting feature of the campaign consisted in the joint discussion held between the candidates of the respective parties. Notable among them were the discussions of Judge William Kellogg and Robert G. Ingersoll, opposing candidates for Congress, and those of William Pitt Kellogg and S. Corning Judd, opposing candidates for the position of Presidential Elector. It rarely happens that such an array of oratorical talent can be brought together in a single District. Judge Kellogg was in the prime of life, and had already achieved a wide reputation as an orator at the bar, on the rostrum and in the halls of legislation, State and National. Ingersoll was not yet twenty-eight years of age, but had already begun to make his mark as an orator, which



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afterwards gave him world-wide fame. Pitt Kellogg had before then been pursuing his profession in a quiet way, but his talent as an orator had been discovered by Richard Yates, who had pushed him to the front in politics and was well rewarded for his favors shown. Kellogg soon showed himself to be one of the ablest debaters in the field. Judd was probably the most polished and scholarly of the four, and was possessed of talents sufficient to have carried him to the highest position. But unfortunately for him his sympathies for the South afterwards led him into a decided opposition to the war policy of the Government, and he never afterwards achieved any great political distinction. But during this campaign he conducted his side of the debates with tact and ability.

The principal event of the campaign on the Democratic side was a monster mass meeting at Peoria, on the 19th of September. Delegations were present from Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Warren and Knox Counties. Their papers claimed 30,000 voters in attendance and 75,000 people participating in the meeting. Speaking took place at two stands, one on the north side of the Court House, where speeches were made by James C. Allen, candidate for Governor; Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, and Colonel J. L. D. Morrison, of Belleville; and one on the south side, where the people were addressed by James W. Davidson, of Monmouth; Richard T. Merrick, of Chicago, and Samuel S. Marshall, of McLeansboro. At night speeches were made by Robert G. Ingersoll and Bernard Arntzen, a banner was presented by the ladies to the "Ever Readies," and a grand ball was given at Parmely's Hall by the "Ever Ready" Clubs.

The array of speakers in this campaign was very large. Meetings were held at all principal points in the County, Elmwood, Brimfield, Rochester, Princeville, Chillicothe, Kickapoo, Lancaster, Trivoli, Smithville, and other centers of population, in school-houses, public halls, or in the open air, as best suited the convenience of the people.

When the night of October 9th arrived it seemed as if the Wigwam had been converted into a veritable pandemonium. The State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana had taken place on that day, and reports said the Republicans had carried every one of them. Enoch Emery, editor of the "Transcript," read the telegrams from the platform as they came in, and, as every one favorable to the Repub-

licans was read, shouts of applause rent the air, horns were blown, hats were hurled towards the rafters of the great building, hand clasped hand, and in many cases tears of joy ran down the faces of stalwart men. This demonstration was followed by one of a more formal character on the night of Thursday, October 11th, when all the "Wide Awakes" were called out, a torch-light procession was formed and glee-clubs sang songs through the streets. The news of Tuesday night had been confirmed, and now the election of Lincoln was considered certain.

The ensuing week was one of intense excitement. Speaking from a Republican standpoint, a writer in the "Transcript" of the 25th says: "The Republican cause, with Lincoln as its representative, has aroused the citizens of Peoria County as they were never aroused before. The campaign of 1860 will be memorable in the Central City for the vigor and enthusiasm with which the Republicans of this section have signalized it. The great Wigwam on the corner of Hamilton and Jefferson streets has been crowded with interested audiences night after night for the purpose of listening to Republican speeches, and the enthusiasm has increased with each meeting."

The same might have been truthfully said on the Democratic side, for the adherents of the "Little Giant" had almost as much cause for the outpourings of their enthusiasm as had those of the "Rail-Splitter" of New Salem.

At length the memorable 6th day of November arrived, the day which was to decide the fate of slavery in the United States, and to lead their people to a higher realization of the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence. From early morning until the close of the polls excited crowds gathered about the voting places, eagerly soliciting votes, arguing the questions involved, discussing the merits and demerits, the consistency and inconsistency of the respective candidates, as well as scrutinizing the qualifications of the voters. The parties were organized for the fray as they had never been organized before. Rallying committees had been appointed in each ward, distributors of ballots had been selected, and challengers stationed at the windows. If determination to win was ever seen at any other election it had its equal on that day.

When night came the inner circles of politicians assembled at the newspaper offices and committee rooms where they might be the first to receive the news of the election, be it welcome or

unwelcome. But the great mass of the population assembled at the headquarters of the respective parties, "The Wigwam" and "Parmely's Hall."

As the Republicans had anticipated certain victory, their anxiety to hear the telegrams was almost without restraint, and, as their anxiety was more or less gratified with favorable reports, their enthusiasm became unbounded. When, at a late hour, reports had been received giving assurance of the election of Mr. Lincoln, it seemed as if Bedlam had been let loose, and to use an expressive modern phrase, the Republicans proceeded "to paint the town red." The pen must here give place to the imagination. For wild enthusiasm the like of this scene has never, before or since, been seen at Peoria. On Wednesday the excitement continued, but in a more quiet and earnest form. In the afternoon an impromptu meeting took place at the Wigwam which was filled to overflowing, all intent on receiving confirmatory news of the great victory. Congratulatory speeches were made, and songs were sung amid every conceivable demonstration of joy. At night this scene was repeated in an intensified form. There seemed to be no end to Republican rejoicing.

On the night of Friday, November 9th, there

was a great illumination of the city, private dwellings as well as public buildings, newspaper offices and business houses, displaying lights in every window; a great torch-light procession of Wide Awakes, followed by a company of fantastics and citizens on foot, paraded the streets, while in the Wigwam the scenes of Tuesday and Wednesday evenings were repeated.

While refraining from any participation in these scenes, it is known there were many Democrats, who through constitutional scruples had been induced to vote for Douglas, that now secretly rejoiced in Lincoln's election.

What has been said of Peoria was true of all other cities in the North. The writer had the privilege of hearing John Sherman deliver an address to an immense audience in Philadelphia early in the campaign, where he first saw a company of "Wide Awakes." He heard Douglas at Harrisburg and again at Chicago, where he witnessed the illumination on his arrival in the city, and can safely say that, in no campaign that has taken place since then, have the scenes there enacted been repeated. The moral victory of freedom over slavery had now been won. The next contest was to be of a different character.

CHAPTER XXV

PEORIA IN THE GREAT UPRISING.

The people of Peoria County were not wholly unprepared for war. There were then in the city several military companies well officered and equipped. The most popular of these was "The National Blues," a company composed of some of the best blood in the city. It dated its existence from July 9th, 1856, during all of which time it had been the pride of the people. Its uniform, which closely resembled the dress uniform of the United States Army, together with the fine physique of the men, imparted to it a splendid appearance. It had been feasted and toasted time and again, and, to raise money for its support, entertainments with *tableaux vivant* and other spectacular performances had been given in the public halls. The other companies were the following: "*The Peoria Rifle Company*," organized August 4th, 1856, had forty members, and occupied an armory on Adams street south of Pecan. Paul Distler was Captain, Gottlieb Voelkers, First, and Joseph Herwig Second Lieutenant. "*The Lafayette Rifle Company*," organized August 5th, 1856, occupied an armory between Main and Fulton streets. The number of its members is not known. Its Captain was ———; William Gebhart was First and Frederick Streibich was Second Lieutenant. These two companies were composed of men of German nationality.

"*The Peoria Emmett Guards*," a company composed of Irishmen, organized in August, 1857, and numbering twenty-eight men, occupied an armory between Main and Fulton streets. Augustine H. Bushell was Captain. George L. Corcoran First and Patrick Kelly Second Lieutenant, John Gorman, Orderly Sergeant, H. George, Treasurer, and Patrick W. Dunne, Secretary.

Not any of these companies entered the army as an organized body, but they all became disor-

ganized by their members joining the companies recruited for the war.

When the people of Peoria awoke from their slumbers on the morning of April 13, 1861, it was to learn that Fort Sumter had been fired upon by the insurgents at daybreak of the preceding day. Owing to a prevailing storm the wires were so badly demoralized the messages had to be thrice repeated before it was definitely learned that war had actually begun. Then for the first time the gravity of the situation began to be realized. Without waiting to hear from other places Peoria at once rushed to the defense of the country. That afternoon "The National Blues" in full uniform marched to the Court House Square, planted a flag-staff fifty feet high, ran up the stars and stripes, and saluted the ensign of their country with cheers and several volleys of musketry. (1) An immense crowd assembled to witness the scene, all animated by one common feeling of devotion to the flag.

Hon. Julius Manning, a leading lawyer, a lifelong Democrat who had been a supporter of Mr. Douglas in the late campaign, then occupied an office on Main street and many were anxious to learn his sentiments regarding the present crisis. Proceeding to his office the crowd demanded a speech. In response to their call he appeared upon the balcony and, in a few short, impassioned and eloquent sentences, unequivocally declared himself for the Union, the Constitution and the flag of

(1) There is considerable confusion in the newspaper accounts of what followed during the next two weeks, and a doubt has been thrown upon the date of this pole-raising. The "Transcript" was not issued on Sunday and its account would place it at the beginning of the week following. But the "Democratic Union" of Sunday, April 14, gave an account of it substantially as it is in the text. A careful comparison of the two papers, aided by my own recollection, convinces me that the events occurred substantially as they have been related.

the country, pledging himself to support the authorities in putting down what he fully realized to be a formidable rebellion. This demonstration was entirely impromptu, but before it was over it had assumed the character of a mass meeting. It was the first public demonstration of the war, and Manning's speech did much to bring the wavering, if any there were, to the support of the administration. Flags were also hoisted on the City Hall, the Engine Houses and other public buildings.

Sunday came, and with it a feeling of deep solemnity. The morning paper brought the news of the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Allusion to the great fact of existing war was made in the leading pulpits, and earnest exhortations were made to stand by the constituted authorities.

On Monday, April 15th, the excitement became intense. President Lincoln on that day issued his call for 75,000 militia from the several States, and called an extra session of Congress to assemble on the fourth day of July then next ensuing. During the day it was ascertained that the quota from Illinois would be six regiments.

On the same day Governor Yates issued his proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session on the 23d of the same month.

These several proclamations were heralded to the people through extras issued from time to time during the day, as well as through the regular papers of the next morning.

Although the excitement was intense, there was as yet no organization. In the evening the people came together at the Court House. Ly-sander R. Webb, one of the editors of the "Transcript," called the meeting to order, and on his motion William A. Willard, Mayor of the City, was called to the chair. Mr. Webb and William B. Whiffin, a Democrat attached to the "Democratic Union," were made secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated by Senator George C. Bestor, who had formerly been Mayor of the City. A stirring address was made by John Bryner (afterwards Colonel of the 47th Regiment), after which the form of enrollment was presented by Mr. J. Corwin Hansel for the information of those desiring to enlist. A committee consisting of Messrs. Bestor, Willard, Bryner and Webb was selected to draw up and present resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the citizens of Peoria, and, during their retirement for that purpose, addresses were made by Mr. John Durham, and Mr. William Trench, late editor of the "Democratic Union." The preamble and resolutions declared that, Whereas, the

Government of the United States was then in danger from designing knaves and traitors, and the flag of our Union had been insulted and disgraced, therefore be it *Resolved*, "that, as friends of the Union and lovers of liberty, we will defend that flag at the cost of our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor; that the Union has conferred too many blessings upon us to hastily destroy or disturb our progress for the sake of present or future autocrats; that, as Illinoisans, we pledge the United States all we are, and all we possess, for the preservation of this glorious Union."

When the roll was opened for recruits, forty-seven names were attached, that of Jacob Corwin Hansel being the first. The Zouave Cadets also held a meeting for organization, which was adjourned until the next evening.

Tuesday morning opened with additional excitement. The substance of the proclamations of the President and Governor, was published under staring head-lines, and the citizens were called upon to stand by the Government. All who were desirous of forming a military company were requested to meet at the Court House that evening. The "Transcript" editorially thus describes the situation: "The excitement in our city, for the past few days, has exceeded anything ever before known. Yesterday people paid little attention to business, but thronged the streets awaiting extras containing the news. National flags were flung out and patriotic demonstrations broke forth on all hands; party and party feeling were swallowed up in one united determination to stand by the Union, the Constitution, the stars and stripes, the Glorious Harbinger."

The Democratic Union of Tuesday (there being no Monday issue of that paper), came out unequivocally in support of the authorities, quoting President Jackson's motto, "The Federal Union: by the Eternal, it must and shall be preserved."

This day seems to have been taken up largely in recruiting,—no public meetings having been held. But the Zouave Cadets met at night and effected a partial organization. Wednesday, the 17th, brought a repetition, in an intensified form, of the excitement of the two preceding days. Mention was made in the morning papers of the formation, on the preceding night, of the Washington Rifle Company to be commanded by Dan Miles, who was arranging his business so as to take command; a call was made for a meeting of the Zouave Cadets that evening and for a public meeting at the Court House.

It was also announced that the rural dis-



Thos. Coffey

tricts had become equally aroused with the cities and towns, and, as a conspicuous evidence of patriotic devotion, it was stated that one man had walked in from Knoxville, a distance of forty miles, for the purpose of enlisting in his country's service. On that day Valentine Dewein, a prominent merchant, gratuitously tendered the use of his unfinished building (now Nos. 108-110 South Adams street) as headquarters for the recruits, and a meeting was called for that place during the day.

Before night Captain Dennison's company was full and had been tendered to the Governor by telegraph, over one hundred men having volunteered their services to the Government. Later in the day a message was received from the Governor accepting the company. The officers were Charles E. Dennison, Captain; John Wetzel, a veteran of the Mexican War, First, and Charles Proebsting, once an officer of the Prussian Army, Second Lieutenant; Loyd Wheaton ⁽¹⁾ First, Robert Wilson, Second, Alexander Jackelfalusy, a countryman of Kossuth, Third, and Frederick A. King, Fourth Sergeants; Charles Reiss, First, David D. Snyder, Second, Anthony Roehrig, Third, and Samuel Caldwell, Fourth Corporals; Henry C. Pierce and Henry Walton, Musicians. According to announcement another highly patriotic meeting was held at night in the Court House at which John Durham presided, and speeches were made by Dr. Corcoran, Mark M. Aiken, E. K. Raymond, Barrett White, and others. Seventy-seven new names were enrolled, of whom thirty were Germans. A second company was started and those wishing to join it were requested to meet at Dewein's Hall, the new headquarters, on Thursday evening. Up to this time forty companies had been tendered to the Governor.

On Thursday the City was somewhat more quiet, but still active operations in the way of recruiting were going on.

On the evening of this day, as was afterward reported, Senator Bestor spoke at a meeting in Chicago, where he pledged himself to vote at the called meeting of the Legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000,000. and for the raising of 100,000 men to put down the rebellion. At night the

streets were thronged with people, a meeting of the National Blues was held at their armory, one of the Zouave Cadets at their new rooms on Main street, and one of the volunteers at their hall on Adams street.

There was an immense crowd at the meeting at the Court House. It was presided over by George W. Raney, who, as has been noticed, had been the leader of the Buchanan wing of the Democratic party in the campaign of 1858. Union speeches were made by L. A. Willard, a young lawyer, by W. W. O'Brien, who afterward became a vigorous opponent of the Lincoln administration, by Enoch P. Sloan, a strong Douglas Democrat, and by Lysander R. Webb and John Durham, Republicans. By this time every vestige of party spirit seemed to have been swallowed up in one united and patriotic sentiment for the salvation of the Union.

Friday, the 19th, came with no abatement but rather an increase of excitement. The "Transcript," in closing a review of the situation, said: "A week of such events is worth a life-time in ordinary firesides. *Il'e have a government.*" On the following morning (April 20) it said: "The war spirit in Peoria rose yesterday to fever heat. The headquarters of the volunteers were crowded throughout the day. In the morning the German Turners, to the number of forty stalwart men marched with fife and drum to the Blues' headquarters and volunteered. Over two hundred had offered by night, out of which one hundred and ninety passed inspection. Drills were organized and last night Blues' hall and several others were opened as drill rooms for recruits. The anxiety of the men to get into the company already accepted exceeds anything we ever saw before."

Addison S. Norton had, at 8:30 o'clock on the night before, commenced the enrollment of a second company, and by 8:30 P. M. on the 20th, the company was full and he was obliged to refuse applicants. On that day he tendered the company to the Governor but received no reply. Later on he was advised that the quota was full.

On the same day the Board of Supervisors appropriated \$10,000 to equip the soldiers and to provide for the families of those who might be in need of help, and several gentlemen made standing offers through Mr. Holland that each of them would, at his own expense, support the family of any soldier who needed such help during the war, let it continue as long as it might. Flags were flung out from the banking houses of M. P. Stone & Co., (now the First National); L. Howell & Co., (now Peoria National); S. Pulsifer & Co.,

(1.) Loyd Wheaton is a son of William G. Wheaton, once a resident of Peoria and Chief Engineer of the Peoria & Hannibal Railroad. The son who is now a distinguished officer in the Philippines, was educated in the Peoria schools; was a member of the National Blues, entered the army in Captain Dennison's Company; served through the war, rapidly rose in rank in the volunteer service, entered the regular army and is now a Major-General, having distinguished himself in the Philippine War.

(in the Iron Front); at the American Pottery Company's building, at the Bureau Valley Depot, at the Peoria House, at the Insurance Office of R. Bills & Co., and at other places, including many private residences.

During this day (Saturday) Captain Dennison's company were mustered in front of the residence of Senator Bestor on Main street, opposite the Court House, where a splendid flag, the handiwork of Mrs. George C. Bestor and Mrs. William S. Gregg, was presented them. Prayer was first offered by Rev. J. M. Waite, the presentation speech was made by Mr. Bestor, the Star Spangled Banner was sung as a solo by Miss Harris, the audience joining in the chorus, the closing prayer was made by Rev. S. J. G. Worthington of the First Methodist Church, after which three cheers were given for the Union, three for the ladies, three for the stars and stripes, and three for the Peoria Volunteers.

On the same afternoon an excited street meeting took place on Main street in front of the building of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company (the Iron Front, Nos. 209-211), caused by the raising of a splendid American flag, and by the playing of the Star Spangled Banner on the roof of the building by the Cecilian Band (an organization composed of men of Irish nationality). Henry Grove and Robert G. Ingersoll made patriotic speeches from the balcony of the same building, and Julius Manning and William W. O'Brien at other places. In the evening another meeting took place in the Court House, presided over by George C. Bestor, with Enoch P. Sloan as secretary. A stirring speech was made by Henry Grove, followed by one from Dr. George L. Lucas. Herman W. Snow (late member of the Fifty-second Congress from the Ninth District) offered a series of resolutions, which were passed, to not buy of or sell to any citizen or citizens of the States in rebellion any provisions, arms, ammunition, or other implements of war tending to encourage them in their disloyalty, or suffer the same to be done by others, until they should have returned to their duty or ceased to bear arms against the Government; also, as far as possible to prevent the transit of the same through our State for such purpose, and a committee of two from each ward was appointed to see that this resolution should be strictly observed.

On the same evening the Zouaves met to complete their organization, at which time Mr. Frank Peats, formerly of the Rockford Zouaves, volunteered to drill them in the then new tactics.

Thus ended the hitherto most memorable week in the history of Peoria.

The second Sabbath of the war brought with it a deeper feeling of solemnity than that which had characterized the first. Two hundred of the best citizens of Peoria had devoted their lives to their country's service, and, as to one-half of them at least, this was to be their last Sabbath in Peoria before encountering the perils of active warfare. The churches were well attended at the morning service, although many people were engaged in the work of preparation for the departure of one of the companies, and the enlistment of men for the others.

It was in the afternoon, at Parmely's Hall on Adams street, the interest of the day reached its climax. It was announced in the morning papers and at the several churches, that a special service would be held at the hall at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which the two companies of volunteers would be present. Before the hour appointed the great hall was packed with an expectant throng, with only seats enough in front reserved for the soldiers. At length the measured tread of two hundred stalwart men was heard on the stairway, increasing in volume as it reached the top of the second flight leading to the hall; and as the column marched down the middle aisle, bearing aloft the Star Spangled Banner, the flag of our country began to have a significance never before known to many of the beholders. The exercises were short but very impressive. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel M. Reed, pastor of the Universalist Church, followed by two addresses, one by himself and one by Rev. Wilber McKaig, pastor of the Presbyterian (N. S.) Church. A feeling of the deepest solemnity pervaded the meeting, and both addresses were replete with commendations of the patriotism already displayed by the soldiers and with words of encouragement to the courageous performance of the responsible duties they had assumed.

Monday, the 22d, was a day of continued excitement. The Court House Square was filled with squads of volunteers practicing the various military evolutions, but for want of a sufficient quantity of firearms, it was found impracticable to drill all the men in that branch of tactics. The National Blues had resolved not to enter the service as a body but to offer themselves individually, so they might be of greater service in several companies. It was at this point their services became of the greatest value. Having, in the course of several years' practice, becoming well skilled in

military tactics, every man of them was now able to take charge of a squad of new recruits. In this way the companies recruited at Peoria were, at once and successfully, initiated into the requirements of the military service.

Up to this time volunteering had been going on with very little system. A few men having some knowledge of military affairs, would put their heads together, get the names of those willing to enlist, enroll their names and call a meeting for organization and election of officers. When once organized, a tender of the company would be made directly to the Governor. If accepted, the company would be ordered to the general rendezvous at Springfield, and, when mustered into the service, would be assigned to some particular regiment, a very tardy method of organizing an army. In this way Captain Dennison's company became attached to the Eighth Regiment (the second organized for this war), under command of Richard J. Oglesby as Colonel.

On the 22d of April, however, a dispatch was sent to the Governor by a young lawyer then in his 28th year, which seemed almost audacious in its tone. It read as follows:

"Peoria, April 22, 1861.

"To Governor Yates:

"With your permission I will raise a regiment of one thousand men to be ready on call. Will you accept?

"R. G. INGERSOLL."

Coming from a Democrat, a lately defeated candidate for Congress, this dispatch not only startled the people of Peoria when, on the next morning, it appeared in the papers, but it brought re-assurance to the Governor, as well as to the entire community. That it was not a piece of bravado is proved by the fact that, although the offer could not then be accepted, it was afterward made good in the raising and mustering into the service of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, on the 20th of December of the same year.

The Legislature soon afterward passed an act for the organization of ten new regiments, in pursuance of which, as hereafter stated, the Governor appointed Peoria as the rendezvous of one of them, and the organization then went on in a more orderly manner.

A new element of excitement about this time took possession of the public mind. A strange craft had gone up the river, in the shape of a small steamboat, and such was the excited state of public feeling that it was at once supposed to

be a transport of supplies for the Rebel Army. A meeting had been appointed for that evening (Monday the 22d) at the Court House. The committee that had been appointed at a former meeting to see to the execution of the non-intercourse resolutions of Mr. Snow, reported the fact of the passage up the river of the strange craft aforesaid, and that it was supposed to be loading with a cargo of corn for the Southern army. Thereupon a scene of almost uncontrollable excitement ensued. The meeting had been called to order by George W. Raney, Hon. Elihu N. Powell had been chosen as Chairman and Edward Hudson, Secretary. Speeches were made by R. G. Ingersoll, Joseph F. Wilson, Lucien H. Kerr, and others, and it was resolved to intercept the passage of the boat down the river and to have her cargo unloaded, should it prove to be destined for a southern port. Mr. J. M. Fowler was appointed to see the bridge closed, and a resolution was adopted that no boats be allowed to descend the river after that date with any provisions or other articles contraband of war. This threatening aspect of affairs was deemed by many sufficiently serious to call for extreme measures, and one gentleman moved that a committee be appointed, whose business it should be to select a secret vigilance committee to look after the conduct of the suspected ones, and to stand guard over the safety of the city. This proposition was violently assailed on account of the secret character of the proposed committee, and the measure was defeated; but, instead thereof, an open committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: John Durham, Robert G. Ingersoll, David McCulloch, B. M. Greenman, William S. Gregg, Charles Holland, Dr. George L. Lucas, Amos P. Bartlett, Enoch P. Sloan, William G. Wheaton, Hugh W. Sweeney, Washington Cockle, Benjamin Cowell, William W. O'Brien, Tobias S. Bradley, James M. Cunningham, John Bryner, George Ford, Charles Ballance, John Comstock, Jacob Hepperly, Roger J. Brass, Jesse L. Knowlton, Horace G. Anderson, and Julius Manning—about one-half Democrats and one-half Republicans. The appointment of this committee, although wholly unnecessary, as was afterward proved, served a good purpose in that it placed the responsibility of whatever action might be taken upon a committee of trusted citizens, and by this means possibly averted acts of mob violence. This committee held one or two meetings, looked wise and knowingly, said little, shook their heads when questioned, but did little more. The suspected boat did not appear on

Monday night nor on Tuesday. The next day (24th), in response to a telegram for instructions, Mayor Willard received one from Governor Yates that the authorities at Springfield did not want the lawful commerce on the Illinois River interrupted. On that, or the succeeding day, the boat arrived and landed at our wharf, when it was discovered that her mission was none other than the collection of produce for the St. Louis market.

This day (April 24, 1861) witnessed the first departure of volunteers from Peoria. Captain Dennison's Company, then called the "National Blues," but sometimes "Company A," armed with the muskets and equipments of the old company, and many of them still further armed with revolvers and bowie-knives presented to them by over-zealous citizens, took their departure at 11:15 o'clock by the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington (now T. P. & W.) Railroad. An immense concourse of citizens turned out to witness their departure. They were escorted to the station by Captain Norton's Company of volunteers, The Peoria Zouaves, The Emmett Guards, and a large number of citizens, the procession being headed by the Peoria bands. No formal leave-taking was had at the depot, but amid loud cheers, waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of encouragement, they were hurried into the cars and were soon on their way. Their route was by the L. P. & B. to Chenoa, thence by the Chicago & Alton to Springfield. The Cecilia Brass Band accompanied them to their destination and returned the next day. On account of a slight accident this side of Washington, the train was delayed about an hour. At Washington, Cruger, Eureka and Secor, large crowds were gathered at the stations and loudly cheered them as they passed. At El Paso the people turned out *en masse*, with fife and drum, and gave the Company an enthusiastic reception.

The day following (April 25th) the Company was mustered into the service for ninety days, as part of the State Militia. But it was then found that no more than sixty-four men of the rank and file could be received, the Company then having ninety-six of that grade. To bridge over this emergency the officers set aside thirty-two of those least fitted for duty, and had the remaining sixty-four mustered into the service as Company E, of the Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of which Richard J. Oglesby, afterward Governor and United States Senator, was commissioned as Colonel. The thirty-two who had been set aside from Dennison's Company either

joined other companies or waited for an opportunity to rejoin the Company with which they had started out.

On the evening of the 26th the Home Guards met at the Court House, at which time five to six hundred names of valiant men, ready to do, to dare and to die (at home), in defense of their families and possessions, were reported. ⁽¹⁾ Hugh J. Sweeney was chosen president of the meeting, and J. K. Murphy secretary. A committee of three from each ward was appointed to call meetings to organize into companies, no company to number less than fifty-six, and a committee of one from each ward was appointed to procure arms. The papers of the day stated that Peoria then had five companies of volunteers fully organized and drilling.

Two weeks of the war had now elapsed and Peoria County had taken a proud stand in defense of the Union.

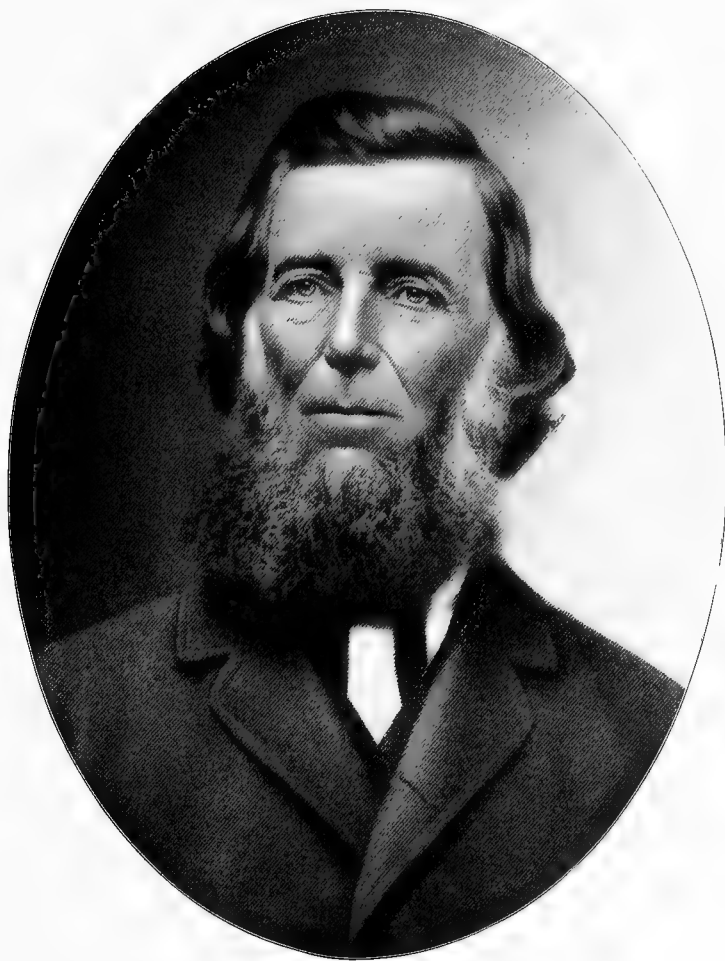
On Monday, the 29th, three double wagon loads of volunteers came from Brimfield, the majority of whom joined the Zouaves. On that evening that company elected Frank Peats, Captain, John Hough, First, and Joe H. Stevenson, Second Lieutenants. The Peoria Light Artillery elected Peter Davidson, Captain, W. J. Gardner, First, and Herman Borris, Second Lieutenants. Captain Norton's company marched out on the prairie west of the city for a drill. At the request of the Bar, Judge Powell ordered that no jury be called for the May term of the Circuit Court.

Matters now remained in a more quiet state of expectancy for several days. On May 3d, however, the President issued his call for 42,000 volunteers for three years, 20,000 regulars for five years, and 18,000 seamen.

The Legislature, just then adjourned, had passed an act for the raising of ten regiments, one for each Congressional district, and the Governor, in pursuance thereof, had appointed Peoria as the place of rendezvous for the regiment to be raised in the Fourth District. A sufficient number of companies had already been tendered and the Governor, in appointing the place of rendezvous, designated the following companies to compose the regiment:

Mason County Volunteers, Mason County, Captain S. P. Walker; Monmouth, Warren Coun-

(1.) This was a movement growing out of the excitement of the times for which there was then no present necessity, as there were very few, if any, disloyal men in the city, and they were not in the least prominent. Subsequently, however, such an organization became one of the main factors in preventing the success of a gigantic conspiracy in the North.



A. S. Cole

ty, Captain J. S. Moore; Fairview, Fulton County, Captain A. D. Rose; Peoria, Peoria County, Captain A. S. Norton; Orion, Henry County, Captain Warren; Galesburg, Knox County, Captain F. M. Smith; New Boston, Mercer County, Captain E. P. Wood; Lacon, Marshall County, Captain B. F. Baldwin; Eureka, Woodford County, Captain J. D. Rowell; Fulton Blues (Lewistown), Fulton County, Captain L. F. Ross.

This order was issued on May 7th. In the meantime active preparations were going on at Peoria, but when the order came it was found that only one company, Norton's, had been accepted.

The old County Fair Grounds (now Table Grove Addition) was secured for the camp, which was named Camp Mather, after the Adjutant General of the State. The Fulton Blues, Captain Leonard F. Ross was the first to go into camp, which it did on Saturday, May 11th. The Lacon Company, Captain Baldwin, arrived on Monday, the 13th, at 8 A. M., and Captain Norton's (Peoria) Company at an early hour the same morning. On the same day five companies, occupying twelve to fifteen coaches, arrived on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, namely: Fairview Independent Rifles, Captain Rose, 90 men; Galva Company, Captain H. H. Bush, 96 men (in place of Orion Company); Monmouth Union Guards, Captain Moore, 108 men; Mercer Blues, Captain Wood, 96 men; Galesburg Invincibles, Captain Smith, 103 men, who proceeded at once to the camp and were sworn in. The Eureka Company, Captain Rowell, and the Mason Regulators, Captain Walker, 64 men, arrived later in the day and were duly sworn in. On the 23d of May Captain Davidson's Company of Artillery also went into camp at the same place, but not as part of the same regiment.

On the 26th of May the entire regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Captain John Pope, of the United States Army. It was designated as the Seventeenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

On the 10th day of June the regiment took its departure for Alton. The regiment, having by that time been somewhat imperfectly armed and equipped, left camp in the afternoon, marching by the customary road down Spring Hill, thence to Main street and down Main street to the river. Arriving at the levee it was massed in solid square and there addressed in a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, by Hon. Hezekiah M. Wead, after which it embarked on the steamers Sam Gaty and Lasalle, and was soon on its way to its new quarters at Alton, where, after being fully equipped, it was ordered into active service.

Up to this time all volunteers had been accepted for the period of three months, the limit of time the President was authorized by law to accept them. But the term of service being so short and the probable duration of the war being much beyond this limit, it became very apparent that new levies would have to be made in the near future. The War Department therefore advised the retention of the organization of all companies already formed, as well as the formation of others in anticipation of the action of Congress at its approaching special session in July. It will therefore, appear that many companies begun under the calls already mentioned, but not accepted, were continued over and mustered in under subsequent calls. While it appears that Peoria County had only two companies actually mustered into the service of the United States under these calls, there were others already recruited and ready to enter the service whenever an opportunity should be presented.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MUSTERING OF TROOPS.

During the interval between the mustering of the first 75,000 men under the call of the President and the meeting of Congress in July, matters remained in a confused condition. The President had exhausted his power and yet there was no prospect of the rebellion being subdued. On the contrary, it was continually growing in strength. The State of Illinois having made provision for the organization of ten regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, it was for a time doubted whether or not any of them could be mustered into the service of the United States during the period for which the first six regiments had been accepted. Then it was decided that six of them could be received to take the places of the first six when their term should expire, but later the War Department concluded to accept the whole of the ten regiments of infantry. As already seen, in the make-up of the Seventeenth Regiment, only one company from Peoria had been accepted. But such was the anxiety of the boys to get into the army that many of them were willing to enlist in regiments forming in other States. Finding an opening in the American Zouave Regiment forming at St. Louis, afterward known as the Eighth Missouri, two of our companies concluded to join it. Accordingly the Peoria Zouave Cadets, nearly a full company of quite young men, left for St. Louis on the 19th day of June, expecting to join that regiment as a company, with Frank Peats as Captain. Peats was at the time with the Seventeenth Regiment as drill officer, but had been with the Zouaves at Peoria, and had signified his willingness to become their Captain. But upon looking into the situation he found it not so inviting as he had expected, and upon arrival of the company at St. Louis declined the honor. This had the effect of disorganizing the Company for a time, but a large number of them con-

cluded to remain, and, uniting with about forty men recruited by George W. Baker, at Pekin, they succeeded in organizing a new company under G. R. Swartout, as Captain, and as such joined the regiment.

On the 25th of June, the Elmwood Guards, David P. Grier, Captain, with about one hundred men, left for St. Louis and joined the same regiment. Captain Grier's company were sworn in the next day after their arrival and became Company G, of the American Zouave or Eighth Missouri Regiment. The Zouaves were sworn in on the 28th of the same month.

Soon after this the War Department decided to accept the regiment of cavalry tendered by the State, and active measures were soon taken to have the same organized. A movement was set on foot by William A. Murray to organize a company at Peoria. He succeeded in raising about thirty men, when it was decided to unite them with a similar company then forming at Knoxville under Jehiel B. Smith as Captain. They first went to Quincy and then to Alton, where, as part of a regiment consisting of seven companies, they were sworn into the service of the United States July 3, 1861.

Captain Davidson's Company had at first been sworn into the service of the State for only thirty days, but, in anticipation of another call, the men had been induced to remain in camp, and now, on the 5th of July, they were accepted into the service of the United States. They broke camp at Peoria, on July 10th, and embarked for Alton on the Steamer Sam Gaty with nearly one hundred men and four six-pound pieces of artillery. Before embarking they were mustered in front of the residence of Dr. Rudolphus Rouse at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, where a splendid flag was presented by the ladies in a speech by Elbridge G. Johnson, Esq., responded

to by Captain Davidson. From Alton the Company was moved to St. Charles, Missouri, and thence to several points in the same State, finally arriving at Jefferson Barracks, where, on August 17th, it was mustered into the services of the United States as Battery A, in the Second Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery. Its operations during the war were confined principally to the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

The time of service of the three-months men was now about to expire and it was ascertained that a small percentage of them were willing to re-enlist. Especially was this true of the first company sent out from Peoria (Captain Dennison's) who, contrary to their wishes, had been kept on garrison duty at Cairo and not permitted to enter the field of active operations. It was ascertained that only about twenty of them would re-enlist in that regiment, but, through active efforts in recruiting new men, it was re-organized and mustered in for three years under Captain John Wetzel.

In anticipation of another call volunteering continued to be actively carried on, there being as many as eight recruiting offices in Peoria at one time. During the months of May, June and July, the Secretary of War had authorized the formation of seventeen independent regiments of infantry and five of cavalry. Among the former was one to be raised by Captain John Bryner, which was afterward known as the Forty-seventh Regiment of Illinois Infantry. Previous to the announcement of the receipt of this order, there had been no fixed purpose on the part of any of the Companies then being raised as to what regiment they should join, some preferring one and some another. But as soon as it was announced that Bryner had received authority to raise a regiment to be commanded by himself as Colonel, they began to rally around him, and in an incredibly short time his regiment was full.

The terrible disaster to our army at Bull Run on July 21st, instead of discouraging enlistment only led to greater activity. On the day following that event Congress had authorized the President to call into the service 500,000 men. On the 23d Governor Yates telegraphed the Secretary of War as follows: "Being advised that you are receiving tenders of additional troops, I desire to tender you for Illinois, thirteen additional regiments of infantry, most of them now ready to rendezvous; three additional regiments of cavalry and one battalion of light artillery. Illinois demands the right to do her full share in the work of preserving our glorious Union from the

assaults of high-handed rebellion, and I insist that you respond favorably to the tender I have made." This tender was in addition to the regiments already being formed under the authority of the War Department, as already mentioned. It was accepted by the Secretary of War on the 25th. On the same day, Colonel Bryner was authorized to raise his independent regiment of infantry, it being one of the seventeen first mentioned. By the 28th he had seven companies pledged and more in prospect. On the 31st he received orders from the War Department to have his regiment ready to march in thirty days. He then had sixteen companies tendered him, only ten of which could be accepted. It was announced that the regiment would go into camp at the Fair Grounds on the 14th. On the 10th, detachments from Captain Lowe's Company of "Peoria City Zouaves," then changed to "Peoria City Rifles," and Captain Cromwell's Company, commenced preparing the Fair Grounds for the reception of the regiment. By the 14th several companies had taken up their quarters there and the remainder followed in a few days thereafter.

Camp Lyon, as it was then named, now became the center of attraction. The same scenes that had been witnessed while the Seventeenth Regiment was encamped there, were now repeated. According to previous announcement a mass meeting of the citizens was held there on the 22d, at which time spirited addresses were made by Thomas G. McCulloh, Jonathan K. Cooper and Washington Cockle, all urging a vigorous prosecution of the war and encouraging men to enlist in the service of their country. One week from that time, August 29th, it was estimated that fully 5,000 people of both sexes had assembled there in mass meeting. No better evidence of the unity of sentiment then prevailing can be found than the patriotic speech delivered on that occasion by Hon. Norman H. Purple. After reviewing the whole situation and the causes which had led up to the war, the Judge concluded as follows: "We must fight together the battle for the Union. The slightest dissension or disunion upon this great question is the sure harbinger of inglorious defeat. Let us first settle the previous question whether we have a government. It will be time enough to wrangle about local or national politics when it shall have been determined that we have a nation.

"Whatever may have been our previous political differences or predilections, I have an abiding confidence—yea, I may say, a *personal knowl-*

edge, that there is an honest, true-hearted patriot at the helm. The storm may rage, the winds may howl, the waves may roll mountain high across her decks, but the ship will never sink if it is in the power of that man to hold her on her course and bring her safely into port. I did not vote for him, nor knowingly aid in his election. I honestly wished for his defeat. I voted for *John C. Breckenridge*. God forgive me for that sin or error, whatever it may have been. He said he was a true-hearted, Union-loving man, and I believed him. Subsequent events have convinced me that we were mutually—*mistaken*."

Such was the great demand for this speech that it was republished in the tri-weekly "Transcript," of which a large extra number was printed. The splendid tribute paid to the President, with whom Judge Purple had an intimate acquaintance, speaks well for the head and heart of each of these great men who had often met in forensic debate, and who entertained for each other the highest personal regard.

At the same meeting Hon. Hezekiah M. Wead also made a patriotic speech, which was spoken of in terms of high praise by those who had been his political opponents. Unfortunately the text of this speech has not been preserved.

The attention bestowed upon this regiment by the citizens of Peoria were of such a marked character that, at a meeting of the officers on the second day of September, the thanks of the regiment were extended to the ladies for the many delicacies, as well as substantials, furnished the men, to Judges Purple and Wead for their patriotic speeches, to Rev. Hazen of the Christian Church and Hibben of the Second Presbyterian Church for their services in administering to the spiritual welfare of the men, and to Messrs. T. G. McCulloh, John C. Grier and Alexander G. Tyng for their lively interest manifested in the regiment.

This regiment was organized and sworn in on the 16th day of August, 1861, remained in camp at Peoria until September 21st, when it left on the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad by way of Chenoa for St. Louis. It remained in camp at that place, receiving its arms and clothing until October 9th, when it commenced active duties. At the time of leaving Peoria it was officered as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, John Bryner, Peoria; *Lieutenant Colonel*, Daniel Miles, Washington, Tazewell County; *Major*, William A. Thrush, Peoria;

Adjutant, Rush W. Chambers, Peoria; *Quarter Master*, William Stewart, Henry, Marshall County; *Surgeon*, George L. Lucas, Peoria; *First Assistant Surgeon*, Timothy Babb, Peoria; *Chaplain*, Rev. Jeremiah Hazen, Peoria.

In the latter part of July, Basil D. Meek, Esq., of Woodford County, being in St. Louis on business relating to the soldiers, called upon General John C. Fremont, then in command of this Department, and obtained leave from him to raise a regiment of cavalry in Central Illinois. Mr. Meek immediately telegraphed Robert G. Ingersoll, Esq., of Peoria, to go to St. Louis and join him in his efforts. On arriving at St. Louis, Mr. Meek magnanimously offered the first place in the regiment to Ingersoll on account of his more extended acquaintance, he being commissioned Colonel and Meek, Lieutenant Colonel. Recruiting did not begin until some time in September, and the recruits began arriving at Camp Lyon not long after the departure of the Forty-seventh Infantry. This regiment was called the McKinstry Guards in honor of General McKinstry, Fremont's Adjutant General and Provost Marshal of St. Louis. It afterward became the Eleventh Regiment of Illinois Cavalry.

On account of the approaching winter and the necessity of supplying the regiment with horses, tents and full supply of camp equipage, the organization of the regiment did not proceed with the same degree of rapidity as that of the regiments of infantry. It was not until December 20, it was mustered into the service. It remained in camp until February 22d, when it marched to Benton Barracks, Missouri, arriving there on March 3d. It remained at Benton Barracks until March 25th, when it was ordered to the front and, in a very short time thereafter, was for the first time under fire at the memorable battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. According to Army regulations the regiment consisted of twelve companies instead of ten, as in the infantry regiments, with three Majors, and three battalion Adjutants. The regiment, when it left Peoria, was officered as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, Robert G. Ingersoll, Peoria; *Lieutenant Colonel*, Basil D. Meek, Woodford County; *Majors*, Sabin D. Puterbaugh, Pekin, David J. Waggoner, Lewistown, James H. Johnson, Peoria; *Adjutant*, David T. N. Sanderson,



Johnson. L. Cole

Peoria; *Battalion Adjutants*, George H. Chappell, Thomas Bracken, Lucien H. Kerr; *Quartermaster*, William Currie, Peoria; *Surgeon*, James McMaster, Dixon; *First Assistant*, Robert F. Stratton, Maquon.

In the latter part of August Captain David P. Grier and First Lieutenant Hugh Neill, of the Elmwood Guards, then stationed at Cape Girardeau, arrived home with instructions from General Fremont to raise a company of Sharp Shooters, to be attached to the Eighth Missouri Regiment, to which this company belonged. This company was rapidly raised to the number of one hundred and ten men, who, with Hugh Neill as Captain, left for St. Louis on the 17th day of September.

On November 15th a pleasing incident occurred in the visit of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel T. Lyle Dickey commanding, to the Eleventh Regiment at Camp Lyon. Colonel Dickey was on his march southward, and having encamped at a point on the east side of the river in the vicinity of Peoria, brought his entire regiment to the city, on a visit to Colonel Ingersoll and his regiment, of whom there were then about seven hundred in camp. Having spent a pleasant afternoon at Camp Lyon, Colonel Dickey returned to his own camp in the evening.

In May, 1862, rumors that the enemy in great force was advancing on Washington, resulted in an urgent call upon the Governors to forward immediately to Washington all the volunteer and militia forces in their respective States. In response to this call five Illinois regiments, including the Sixty-seventh, were organized and mustered into the United States service for three months. These regiments relieved the veteran forces at Camp Butler and Camp Douglas, which were sent to the front. The Sixty-seventh Regiment, with Roswell M. Hough, of Chicago, as Colonel, and Eugene H. Oakley, of Peoria, as Lieutenant Colonel, was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, June 13, 1862, where it remained during its term of service doing guard duty.

As soon as these calls became known Charles K. Purple, of Peoria, son of the Hon. Norman H. Purple, organized a company, consisting mostly of citizens of Peoria County, which were recruited in the latter part of May and the beginning of June. This company was mustered in with the Sixty-seventh Regiment at Camp Douglas, and remained in service until the 6th day of October, 1862, when it was mustered out.

A company was also formed at Canton under command of William H. Frites, as Captain, of

which a number of Peorians became members, and remained in service until the 27th day of September.

The crisis of the war seemed now to have arrived. The Union armies had been successful in capturing several strong positions. But every Union success only called for more men to hold the territory gained, while it enabled the rebels to concentrate their troops at other strong points, threatening the safety of the Capital itself. In this crisis seventeen Governors of loyal States, together with the President of the Military Board of Kentucky, addressed a note to the President advising him to call for such additional forces, and to take such additional measures, as might be necessary in his judgment to put down the rebellion. The President, having already issued his call for 300,000 additional troops, now increased it to 600,000 to be enforced by draft, unless within a certain number of days the quotas of the several States should be filled by volunteers. The effect of these calls was quite equal to that produced by the first call in April of the preceding year. The time had now come when the industrial classes must take up arms, either voluntarily or by compulsion.

In the morning papers of July 24th appeared a call signed by many of the citizens for a war meeting at the Court House that night. The Court House was so crowded the meeting had to be adjourned to the open air, when E. C. Ingersoll made a great speech, urging the immediate filling up of the quotas from this State (there having as yet been no general enrollment, nor any assignment of quotas by counties, townships, cities or wards). A resolution was passed calling for a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors and the appropriation of \$15,000 for the support of the families of present and future volunteers, and \$10,000 for bounties for enlistments. A committee of nineteen was appointed to visit every township in the county to urge upon the Supervisors to vote for these appropriations. Meetings were appointed to be held simultaneously on July 30 in every township, but when that night came the meeting appointed for Peoria had to be adjourned until another night because the good speakers were all in the country. Good work was, however, being done in a private way. By the 29th the sum of \$1,900 had been raised by private subscriptions to encourage volunteering, and by August 1st a new camp ground had been selected and was being put in readiness for the new recruits. This was named "Camp Peoria."

On Saturday, August 3d, a meeting was held at the Court House addressed by Henry Grove, E. C. Ingersoll and Washington Cockle, at which time a resolution was passed instructing the Supervisors of Peoria Township to vote for the appropriations asked at the previous meeting. On the 5th the Board met and voted the appropriations and promised more when needed.

On the 6th the County Clerk gave notice to the Assessors of the townships to file their lists of persons liable to do military duty within ten days from that date. At that time there were eleven recruiting officers in the city, and volunteering was going on at a lively rate. But a few days were given to fill up the quota before drafting should begin. Within the time specified, however, the quotas were filled and the county escaped the draft.

It was afterward ascertained that, up to that time, under all calls made, the quotas of Peoria County were 1,721 men, all of whom had been furnished.

Under these calls a rendezvous was appointed at Peoria, where several regiments in order took up their quarters. The first to arrive occupied the County Fair Grounds (Camp Lyon); the others occupied the prairie in the northeast quarter of the city.

The regiments brought together at Peoria at that time were the following:

The Seventy-seventh. Although not mustered into the service as early as some of the other regiments, the recruits for the Seventy-seventh began to arrive early in August. There was a spirited contest between the friends of Charles Ballance, Esq., and Captain David P. Grier, as to which of them should be Colonel. Mr. Ballance finally succeeded in getting the commission, but after holding it a short time resigned, and Grier was Colonel when the regiment left Peoria. This was one of the Peoria regiments. It was fully organized and mustered into the United States service on the 3d day of September, 1862. It remained in camp until October 4th, at which time it proceeded to Covington, Kentucky, and reported to Major General Gordon Granger, commanding the army of Kentucky, who assigned it to duty in the division commanded by General A. J. Smith. At the time of its leaving Peoria it was officered as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, David P. Grier, Peoria; *Lieutenant Colonel*, Lysander R. Webb, Peoria; *Major*,

Memoir V. Hotchkiss, Peoria; *Adjutant*, John Hough, Peoria; *Quartermaster*, David McKinney, Peoria; *Surgeon*, Charles Winnie, Peoria; *First Assistant Surgeon*, James M. Cowen, Magnolia; *Second Assistant Surgeon*, John Stover, Minonk; *Chaplain*, Rev. William G. Pierce, of the Congregational Church, Elmwood.

The *Eighty-fifth* was considered a Mason County regiment. It was the first on the ground at Peoria, and took up its quarters at Camp Lyon. It was organized and sworn into the service of the United States on the 27th of August with the following field and staff officers:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, Robert S. Moore, Havana; *Lieutenant Colonel*, Caleb J. Dilworth, Havana; *Major*, Samuel P. Cummings, Astoria; *Adjutant*, John B. Wright, Havana; *Quartermaster*, Samuel P. Wright, Havana; *Surgeon*, Joseph P. Walker, Mason City; *First Assistant Surgeon*, Phil. L. Dittenbecker, Havana; *Second Assistant Surgeon*, James C. Patterson, Mason City; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph F. Barwick, Havana.

The *Eighty-sixth* Regiment was considered a Peoria regiment, and was one of the earliest on the ground. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States by Captain R. C. Ewing on the 27th day of August, 1862, at Camp Lyon. At the time of its leaving Peoria it was organized as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, David D. Irons, Peoria; *Lieutenant Colonel*, David W. Magee, Peoria; *Major*, James S. Bean, Trivoli; *Adjutant*, James E. Prescott, Peoria; *Quartermaster*, Charles H. Dean, Peoria; *Surgeon*, Massena M. Hooton, Peoria; *First Assistant Surgeon*, John Gregory, Farmington; *Second Assistant Surgeon*, Israel J. Guth, Peoria; *Chaplain*, Rev. George W. Brown.

The *Eighty-fifth* and *Eighty-sixth* Regiments left Peoria on Sunday, the 7th day of September, on a train of cars propelled by four powerful engines, and were hurried to the front at Louisville, Kentucky, where they remained until the 1st of October. They then entered the field of active service, and, on the 8th of that month, were both engaged with the enemy in the bloody battle of Perryville.

The *One Hundred and Second* Regiment was organized at Knoxville in August by the venerable ex-Lieutenant Governor William McMurtry, and

was mustered into the service of the United States on September 1st and 2d. On September 22d it was moved to Peoria, where it took up its quarters in Camp Lyon, lately evacuated by the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth. It remained in camp at Peoria until October 1st, when it was moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where it immediately took the field of active operations. At the time of leaving Peoria it was organized as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, William McMurtry, Henderson; *Lieutenant Colonel*, Franklin C. Smith, Oneida; *Major*, James M. Mannon, Aledo; *Adjutant*, John W. Pittman, Galesburg; *Quartermaster*, Francis H. Ruger, Galesburg; *Surgeon*, David B. Rice, Monmouth; *First Assistant Surgeon*, William Hamilton, Oneida; *Chaplain*, Rev. Amos K. Tullis, Hendersonville.

The *One Hundred and Third Regiment* was raised wholly in Fulton County. On the 6th of September nine companies arrived at Peoria and went into camp and organized the regiment. Finding there were enough extra men in the companies already in camp, a tenth company was formed, thus completing the regiment, which was mustered into the service of the United States on the 2d day of October.

On the 31st day of October they left camp and went to Cairo, where they took boat for Columbus, Kentucky, and were there placed on the cars and arrived at Bolivar, Tennessee, in fifty-two hours from Peoria. Amos C. Babcock was at first elected Colonel, and Parley Stearns Lieutenant Colonel, but they having resigned, the regiment when it left Peoria was officered as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, William A. Dickerman, Liverpool; *Lieutenant Colonel*, George W. Wright, Lewistown; *Major*, Asias Willson, Lewistown; *Adjutant*, Samuel S. Tipton, Lewistown; *Quartermaster*, William Mellor, Vermont; *Surgeon*, Richard Morris, Ellisville; *First Assistant Surgeon*, Sidney S. Buck, Fairview; *Second Assistant Surgeon*, James W. Van Brunt, Bernadotte; *Chaplain*, Rev. William S. Peterson, Canton.

The *One Hundred and Eighth Regiment* was organized at Peoria, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 28th day of August, 1862. It remained in camp at Peoria until the 9th day of October, when it proceeded

by rail to Covington, Kentucky, and on its arrival there reported to Major General Gordon Granger, and was assigned to the First Brigade of the Third Division, Army of Kentucky. Having been equipped for field service, it marched with its division from Covington on the 17th day of October to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it went into camp on the 1st day of November. When it left Peoria it was organized as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, John Warner, Peoria; *Lieutenant Colonel*, Charles Turner, Pekin; *Major*, Reuben L. Sidwell, Metamora; *Adjutant*, Benjamin F. Foster, Peoria; *Quartermaster*, George W. Raney, Peoria; *Surgeon*, John Cary, Peoria; *First Assistant Surgeon*, Richard A. Conover, Eureka; *Chaplain*, Rev. George W. Gue.

The *One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment* was recruited principally in Stark and Henry Counties. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Peoria on the 20th and 22d days of September, 1862. It left Peoria on the 8th day of October by rail, and arrived at Cincinnati about midnight on the 10th, when it immediately crossed the Ohio River and reported to Major General Gordon Granger. It was there brigaded with the Thirty-third Indiana, and Seventy-seventh, Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Illinois. At the time of its leaving Peoria it was organized as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, Thomas J. Henderson, Toulon, Stark County; *Lieutenant Colonel*, Emory S. Bond, Cambridge, Henry County; *Major*, Joseph M. Hosford, Geneseo, Henry County; *Adjutant*, Henry W. Wells, Cambridge, Henry County; *Quartermaster*, George C. Alden, Annawan, Henry County; *Surgeon*, John W. Spalding, Galesburg; *First Assistant Surgeon*, Luther S. Milliken, Wyoming; *Chaplain*, Rev. Roswell N. Henderson.

From the foregoing it will be observed that several regiments were in camp at Peoria at the same time. Colonel John Bryner of the Forty-seventh Regiment, having resigned his commission early in September, was soon thereafter appointed commandant of the post at Peoria. Under his experienced management the camp soon assumed all the regularity of a well organized army. During this period daily dress parades of the entire command were had at five o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour many people from

Peoria, as well as from the surrounding country, would visit the camp. In fact, the camp was visited daily by many hundreds of people from the surrounding country, bringing to their friends supplies of delicacies and substantial food not to be found on the *menu* of army rations. Thus were the days and weeks pleasantly spent in camp while the soldiers were being drilled, clothed and equipped for the service.

On the 27th day of September the people of Peoria witnessed the greatest military display which has ever occurred in the history of the county. On that day there was a grand review under command of Colonel Bryner of the five regiments (the Seventy-seventh, One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Third, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twelfth), then at Camp Peoria. Thousands of spectators from Peoria and the surrounding country witnessed the scene, and all felt a just pride in the appearance, as well as the advanced state of discipline of the men.

On the day of the departure of the Seventy-seventh Regiment one of the largest gatherings of people, from the country as well as from the city, that ever assembled in Peoria on any similar occasion lined the streets. But the train which had transported the One Hundred and Second Regiment to Cincinnati, a few days before, and which was expected to take the Seventy-seventh, had been impressed into the service of the Government for the movement of other regiments from Springfield, and the Seventy-seventh was loaded into twenty-four box cars seated with new pine boards, with the soft side uppermost, and straw for their bedding. One coach only was supplied for the invalids and officers, but it is to the credit of the latter that most of them shared the less comfortable accommodations with the privates. The train reached Logansport on Sunday morning, the 5th, and Cincinnati at noon of the following day. The boys had learned by this time that soldiering was not to be boy's play. Other regiments fared about equally with them.

The next week was one of sadness for Peoria. On the same day the Seventy-seventh left Peoria the bloody battle of Corinth was fought, in which the Forty-seventh sustained heavy loss, Colonel William A. Thrush being one of the number killed. On the 8th and 9th the equally bloody battle of Perryville was fought, in which the Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth took part, the latter also suffering severe loss. Word had also been received that seven companies of the Eleventh Cavalry had been taken prisoners.

On Thursday, the 9th, the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment was moved from Camp Peoria through a beating rain, and as the men came to a flag suspended across the street they insisted on saluting it, although the rain was pouring in torrents. Being massed on the street, they uncovered and gave three lusty cheers for the Star Spangled Banner, and then moved on to the depot, where they embarked and were soon under way to the front.

On Saturday evening, the 11th of October, a meeting of citizens was held at the Court House to arrange for the funeral of Colonel Thrush. Resolutions were passed and a committee of arrangements appointed to act with other similar committees, the same being composed of the following well known citizens: Henry I. Rugg, Thomas G. McCulloch, Alexander G. Tyng, Hon. Elihu N. Powell, P. R. K. Brotherson, Dr. Benjamin F. Miles, James M. Cunningham, Hon. Marion Williamson, Hon. Washington Cockle, Mark M. Aiken, Jonathan K. Cooper and William A. Herron.

The funeral services took place at the Second Presbyterian Church on Sunday, October 19th, at which time a great concourse of people were present. The services were conducted in the open air by Rev. John S. McCulloch, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, of which the family of Colonel Thrush were members. The coffin was draped in the American flag and covered with wreaths of flowers. At the conclusion of the religious services a procession was formed consisting of the One Hundred and Third Regiment of Infantry (the only one then in camp), the members of the National Blues, the members of his own regiment (the Forty-seventh) then in the city, the Master Masons, Knights Templar (of which organizations Colonel Thrush had been a member, who also furnished the Guard of Honor), all of which were followed by a long line of private conveyances, the whole procession being over one mile in length. At the cemetery the usual ceremony of the Knights Templar was observed, and all that was mortal of Colonel William A. Thrush was consigned to the tomb.

While the five regiments already named were being drilled and equipped, several movements were set on foot looking to the organization of at least three regiments of cavalry to be rendezvoused at Peoria. These, however, were finally consolidated into one under the command of Colonel Horace Capron.

The *Fourteenth Regiment of Cavalry* was recruited and organized in the fall and winter of



Roderick M. Cole

1862, with headquarters at Peoria. On January 7, 1863, the first and second battalions were mustered into the service of the United States, and on February 6th the third battalion. During the months of February and March it received its horses and equipments, and was placed in thorough discipline. March 28th it started for the front. April 17th it arrived at Glasgow, Kentucky, where it was brigaded and immediately entered upon active field duties. It drew its recruits from all parts of the State. At the time of leaving Peoria it was organized as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, Horace Capron, Peoria County; *Licutenant Colonel*, David P. Jenkins; *Major*, Francis M. Davidson; *Adjutant*, Henry W. Carpenter; *Quartermaster*, Samuel F. True; *Surgeon*, Preston H. Bailhache, Springfield; *First Assistant Surgeon*, George A. Wilson, Peoria; *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel Chase, Jubilee.

During the summer and early fall months, in anticipation of a draft, an enumeration had been made of those liable to perform military service, with the following result in Peoria County:

	ENROLL- MENT.	ALREADY ENLISTED.
Akron	290	77
Brimfield	358	126
Chillicothe	266	133
Elmwood	415	137
Hallock	236	73
Hollis	166	66
Jubilee	146	41
Kickapoo	235	67
Limestone	409	94
Logan	241	87
Medina	212	54
Millbrook	224	68
Princeville	256	108
Radnor	244	84
Richwoods	175	36
Rosefield	244	111
Timber	337	159
Trivoli	309	107
Town of Peoria	100	14
First Ward	616	72
Second Ward	524	68
Third Ward	511	64
Fourth Ward	470	44
Fifth Ward	344	69
Sixth Ward	302	16
Total	7630	1975

No further calls were made upon Peoria County, except for filling up regiments already in the field, until 1864.

The *One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment*. Early in the spring of 1864 the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, believing that the rebellion was nearing its close, and desiring to aid the Government in every way possible, tendered to the President a volunteer force of eighty-five thousand men for one hundred days to relieve the veteran soldiers from guard duty at our forts, arsenals and elsewhere. Of this number, Illinois furnished thirteen regiments and two battalions, the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth being one of them. The regiment was raised at Peoria and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1864, and on the 8th of June, it moved to St. Louis by steamboat, arriving there on the 10th; thence it moved to Columbus, Kentucky, where it remained about a week, and was then moved to Cairo as a garrison for that place.

With commendable patriotism this regiment remained on duty for nearly two months after its time had expired, for which it received the thanks of the President in a personal letter to its commander. It was mustered out at Peoria on the 25th day of October, 1864. When leaving Peoria it was organized as follows:

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel, Peter Davidson, Peoria (formerly of the Peoria Battery); *Licutenant Colonel*, Horace H. Wilsie, Galesburg; *Major*, Solomon Z. Roth, Lamoille; *Adjutant*, David T. N. Sanderson, Peoria; *Quartermaster*, John Bryner, Peoria; *Surgeon*, Charles H. Latimer, Peoria; *First Assistant Surgeon*, Allen M. Pierce, Tremont; *Second Assistant Surgeon*, Joseph Shugart; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph T. Cook.

Another call for volunteers was made July 18, 1864, under which the One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Regiment, under Colonel Henry H. Dean, of Rockford, was organized at Camp Butler, September 18th, for one year. In Company G, of this regiment, Captain Ephraim F. Molton, of Pavillion, about twenty men from Peoria, and in Company I, Captain George W. Baker, of Washington, about forty men from Peoria enlisted. These served until the close of the war, doing principally guard duty.

Another call for volunteers for the period of one year was made December 19, 1864. The term of service of the One Hundred Day men having then expired, many of them re-enlisted under

the new call. In the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry, Colonel Horace H. Wilsie, of Galesburg; Company C, Captain Benjamin F. Burnett, Tremont; Company F, Captain Frank A. Thomas, of Galesburg, and Company G, Captain Robert G. Walsh, Camp Point, were a considerable number of men from Peoria. In the One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, Colonel French B. Woodside, Quincy; Lieutenant Colonel Herman W. Snow, of Peoria, about forty men from Peoria enlisted in Company A, Captain Harmon Andrews, of Sparland, and about thirty in Company E, Captain Herman W. Snow, of Peoria. Upon the organization of the regiment, which took place at Quincy on the 23d of February, 1865, Captain Snow was promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel. Both these regiments were sent forward to Chattanooga, where they continued to perform active service until the close of the war.

In the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Gustavus A. Smith, of Decatur, Company A, Captain Jacob B. Yeagley, of Akron, Peoria County, a few men, and in Company G, Captain Edmund L. Wells, about forty men from Peoria County, were enlisted. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, February 28, 1865, for one year. It performed service in Tennessee in guarding railroads until the close of the war.

A considerable number of Peorians are found scattered through other regiments, but the foregoing are believed to be all the regularly organized bodies from Peoria County.

The services rendered the Government by Peoria County, as they appear from the Adjutant General's Report (Revised), foot up as follows:

Population in 1860	36,475
Revised enrollment, January, 1865	7,303
Quota of 1861	1,023
Quota of 1862	698
Quota on Call of 700,000 Feb. 1 and March 14, 1864	1,405
Quota on Call of 600,000 July 18, 1864	1,222
Total Quotas to Dec. 31, 1864....	4,348
Total Credits to Dec. 31, 1864.....	4,143
Deficit	205
Quota, 1865, to Dec. 31	845
Aggregate to be raised in 1865....	1,050
Credits to Dec. 31, 1865	764
Total Deficit	286
Total Quotas under all calls.....	5,193

Total Credits under all calls.....	4,907
Total Deficit	286

Recruiting was stopped before the companies had all been filled. Had it continued a short time the quota from Peoria County would have been entirely made up. Every call made upon it by the Government was filled by volunteering.

A close inspection of the reports, however, will show that, up to the time of the last calls, the county was very far in advance of the requirements of the Government. It will be seen that, of its total credits of 4,907 men, only 764 were furnished during the year 1865, leaving a balance of 4,163 furnished before January 1st of that year. But out of that number a very few enlisted during the year 1864, the only men furnished during that year being those in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment of One Hundred Day men, and those who enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth One Year Men. It follows, therefore, that Peoria County, as well as other counties of the State, had, under the calls of 1862, furnished enough three-year men to practically clear it of all calls made in 1864 except the last.

The contributions in money standing to the credit of the County of Peoria, the City of Peoria and the several townships in Peoria County, in the Adjutant General's office, in aid of the suppression of the rebellion are as follows:

	GENERAL EXPENSE.	SOLDIERS FAMILIES.
Peoria County.....	\$31,464 46	
Peoria City ...	152,000 00	\$2,172 91
Hallock	6,115 00	141 75
Princeville	7,024 00	
Princeville (Association) ..	6,633 80	
Millbrook	12,450 00	
Elmwood	20,801 00	
Trivoli	21,288 50	
	\$257,806 76	\$2,314 66
	66,993 66	
	2,314 66	
	\$327,115 08	\$66,993 66

This vast sum does not cover the many thousands of dollars in value of the contributions made through the Christian and Sanitary Com-

missions, those made through private hands, nor the moneys paid for bounties to substitutes, those made to clear townships and wards from drafts, nor those paid for transportation to and from camps, hospitals and battle-fields in aid of sick and wounded soldiers, and for the burial of the dead. For all such purposes money flowed from

the purses of our citizens as freely as streams of water.

Peoria County did its whole duty towards the suppression of the Great Rebellion, and in restoring the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Union over every foot of the National domain.

CHAPTER XXVII.

AUXILIARY WORK OF LADIES AID SOCIETIES AND OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

At the time of the outbreak of the war there was located on the northeasterly side of Main street, at the foot of the bluff, a small water-cure establishment under the proprietorship of Dr. Mortimer Nevins, but operated principally by women. On the 26th day of April, 1861, just two weeks after the beginning of the war, there appeared in the public press of the city a call for a meeting of women to be held there on the 30th of the same month to form themselves into a company of nurses to attend upon the sick and wounded soldiers. The next day after the publication of this call a meeting of other ladies was held at Rouse's Hall to make arrangements for preparing bandages, lint and shirts for the use of the soldiers. Mrs. Julia P. Bourland and Mrs. Erastus D. Hardin were made president and secretary, a committee was selected to procure material, and the next meeting was appointed to be held at the house of Mrs. Matthew Griswold (now the Cosmopolitan) on Madison avenue, on Tuesday, the 30th, the same day as that appointed for the meeting at the Water Cure. There was no rivalry between these two organizations, the one being intended to supply a corps of nurses, the other for the furnishing of supplies for the hospital service, of which the Government then had a very meager supply, considering the necessities of the times.

At this writing it does not appear possible to trace with any degree of minuteness the operations carried on by these patriotic ladies during the first year of the war, nor to show any direct connection between them and the more comprehensive work inaugurated at a later date, and carried forward through the agency of more perfect organizations.

In addition to the efforts put forth in Peoria, we find the ladies of Elmwood engaged in the summer time in the laudable work of making

havelocks to shield the men from the intense rays of the southern sun, and in the winter time the ladies of Peoria, in response to a call of the Ladies' Aid Society of Palmyra, Missouri, engaged in the equally laudable work of making mittens to protect their hands from the cold. So the work went on during the early stages of the war, the women lending a helping hand wherever they could find a place to do so.

It is now an admitted fact that all the great organized sanitary movements of the war had their origin with the women of New York City. While it is true that, at earlier dates, local organizations had been formed in other cities, yet it was at a great meeting, held at Cooper Institute on the 6th day of May, 1861, that the "Women's Central Association for Relief" was organized for the purpose of concentrating the scattered efforts of the women of the country upon the one common object of furnishing comforts, stores and nurses, in aid of the medical staff. These humane efforts were met, not only with cold indifference, but with positive opposition by the military authorities, and there seemed to be an impassable barrier interposed between their friends at home and these brave defenders of their country, whose health or very lives might depend upon the kind ministrations of loved ones, who were not only willing but anxious to contribute to their well-being.

But the women were not the only ones to see the necessity of better sanitary measures in the army than those at its command. "The Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospitals of New York" and "The New York Medical Association for Furnishing Hospital Supplies" had held several meetings, and were equally anxious to contribute what they could to the accomplishment of similar purposes, but the doors seemed barred to them also. A delegation representing these

three powerful associations was dispatched to Washington, and, after a hot contest of nearly a month's duration, they so impressed upon the authorities, not only their sincerity of purpose, but the feasibility of their plan of operations that, on the 9th day of June, 1861, the Secretary of War issued an order appointing a commission consisting of distinguished ministers of the gospel, physicians, army officers and laymen, to be styled "A Commission of Inquiry and Advice in Respect to the Sanitary Interests of the United States Forces." This was the origin of the great "United States Sanitary Commission." Through its instrumentality those who contributed of their free will to the alleviation of the sufferings of the sick and wounded and to their restoration to health, were made sure their gifts would reach the desired end, and so the whole people were encouraged to increase their benefactions.

In the course of a few months this great Commission had extended its operations throughout the entire country east of the Mississippi River, by establishing agencies for the receipt and distribution of stores in many principal cities. Its agents for the receipt of contributions were found in every town, while for their distribution its agents were to be found in every camp, on every transport, in every march, on every battle-field and in every hospital. It held out one hand towards the people for the reception of their gifts, and with the other distributed them to those in need.

In consequence of active military operations in Missouri, the "Western Sanitary Commission," which had been appointed, September 10, 1861, by General Halleck, had so far completed its arrangements to supply the needs in that vicinity, that it chose to retain its form of organization, and continued to act as an independent body throughout the war. It so happened that a portion of the gifts of Peoria reached their destination through the hands of the one, and other portions through the hands of the other organization, according to their respective facilities for reaching their desired destination.

The work of the Sanitary Commission, however, grand as it was, had reference only to the physical well-being of the soldiers, while their religious interests were left to other hands. The Young Men's Christian Associations of the country, early in the war, perceiving that the usual perfunctory ministrations of one chaplain to a regiment were wholly inadequate to supply the religious needs of the soldiers, held a convention of chosen delegates at New York City on

November 16, 1861, and organized the United States Christian Commission, having in view the promotion of the spiritual and temporal welfare of the officers and men in the army and navy, in co-operation with chaplains and others. Immediately after its appointment the Commission met in Washington and organized by choosing George H. Stuart, a wealthy philanthropist of Philadelphia, as Chairman, and Hon. Benjamin F. Maniere, of New York, Secretary and Treasurer, who, together with Rt. Rev. E. S. Janes, D. D., of New York, Rev. Benjamin C. Cutler, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Charles Demond, Esq., of Boston, constituted the Executive Committee. A plan of operations was at once arranged, to which the approbation of the President, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the General in command was secured, and the work entered upon at once.

The full extent of the needs of the men in the army did not impress itself upon the minds of the people of Peoria at as early a date as in some other places. The great battles in the East in the summer of 1861, and those in Missouri during the same season, had aroused the people of the East, and likewise those in St. Louis, to the necessities of the situation, and had led to the organization of the Sanitary Commission, and the Christian Commission as well, in those sections. But it was not until the great movements of the army in February, 1862, that the people of Peoria were awakened to the full extent of the necessities of the situation.

Prior to February, 1862, there had been in existence in Peoria a society of women called the "Ladies' Assistance Society," designed chiefly for the relief of the poor. The Young Men's Christian Association also had an organization for religious work, but as yet it does not seem to have become affiliated with the Christian Commission. On February 2, 1862, it became re-organized as a corporation, with William Reynolds as President, and through it a new impulse was given to the work of the Association in the city, but as yet no work seems to have been undertaken for the soldiers.

Fort Donelson was captured by General Grant on February 16, 1862, after a hard fought battle, in which many Peorians were engaged. An attempt was made by several of our citizens to reach the scene of the conflict, but they were intercepted at Cairo with the announcement from the military authorities that all the supplies, nurses and surgeons necessary for the occasion had already arrived. The only one to obtain a pass to the front was James T. Rogers, who had

authority to act for the Sanitary Commission as their agent to collect supplies at Peoria. On the 27th of February the wounded who were able to be sent home began to arrive, and great was their praise of Mr. Rogers for his indefatigable exertions in their behalf upon the field of battle, where many had lain for a long time with their wounds undressed.

On Tuesday, the 4th day of March, at the invitation of the Ladies' Assistance Society for all who desired to aid in the preparation of hospital comforts for the wounded soldiers, a meeting of ladies was held at the house of Mrs. Alfred G. Curtenius, corner of Main and Madison streets, at which time and place was formed the "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Peoria," to meet every Thursday afternoon as long as aid should be required. Contributions from gentlemen in money and dry-goods to be sent to the same place were solicited. On March 6th a call signed by Mrs. Caroline T. Cockle, Secretary, was published for a meeting to be held the same afternoon in the room over A. P. Bartlett's store, where work would be ready and where all ladies were most earnestly requested to meet and assist in the good cause, and where donations in money and dry-goods from gentlemen would be gratefully received. As the necessities were urgent, they did not wait for the time for the next regular meeting, but on Tuesday, the 11th, a call signed by Mrs. Margaret Weis, Mrs. Nancy Culbertson and Mrs. Cockle was published for a meeting the same afternoon, at the same place, as they were anxious to forward a box of supplies during the week. Contributions of jellies and other delicacies for the sick, and old linen or cotton table cloths, sheets and worn garments were called for. No further account has been discovered of this first contribution of the Peoria Ladies' Aid Society to the sanitary work of the army. That it was forwarded according to their expressed intention there can scarcely be a doubt. One week later it was announced that there were 10,000 sick and wounded soldiers at Paducah, and that sheets, towels and handkerchiefs were needed, also butter, ale and porter, but that the noble ladies of the loyal States had supplied their principal wants. The fact was that the ladies of Cincinnati had by their promptness of action anticipated all others and sent them hospital supplies in abundance. On the 20th of March two large boxes were made up by the Peoria ladies, the contents of which were as follows:

Box No. 1—20 cotton sheets, 60 pillow cases, 12 linen handkerchiefs, 7 flannel shirts, 3 cotton

flannel shirts, 30 cotton shirts, 11 second hand shirts, 15 pairs cotton drawers, 87 crash towels, 3 bed ticks, 23 pillow ticks, 3 pairs of woolen socks, 7 bundles cotton rags, 6 bundles linen rags, 1 bundle lint, compresses and bandages, 5 packages magazines and papers, 5 feather pillows, 1 can tomatoes, 1 can peaches, 1 can cherries.

Box No. 2—14 tumblers jelly, 2 cups jelly, 2 bowls jelly, 4 jars jelly, 1 jar pickles, 1 bottle peaches, 1 bottle blackberry jam, 2 bottles wine.

These boxes were marked "From Peoria Sanitary Committee," care Messrs. Greely & Gale, St. Louis, and were shipped by express, free of charge, by Mr. William C. Boilvin agent, Peoria. From this it would appear that the Sanitary Commission then had an agency or committee in Peoria to receive and forward its supplies.

The great battle of Shiloh was fought on the 6th and 7th of April. On the 10th the Ladies' Aid Society was to meet, and calls were made for the usual supplies to be sent for a box to be prepared that day. But all such efforts were a mere pittance in comparison with the necessities that were now upon them. On the morning of the 9th a large meeting of gentlemen, called upon short notice, was held in the Court House to take measures to send a delegation of physicians and others to the battle-field to attend the wounded and to contribute to their relief and comfort in such other manner as, in the opinion of the meeting, might be thought advisable. E. G. Johnson, Esq., acted as Chairman, and Henry B. Hopkins, Esq., as Secretary. The first action was to telegraph General Halleck if civilians would be permitted within the lines. On motion of Jonathan K. Cooper, Esq., the Ladies' Aid Society was invited to co-operate, and that it be requested to place at the disposal of a committee, to be there appointed, the supplies that they had prepared for the hospital at St. Louis. A committee was appointed to wait upon the physicians, who in a short time reported that Drs. Nevins, Andrew, Evans, Guth, Hooton and Colburn were ready to go, and that others had expressed a willingness, but were prevented by the condition of their patients.

A committee of solicitation was appointed consisting of John J. Wead, John C. Grier, Elihu N. Powell, Charles Ballance, E. C. Ingersoll, Sidney Pulsifer, Hugh W. Reynolds, Washington Cockle, Luther Card and David McCulloch. Another committee consisting of G. W. Raney, W. W. O'Brien and Henry Grove was appointed to wait on Mayor Gardner T. Barker and request him to call a special meeting of the City Council to



Jonathan K. Cooper

make an appropriation. That committee soon reported that the Mayor had consented, and had promised that, if the Council did not make the appropriation, he (the Mayor) would contribute out of his own pocket as largely as any other man in the city. An Executive Committee consisting of Elbridge G. Johnson, E. C. Ingersoll, Elihu N. Powell, Washington Cockle and Henry B. Hopkins was appointed to take charge of the contributions with discretionary power as to their use. The Ladies' Aid Society was requested to meet at 8 A. M. on the 10th instead of 2 P. M., and to bring their supplies at that hour. Speeches were made by E. G. Johnson and Henry Grove, the latter concluding his remarks with a donation of \$50. A subscription was then opened and \$400 pledged on the spot. Drs. Nevins, Eaton, Guth, Evans, Hooton and Colburn left on the 10th, accompanied by James T. Rogers, agent of the Sanitary Commission, and David D. Irons, his assistant, with \$1,600 in cash, \$500 of which had been contributed by the City Council, the balance by private individuals (the largest contributors declining to make their names public), all raised within twenty-four hours. They had also in charge twenty-seven boxes, shipped free by the United States express.

At this point it will be remembered that, upon receipt of the news of the battle, Governor Yates had provided transportation for the wounded of the Illinois regiments to points in this State. Upon arrival at Cairo, therefore, the Peoria delegation found the wounded from this section located at Cairo and Mound City, but supplies still needed. On Saturday, the 12th, a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society was held, at which with their own hands they had made up one hundred sheets. On Tuesday, the 15th, another meeting was held and another box prepared. Their meetings now became frequent, and their hands were kept busily at work. On May 14th it was announced that Rev. Mr. Eliot, of St. Louis, had sent twelve pieces of cotton goods to Peoria to be made up into garments for the soldiers, of whom there were 5,000 in the hospitals in that city. Their rooms were thenceforward kept open daily.

About this time the Young Men's Christian Association of Peoria entered upon active work in connection with the army. The raising of troops in the summer of 1862 had brought several regiments to Peoria, among whom the Association at once began religious efforts. A soldiers' committee was appointed consisting of William Reynolds, its President, Alexander G. Tyng, George H. McIlvaine, William Carpenter

and David W. McWilliams to have the direction of the work, who at once visited the camps and made arrangements for holding nightly meetings, the officers lending them all the encouragement possible. There were then at Peoria the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Colonel Irons, stationed at the Old Fair Grounds, or Camp Lyon, the Seventy-seventh, Colonel Grier, the Eighty-fifth, Colonel Moore, and the One Hundred and Eighth, Colonel Warner, at Camp Peoria, near the Pottery. The first meeting was held at the camp of the Eighty-sixth and was attended by about two hundred persons, the next at Camp Peoria, which was also largely attended. Deeming it necessary to raise funds for the purchase of religious reading for the soldiers, a meeting was called for that purpose at the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, August 17th, at which the sum of \$185 was raised. The American Bible Society donated 4,000 testaments, and the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago 400 soldiers' hymn books. The meetings were continued nightly for two months, during which time the One Hundred and Second, the One Hundred and Third and the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiments came into camp, and meetings were held in each of them from time to time. Up to November 3d, when the committee made its first report, about sixty meetings had been held, \$210 in cash had been collected, nearly all of which had been expended for tracts, hymn books and other reading matter, there having during that time been distributed 4,500 hymn books, 3,000 testaments and a large amount of tracts and other religious reading. This work among the soldiers encamped at Peoria was productive of much good. One of the secular papers, after enumerating the amount of work done, bore this testimony to its effectiveness: "This has been no sectarian movement, as nearly every church in this city has assisted in the religious aid of those about to go forth—perhaps to die—in defense of their beloved country, and it is gratifying to know so large a number of the soldiers have expressed their thanks at the great interest taken in their eternal as well as temporal welfare. Go where you will in this day of strife—in the tent—the hospital—or on the battle-field—where one is discovered prepared to meet his Maker, there also is found a true hero, if need be, ready to do or die a martyr for those he loves."

About this time also the Young Men's Christian Association became affiliated with the United States Christian Commission, their President, William Reynolds, having received a commission

from that body. In the first report to the Christian Commission Mr. Reynolds, the President, bore testimony to the work of the Ladies' Aid Society in the following language: "We have a Ladies' Aid Society in this place that are, and have been for the last year and a half, actively engaged in sending supplies to our sick and wounded soldiers. They have now an agent in the South with a large amount of sanitary stores, etc., for the wounded in the last two battles."

Soon after sending in this report Mr. Reynolds, on the 2d of February, 1863, left for the front, visiting Memphis, and the army then before Vicksburg and on the Yazoo River, where he found the men in bad condition. After an absence of about a month he returned and made arrangements for a more protracted visit at a later date. On the 1st of February the Association had sent its City Missionary, Rev. Hiram Doane, to labor in the hospitals at Nashville, but the unwholesome air of that service proving deleterious to his health, he proceeded to Memphis and became Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and remained with it until the 21st day of July, when he died at the United States Hospital at Vicksburg, a martyr to the cause he so much loved, and after having witnessed the glorious achievement of the army in the capture of that stronghold.

On March 31st Mr. Reynolds, accompanied by Rev. Sanford H. Smith, then in temporary charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Reynolds was a member, and accompanied also by Miss Mary Smith, left for the Army of the Mississippi. After laboring for a while in the hospitals of Memphis and among the soldiers around that city and at Fort Pickering, Mr. Reynolds, in company with Mr. A. K. Burrell, of the St. Louis Association, proceeded to Helena and Vicksburg, leaving Mr. Smith and Miss Smith at Memphis, where the latter accepted a position in the Union Hospital. In their second report the Peoria Committee bear testimony to the self-sacrificing devotion of the patriotic women in the following language: "When the history of this war is written, one of its most glorious pages will be the record of the self-denying devotion of these Christian women, who have left comfortable and, in many cases, luxurious homes for years of labor in Southern Hospitals."

From Helena Messrs. Reynolds and Burrell proceeded to Milliken's Bend, and thence with the army on its march to Grand Gulf and the rear of Vicksburg. In two weeks' time at this point they

distributed about three tons of religious reading-matter to the soldiers. Leaving Milliken's Bend on the 8th of May, they reached home on the 15th of that month. On the 10th of June the Association commissioned Rev. Mr. Jennison, of Michigan, to go to Vicksburg, where he was at the time of the surrender and where he remained until the latter part of July, when stricken down by disease he was obliged to return home. At the same time Rev. Mr. Cornelison, of Illinois, was commissioned to labor in the hospitals at Memphis, from which place, after a service of seven weeks, he, too, was obliged to return.

During this year (1863) the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was then in full affiliation with the United States Christian Commission, consisted of Alexander G. Tyng, George H. McIlvaine, William Reynolds, Rev. S. Wycoff, and Thomas G. McCulloh.

During this year also the work of the women of Peoria assumed a new phase.

"On June 3d, 1863, in Rouse's Hall at a meeting presided over by Hon. H. H. Leavitt, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly in session in this city, the loyal women of Peoria organized themselves into a society bearing the name of The Woman's National League, the objects and aims of which are indicated by the following pledge which the members were required to sign:

THE PLEDGE.

"We, the undersigned women of Peoria, believing that in this hour of national peril to our country, every influence, moral as well as military, should be brought to bear in the great struggle for National existence against a wicked rebellion; and that, while our fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers are giving their treasure and their blood, it is our duty to contribute the influence which God has given us in our social sphere to the same holy cause; and that, in this solemn crisis, loyalty to our country is bound to be outspoken, even in the case of woman, as true loyalty to our God:

"We, therefore, do constitute ourselves an association to be known as 'The Woman's National League of Peoria,' and do pledge our unconditional adhesion to our National Government in its struggle against the present rebellion, engaging to assist it by whatever means may be in our power, in the maintenance of our National Union, and of the integrity of our National domain.

"To this end we further resolve and pledge our-

selves to encourage and sustain our brave soldiers, by deeds of kindness and by words of cheer, to use every fitting opportunity of expressing our unflinching determination to stand by the 'dear old flag,' and to honor those who fight in its defense, until the day of its sure and certain triumph; and to prove, in every way we can, that we consider loyalty to our country a part of our allegiance to our God."

To this constitution about three hundred ladies subscribed their names, and continued to work under it during the war and until their services were no longer needed.

The Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association for the year 1864, consisted of Alexander G. Tyng, Chairman; George H. McIlvaine, Corresponding Secretary; Theodore Higbie, Treasurer; William Reynolds, President of the Young Men's Christian Association; Thomas G. McCulloh, Rev. William E. McLaren (now Bishop of Chicago Diocese) and Rev. S. Wycoff. Their work for that year is best told in their own words:

"About the 1st of June, Chaplain McCabe, and Mr. William Reynolds, of our Committee, commenced canvassing the district, and in two months raised over forty thousand dollars. Their first meeting was held at Galesburg, where one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars were raised. Next Peoria was visited, and in two meetings two thousand five hundred dollars were given. Bloomington gave one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; Springfield, one thousand six hundred dollars; and Jacksonville, two thousand dollars. It was at the last place that these gentlemen met Mr. Jacob Strawn, the giant farmer of the West, who, when the cause was presented to him, at once handed them a check for five hundred dollars, saying that he would make his contribution ten thousand dollars, instead of five hundred, if the farmers of Morgan County would give a like sum. This proposition was at once accepted by Rev. Mr. McCabe and Mr. Reynolds, and, on the 6th of July, they commenced the canvass of the county. They were much assisted in this work by M. P. Ayers, Esq., banker of Jacksonville, who made all the appointments, and assisted at the meetings. In nine days they held eleven meetings, in country school-houses, churches, and groves, and raised ten thousand seven hundred dollars; which, with Mr. Strawn's ten thousand dollars, and two thousand dollars collected in Jacksonville, made twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars, given by

Morgan County, Illinois, to the Christian Commission.

"The people of Central Illinois are awake to the best interests of our soldiers, and believe our noble Commission the best channel through which to help them. Peoria, with St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, compose the Western Department, and have assigned to them, as their field of labor, 'The Army of the Mississippi.' Our own branch has, however, recently had for its special care the station of Cairo, the gate of the Western Army. During the last year the Chicago Committee erected there a building suitable to the wants and needs of the work, and we intend to keep from three to five delegates at work there all the time, looking after the spiritual and temporal wants of the thousands that pass and re-pass constantly. We have also given attention to the navy on our Western rivers, which has been much neglected, and have now completed arrangements by which we are enabled to send a package of books and papers, semi-monthly, to every one of the fifty-nine vessels composing the Mississippi squadron. We found Acting Rear Admiral Lee a warm friend of the Commission, and received from him all the assurance we need.

"The funds intrusted to our hands by the friends of our soldiers have been, to the best of our ability, faithfully applied to the objects for which they were given, and many a brave man, in his hours of want and pain, has blessed us and those who gave us the means to aid him. Our work has been carried on with the most rigid economy at all consistent with the magnitude of the work. We pay no office salaries, and our entire expense has been less than two per cent. on amount of cash and cash value of stores collected.

"During the past year we have received eight hundred and eighty-nine boxes, barrels and kegs. These stores have been sent to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and Nashville, and many thankful acknowledgments have been received.

"Finding that many soldiers, well watched over by the Christian Commission while in the hospitals, often suffer greatly for proper food and care while traveling home on furlough to recruit, as separated from their regiments they are generally without money, we adopted the following plan: Arrangements have been made with all the dining stations to take tickets furnished by this Branch in full payment of meals. A very cordial and hearty response has been given by all the proprietors, and very liberal discounts made. As

these sick and wounded men all pass through Cairo, our delegates will visit every boat and train, and every sick soldier, without money, will be furnished tickets for the necessary meals on his journey. These tickets will be redeemed at the end of each month. Much suffering will thus be relieved, and each soldier will return with grateful recollections of the Christian Commission."

From the reports sent in to the central organization, the work of the Peoria Committee for 1862 may be summarized as follows: Men in home work, 16; meetings held for soldiers, 80; public meetings, 2; copies of Bibles and Testaments distributed, 4,000; pages of books, tracts, etc., 30,000; hymn books, 5,000; papers, \$5,000; magazines 1,000; cash expended by Committee, \$270.

For the year 1863, cash received, \$1,654.15; cash expended, \$881.35; boxes shipped, 154; donated, \$158; value of same, \$3,100; delegates sent, 6; copies of scripture distributed, 12,000; Hymn and Psalm books, 11,500.

For the year 1864, cash received, \$49,373.12; number of boxes and packages donated, 822; value of same, \$16,672; boxes distributed, 889; cash remitted to central office, \$22,835; cash paid for stores distributed, \$6,757.10; cash paid for publications distributed, \$2,619.44; cash paid delegates for expenses and for hospital stores and comforts paid for by them, \$2,721.15; for stationery distributed, \$133.75; cash paid for chapels, chapel flies, tents, wagons, horses and other stock, \$1,291.61; for freight, labor, etc., \$39.78; rent and office expenses, \$496.98; for expense of meetings and salaries of collecting agents, \$764.25; cash remitted to or purchases for other offices, \$5,200; copies of scriptures distributed, 12,950; knapsack books, flexible and paper covers, 5,357; bound books, 1,956; magazines and religious newspapers, 9,100; pages of tracts, 60,000; delegates commissioned, 41; in field, January 1, 1865, 12; aggregate number of days' service, 1,526.

Subsequent reports of the Central Association not being at hand, the work of the Peoria branch cannot be followed out in all its details; but from reports of the local Treasurer it appears that, from January 1 to April 1, 1865, the cash receipts were \$9,316.59; for the month of April, \$2,531.70, with 84 boxes, barrels and kegs; and for the month of May, \$1,375.19—making the total cash receipts up to that time, which was practically the close of the war, \$63,922.99.

Soon after the organization of the Woman's National League of Peoria it began to systematize

its work. In August, 1863, it organized "The Soldier's Rest," and, in January, 1864, "The Freedmen's Aid Committee" as branches of, or as auxiliaries to, its own work. Further divisions of its work are indicated in the following brief summary extracted from its own history:

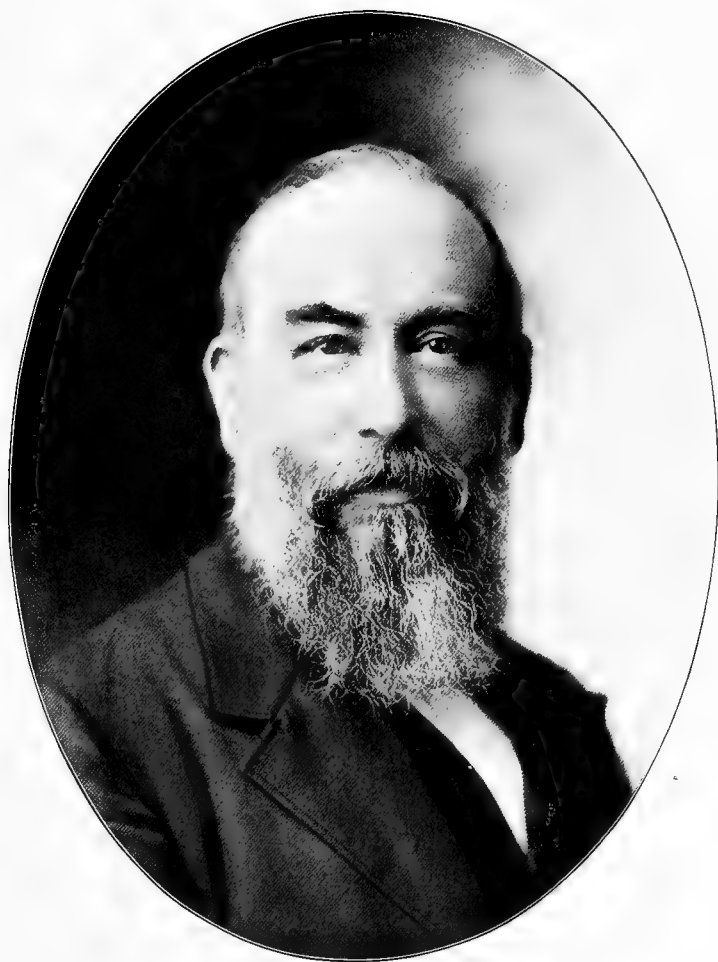
"Mrs. Curtenius was President as long as the League existed, Mrs. William Weis was Vice-President, Mrs. L. R. Webb and Mrs. Julia P. Bourland, Secretary, and Miss Lizzie Calligan, Treasurer after the first year. Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng succeeded Mrs. Bourland in 1865."

"The labors of this Society in behalf of our soldiers were manifold, and different organizations attended to specific interests under the one general head. The 'Soldier's Aid Society' confined its operations chiefly to the soldiers in the field; the 'Soldier's Relief Society' attended mainly to the relief of suffering in the families of those who had gone to risk life in defense of their common country; while a 'Soldier's Rest' was established and maintained by the 'League,' where soldiers could find a temporary home in their goings to and from the field of battle. Receptions were held, all manner of stores provided in connection with the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and the comfort of our soldiers looked after in all possible ways. The aggregate resources of the League, from first to last, were:

"Receipts from June 3, 1863, to July 5, 1866, \$11,692.10 in money, and \$1,948.64 in sanitary stores. Of this \$1,935.05 was expended in dinners and festivals; \$1,485.70 in receptions to soldiers; \$2,913.40 in Soldier's Rest; \$1,085.75 in care of sick soldiers; \$1,307.64 in sanitary stores (additional); \$2,162.63 in Freedmen's Society, etc."

Thus it was that a supplemental army of men and women grew up whose services were rendered to the country, not only without pay, but with a self-sacrificing devotion never before witnessed in the annals of the world.

As the war progressed new avenues of usefulness were constantly opening up to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and to the women of the country, to extend their ministrations more directly to the soldiers. One of the most useful of these was the establishment of special dietary kitchens in connection with the General Hospitals. In this domain of activity the hand of woman became a most powerful agency. The testimony of the Christian Commission in this regard is as follows: "The experience of our Hospitals in treating patients suffering from dangerous wounds, amputations, and those diseases which



Bernard Greene

have proved most fatal, has shown the great value of the most careful nursing and suitably prepared diet. To meet this want more fully than had been hitherto supplied, to secure as nearly as possible the home attentions of a wife, mother or sister to those most needing their care, the Christian Commission has taken charge of the *special diet kitchens* in most of the United States General Hospitals, with the consent and under the direction of the surgeons in charge, adding cooking utensils and supplies to those already furnished by the Government. The ladies engaged in superintending the cooking in these kitchens are earnest, cultivated, Christian women, acting under the general direction of Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer, with her headquarters at Louisville."

In one of her reports, Mrs. Wittemeyer, Superintendent of this department of the work, says: "The ladies personally supervise the preparation and seasoning of every article of food, and are careful to see it go to the wards suitably prepared and in sufficient quantity. * * * They (the kitchens) are kept perfectly clean and neat, are well furnished and equipped with stores, and everything connected with the work is conducted in a systematic and orderly manner."

After giving a list of articles and the number of rations issued through these kitchens, Mrs. Wittemeyer continues her report: "Some of the articles furnished in the above list may seem unfit for sick men; but when we take into consideration that there are many wounded men, who are allowed by the surgeon to eat any thing they may choose, and others who are homesick, or hopelessly ill, or dying, who in their loneliness and suffering remember and crave those things because a kind mother's hand once prepared such dainties for them, it is no longer a matter of wonder. And since the loved ones at home cannot cheer them with their presence and love in their dark hours of suffering, it is a delightful task to substitute home food and home comforts."

"In addition to their duties in the kitchen, the ladies visit the patients in the wards, write letters for them, and perform such other offices of kindness and trust as their condition requires."

In such labors of patriotism and love the ladies of Peoria County, together with the great body of loyal women both South and North, were, during the war, heroically engaged. They wrought not for fame or glory. They kept no record of their benefactions, and the amount thereof will never be known. But their good and patriotic deeds will continue to live in the

grateful remembrance of every Union veteran, and, when the final account shall be revealed, they will doubtless receive the blessing: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

The magnitude of this auxiliary work can never be fully realized, but an approximate idea can be formed from that which is known. The money value of the supplies received by the United States Sanitary Commission was estimated at \$15,000,000, while the cash receipts of the Central Treasury were about \$5,000,000. The Historian of the Commission states that the receipts of the Branch Treasurers were never known, but they must have received and disbursed at least \$2,000,000 more. "With each of them were affiliated hundreds or thousands of 'Sewing Circles' and 'Soldiers Aid Societies' established in every loyal town, village and country neighborhood in the North. Each of these raised a certain amount of money—larger or smaller for its own local work of gathering supplies—making them up and forwarding them to the branch with which it corresponded." The Commission made strenuous efforts to collect the statistics of this work, but not one in five hundred responded to the circulars sent out. "They had done what they could and cared not whether their work was remembered or forgotten. The very few answers these circulars called forth proved that full returns would have shown an aggregate of contributions severally small, but exceeding all the cash receipts of the Branch and Central Treasury together."

The Chicago Branch of the Sanitary Commission was a marvel of success. At an early stage of its existence, deeming an organization of the women of the Northwest essential to the calling forth of all its resources, the Commission called to its assistance two eminent ladies, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Hoge, through whose indomitable energy and executive ability the women of every county, city, town and school district were brought together into effective and harmonious work. "The towns were divided into districts, and every home was visited; a central depot of deposit was appointed, to which humble as well as rich were alike invited to send contributions. In the country, committees went in wagons, begging as they went, and taking possession of what was given, as they labored from house to house. This was done day after day, first in one direction and then another, through mud and rain, by men and women. These collections were made by the delicate lady who

could ill bear the exposure; by the farmer's wife who could ill spare the time; by the tradesman who could ill neglect his business; by the clergyman who could ill forego his strength. To remarks deprecating such efforts, the answer was, 'Our soldiers do not stop for the weather, neither must we.'

But their crowning efforts were in the organization of the great Sanitary Fairs at Chicago, one held in the last week in October, 1864, the other in the spring of 1865, the proceeds of the first being \$80,000, and of the second \$220,000. So bountifully did the people give that at the close of the war, this branch had a surplus of \$130,000, of which it donated \$80,000 to the Soldiers' Home and \$50,000 to the United States Christian Commission.

In the four years of its existence this branch disbursed 77,660 packages from its storehouse, and \$405,792 from its treasury. It received 31,969 packages from its tributaries, the remainder it purchased. The value of the whole disbursements amounted to \$1,056,192. "This," says the report, "is the sanitary work accomplished during the war by the Aid Societies of the Northwest. This is what they achieved by their devotion, enthusiasm and patriotism. This is the brilliant result of their self-denying, tireless, abundant labors. This is what they did for their country in its hour of need. This is their record and their monument."

The contributions from Peoria County are not, and perhaps never will be, fully known. Perhaps it would make us too proud if they were. It was never intended they should be. But from the meager statistics we have, some idea may be gained of the manner in which they came in. In the report of the receipts of the Peoria Branch of the Christian Commission from January 1 to April 1, 1865, we find the following cash contributions from this county: From supper of Ladies' Aid Society of Elmwood, \$605.00; German Church, Peoria, \$2.00; Colonel D., Peoria, \$5.00; U. P. Church, \$36; Smithville, \$13.00; Brimfield, \$222.90; W. D. Barstow, Peoria, \$2.00; Mrs. Morse, Peoria County, \$2.00; Wesley Chapel, \$37.00; Ladies' Aid Society, Jubilee, \$50.00; Chillicothe, \$12.80; Elmwood lady, \$2.00; Limestone and Salem, \$50.21. These sums appear small to the people of the present day, but it must be remembered these gifts were made near the end of a four years' war, during which time the resources of the country had been undergoing a continual drain, and every penny then

being contributed was consecrated money, and went into the treasury of the Commission in the same spirit as did the widow's mite, beside which the lordly gifts of a Rockefeller or Carnegie are as the chaff which flies before the wind. During these three months the receipts of the Peoria Branch were \$9,418.18, of which sum \$3,000 were received from the Tazewell County Sanitary Fair. But the cash contributions were not those of the greatest importance. It was the constant inflow of supplies, the products of their own constant and assiduous labors that told most loudly of the devotedness of the loyal women to their country's cause. During the month of December the Peoria Branch of the Commission received from the various societies, churches and individuals of Peoria County, and forwarded the same to the army as follows: From Ladies' Union Relief Society, Peoria, one box of soldiers' clothing, containing 167 garments; Prospect Soldiers' Aid Society, 2 kegs, 1 box; Princeville Soldiers' Aid Society, 3 boxes; Kickapoo Soldiers' Aid Society, 2 boxes, 4 barrels; Southport Ladies' Relief Society, 5 barrels; Ladies' Union Relief Society, Peoria, 1 box, containing 346 garments, shipped to St. Louis.

During the month of April, 1865, we find the following additional receipts: From Peoria Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, 6 boxes tomatoes; Princeville Ladies' Aid Society, 3 barrels horse-radish; Lancaster Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 box; Millbrook Soldiers' Aid Society, 2 boxes; Summerville Ladies' Aid Society, 1 box, 1 barrel, 1 keg; Princeville Soldiers' Aid Society, 3 boxes, 5 barrels, 3 kegs; Lancaster Soldiers' Aid Society, 1 box; Logan Soldiers' Aid Society, 4 cans. The mention of these societies is not intended to give them prominence over others not mentioned, for every village, and it might be said every neighborhood, had its society of women engaged in the laudable work. The above are extracted from the few reports at hand, while other societies were doubtless no less favorably mentioned in other reports of the Commission.

But the history of Peoria County's connection with the sanitary work of the army would be incomplete were no reference made to Aunt Lizzie Aiken, the story of whose life has been so happily told by her friend, Mrs. Galusha Anderson, in a little book entitled "The Story of Aunt Lizzie Aiken."

"In October (1861) the want of nurses began to be felt in the Illinois camps. Just outside of Springfield was Camp Butler, filled with re-

cruits, many of whom were sick with the measles. The head surgeon of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, 'Governor Yates' Legion,' Major Niglas, of Peoria, returned home, anxious to find competent nurses to assist him. Nor was he alone in his solicitude; the mothers of Peoria had sons in the camp, and many of them came and implored Mrs. Aiken to go and care for them. Her own love of her country, and her heart filled with sympathy for the suffering soldiers responded to the appeal, and she consented to accompany Major Niglas, provided some lady could be found to join her. An advertisement for such a person was put in the local papers, and the next morning Mrs. Mary Sturgis, a widow, presented herself and was gladly accepted. The two nurses were about the same age, and at once took the greatest liking to each other. Both were earnest Christian women, both were alone in the world; Mrs. Sturgis a widow, Mrs. Aiken having no home, on account of her husband's illness.

"Nevertheless, in October, the two ladies and Mrs. Sturgis' daughter Mary accompanied Major Niglas when he returned to Camp Butler. They found in the Major a kind friend, who looked after their welfare so long as they were with the regiment. They reached Springfield toward nightfall, and, taking a carriage, rode the six or seven miles to camp, through the quiet fields flooded with the radiance of the full moon. Nothing could have seemed more remote from war and its distresses than this peaceful prairie. On reaching the camp they found that they were expected. A new tent had been provided for them, just opposite the long row of hospital tents.' They remained with the regiment in all its movements until July 26, 1862, when, hav-

ing reached Memphis, they were installed in the hospital service, and continued there until the close of the war—the idols of the soldiers.

Of her years of toilsome and devoted service to her country, time and space forbid us fully to relate. Her own estimate of her work, as well as that of other loyal women, as told by herself, shall conclude this chapter:

"There is so much to be done, so much need of more being done, so many sad hearts all about me to be cheered, so many broken spirits to be lifted tenderly and bound up lovingly, such great dark errors, such hungry, wolfish sorrows, all about me, to be struggled with and conquered for myself, as well as my brother soldiers, that I feel I cannot make a play-day of one single day in which God gives me the glorious privilege of living. * * * I deem my mission one of the holiest ever entrusted to mortals. I am content to work in a humble sphere, not forgetting that, though I may not be the swift flowing river, I may be a drop or portion of it, which is pouring its blessings out upon suffering humanity. * * * What rich, tender, happy, yet sad experiences I have had during my almost three years of service. I see grim-visaged war sit with frowning brow, holding his dripping sword, which has caused rivers of blood to flow on the battle-field, and deeper rivers of anguish from broken hearts and desolate firesides; what Spartan-like giving up of household idols, what noble acts of devotion and sacrifice of self! My sister, we are making up the leaves of a glorious history, and I thank God woman is writing her golden sentences upon its pages."

CHAPTER XXVIII

POLITICS OF PEORIA COUNTY DURING THE WAR.

Judging from the unanimity with which the people of the North resented the insult offered the national flag in firing upon Fort Sumter, and the unanimity with which they sprang to arms in defense of the Union, it could scarcely be believed there would have been any divided councils concerning the means to be employed in suppressing the rebellion. But no sooner had the first outburst of patriotic enthusiasm died away than it began to be whispered about that there were Southern sympathizers in our midst, and that a band of secessionists in the city were holding secret meetings at night. This charge, when openly made through the newspapers, was met from the Democratic side with the accusation that those instrumental in circulating it were bent on stirring up strife at home, and were attempting to inaugurate a course of political proscription against the Democrats.

It was subsequently ascertained that there was then in existence a secret political organization of a most dangerous character, called the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which, in time, threatened the very existence of the nation.

There being no general election of State officers in 1861, the election for county officers passed off without much excitement. Norman H. Purple and Julius Manning for the Constitutional Convention and Charles Feinse for Coroner had no opposition, while John C. Folliot for County Judge, Charles Kettelle for County Clerk, Isaac Brown for County Treasurer and Charles P. Taggart for School Commissioner had majorities ranging from 1,200 to 1,400.

Many leaders of that party, by reason of the places of their nativity, their family connections, their commercial relations and political affinities, entertained strong sympathies with the South, and it was exceedingly difficult, if not quite impossible, for them to sever their party ties, or to

co-operate with a party which could tolerate such men as Lovejoy, Sumner, Phillips and other noted abolitionists.

Although at the outset the great majority of the Democrats were anxious to extend to the administration all the assistance in their power for the suppression of the rebellion, yet it was soon discovered that an opposition to some of the measures of the administration was springing up, chiefly with reference to the ever recurring question of slavery. It had become patent that, in the presence of our armies, slavery could not be tolerated. Escaped slaves were continually coming into the Union lines with their families of women and children. What to do with them became a burning question. Later on it became the settled policy of the administration to either give them employment or to enlist them in the army; in either case, the person so employed or enlisted to be forever free,—the question of compensation to be determined with respect to them, the same as with respect to other species of property.

Every movement looking to the freedom of the slaves was seized upon by the sympathizers with the South as an evidence of the purpose of the administration to convert the war, which ought to be waged solely for the restoration of the Union, into a war of emancipation.

As time wore on and the secret designs of the Northern Secessionists, under the influence of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," became more and more apparent to the administration, it was deemed wise to adopt the most effective measures to counteract them. This determination led at first to local suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, arrests of civilians by military authorities and their trial and punishment by military courts and commissions where the courts of law were still unobstructed; to the conviction,

imprisonment and banishment beyond the Union lines of those found guilty; to the exclusion of seditious newspapers from the mails and to their final suppression.

While, as before remarked, the great majority of the Democrats were loyal at heart, yet it was felt there was an undercurrent of opposition to the administration, prompted by some as yet unseen influence, which portended trouble in the future.

These antagonistic influences were well calculated to provoke bitter partisan feelings between the opposing interests, and were made the basis of political action between the Democrats and Republicans. This war of words waxed exceedingly hot at Peoria before the close of the campaign of 1862.

The policy of the Democrats seemed to be to throw as much discredit upon the conduct of the war as possible. Their attitude towards the party is well illustrated by an editorial in the "Democratic Union," issued on the National Holiday, July 4, 1862, which says, "The Union, which used to be a sacred word, is now a scouted appellation, and the Constitution, the palladium of liberty, it trampled under foot. * * *

"Other counsels than those which have been omnipotent at the Capital must prevail, or there will soon come a time when the celebration of our national anniversary will not only be a farce, but it will be a rebuke to the craven spirits which have suffered the destruction of their country."

On July 12th, in an article on the United North, "The Democratic Union" said: "The conservative part of the North are willing to use all constitutional means to put down the rebellion, but they are not willing, and will never consent, that the war shall be prostituted for party purposes or by means that set the Constitution at defiance. * * * And nothing is more certain than this: that the legitimate, and we may say the unavoidable, result of their labors is not only a divided North, but anarchy and civil war at our own hearth-stones."

Such effusions as these could not have been otherwise than distasteful to men like E. C. Ingersoll, who had a brother at the head of a regiment fighting the rebels whom they were calculated to encourage. It, therefore, happened that in about a week thereafter the "Union," in which he seems to have had some interest in connection with G. W. Raney and E. P. Sloan, was offered for sale. It continued to be issued regularly until August 28th, after which time, if

issued at all, it must have been weekly or at irregular intervals until the 27th of September, when its publication ceased.

The Democratic State Convention having been called for September 10th, a call was issued by the Democratic County Committee for a convention to be held on the 4th day of that month to name its delegates. That call was issued August 13th, and just one week prior thereto the country had been startled by the announcement that a large number of "Knights of the Golden Circle" had been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States at Indianapolis, for divers conspiracies against the Government. On the 28th of the same month the "Transcript" published a long expose of the operations of the same secret organization in Southern Illinois, in which many prominent citizens, some of whom have since filled high offices in the States and the Nation, were implicated. These charges and counter-charges had the effect of working up the passions of the party leaders to a high pitch of excitement.

The Democratic County Convention was held, as announced, at Peoria on the 4th of September. The resolutions adopted declared the Democrats to be true and unqualified friends of the Constitution and the Union; that, in the language of the Immortal Jackson, "The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved;" that, while the war had been brought on by the joint action of the abolitionists and secessionists, yet it was the duty of all to rally to the support of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, and to declare eternal hostility to all traitors so long as they remain such, both North and South; that they opposed the Government's purchasing or colonizing the negroes; asserted that certain remedies could be found in the laws for all infractions thereof, and no person ought to be transported out of the State; that every person charged with offenses against the law should have the right to a speedy trial by jury; and that they pledge their unqualified and united support to the President in maintaining the Constitution, preserving the Union and putting down the rebellion.

The Democratic State Convention was held on September 10th, as previously announced. It resolved that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are and must remain the supreme law of the land, and must be preserved and maintained in their rightful supremacy; that the rebellion must be suppressed, and that it was

the duty of all good citizens to aid the General Government in all legal and constitutional measures necessary and proper to accomplish that end; that it is the duty of all good citizens to sustain the President against the purpose of the *radical Republicans* to induce him to "pervert the efforts to suppress this wicked rebellion into a war for the emancipation of the slaves, and for the overthrow of the Constitution." It also declared against the entrance of free negroes into the State, against the illegal arrest of citizens, and against all unjust interference with the freedom of speech and of the press. This Convention nominated James C. Allen for Congressman at Large, Alexander Starne for State Treasurer and John P. Brooks for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Republican or Union Congressional Convention, as it was then called, having been appointed to be held in Galesburg on the 16th of September, a County Convention to name delegates was held at Peoria on the 13th. Owen Lovejoy being a candidate for nomination in the new Fifth District, attended and made a speech in the evening, in which he indorsed fully the measures of the administration, and the recent letter of Mr. Lincoln to Horace Greeley, which has since become so famous. That Convention adopted a series of resolutions to the effect that Peoria County, "having contributed \$50,000 and 3,000 of her sons to the suppression of the rebellion, demands, and has the right to demand, that the military operations be conducted with all the force, power and energy at the command of the Government; that every means authorized by the laws or usages of war, confiscation or emancipation, or both, be made use of to subdue the rebellion; that we demand that no peace or truce, no compromise, no cessation of hostilities and no mediation be allowed or thought of, until the traitors and rebels lay down their arms and the full authority of the Government be restored to every inch of soil rightfully belonging to it, and that we invite all who are for the Government without an if or a but to unite with us in sustaining the administration."

The Congressional Convention met, according to appointment, on the 16th at Galesburg and nominated Lovejoy for Congress. It adopted a long series of resolutions declaratory of Republican principles and of approval of the measures of the last Congress. They further declare that, notwithstanding recent reverses to our arms, the whole power of the loyal people ought to be put

forth to crush the rebellion; that slavery had been the only disturbing element in our Government; that the rebellion was inaugurated to establish a slave empire, and that the only path to a permanent peace lay through its complete destruction.

The leading Democrats of Peoria County were men of intelligence, of sound judgment, of strong convictions and of determined will. They were as conscientious in their convictions, and for like reason, as were the majority of Southern people, in their support of the Southern Confederacy.

There were also those in that party who considered it no time for hair-splitting on constitutional questions. Mr. Lincoln had declared his paramount object to be to save the Union; that he would save it with slavery if he could, or without slavery if he must. The Republicans and those who were known as War Democrats were willing to follow him in the assertion of this doctrine to its legitimate consequences, even to the total extinction of the institution of slavery.

The time had therefore come when a separation between these two elements must begin. The first to move in the direction of separation was Hon. Walter B. Scates, of Chicago, who had formerly been one of the Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court. In a Democratic Convention, recently held in Chicago, he had endeavored to introduce resolutions strongly supporting the war measures of the administration, which resolutions had been smothered and not even permitted to be read. He then came out in a long letter powerfully arraigning the instigators of these arbitrary proceedings, and calling upon the conservative men of the State, Democrats and Republicans, to hold a convention, excluding both sets of extremists—the Abolitionists and anti-war Democrats—and to pledge the entire resources of the State, both in men and property, to sustain, aid and assist the Government in its gigantic struggle for existence. Ten days, he said, would be long enough to convene the war men who would come, ready not only to pledge their all, but to enter the field to drive back their adversaries. This letter appeared in the "Transcript" of September 19th, three days before the first proclamation of emancipation, and in the same issue one from Eben C. Ingersoll, of Peoria, indorsing the views and position of Judge Scates, and seconding his call for a convention of unconditional Union men of whatever party. The letter of Mr. Ingersoll having reached his brother, Colonel R. G. Ingersoll,



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at Corinth, Mississippi, the latter, under date of September 22d, wrote indorsing the course his brother had taken. Other defections from the Democratic party followed soon after.

The convention called for by the letter of Judge Scates was not held, but in pursuance of a regular Republican call their State Convention was held at Springfield on the 24th of September, the same day as that mentioned by Judge Scates. Eben C. Ingersoll was nominated for Congressman at Large, William Butler for State Treasurer and Newton Bateman for State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The platform adopted took advanced ground on the issues of the war. It declared that there were only two parties in this country, the loyal and the disloyal; reiterated in a general way approval of the acts of the administration, and indorsed the proclamation of freedom and confiscation issued by the President, September 22, 1862, *as a great and imperative war measure essential to the salvation of the Union.*

The next day after the Republican State Convention the regular Democratic County Convention for the nomination of county officers was held at Peoria. The recent abandonment of the party by E. C. Ingersoll and others rendered it very essential that both wings of the party should be satisfied with its platform. That a struggle had taken place between them in the committee on resolutions is evident from the report submitted to the convention. The first series declare that the Democrats were the ever true and unqualified friends of the Constitution and the Union; that the Federal Union must and shall be preserved; that the Democrats were opposed to paying for negroes to be emancipated by the States; that they were opposed to military arrests and transporting men out of the States without trial, and, while deprecating the extravagances of portions of the public press, and still more strongly condemning all secret organizations, they would ever protest against all unjust interference with the freedom of the press by arbitrary and illegal arrests, or by extra-judicial suppression of newspapers in the loyal States, where the ordinary courts of justice were unmolested, as tyrannical oppression to the individual and oppressive to the public.

This portion of the report was intended for the Knights.

The next division, evidently drawn by a different hand, was intended to please the pro-slavery members of the party. It contained a facetious reference to the recent declarations of

the President already quoted. Following the Springfield platform, it declared it to be the duty of all good citizens to sustain the President, not against the rebellion, but against the pressure of radical Republicans to induce him to depart from his declared principles and to pervert the war into one for the emancipation of the negro; agreed with him that such a measure would be ruinous, impolitic and calculated to strengthen the arm of the rebellion and to weaken the Government, and that it would have no more effect to put down the rebellion than the act of the Pope in issuing his bull against the comet.

This resolution had evidently been prepared before the issuing of the proclamation of emancipation, and the occasion had been passed when it could have had any force. But the innuendo it contained might still have the effect of holding the President up to ridicule in the position he then occupied.

But up to this point the War Democrats had been ignored. A final resolution was therefore appended to the report of the committee on resolutions, which read as follows:

"Resolved, That we discard and repudiate any and all party affiliations or associations with those whose known sympathies are with the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States, and we are in favor of the general Government making use of the most vigorous measures consistent with the Constitution to suppress the rebellion, regardless of the consequences to the persons or property of the rebels resulting from legitimate warfare." (1)

No Republican could have wanted anything better than this last resolution. But the report had as yet nothing about the emancipation proclamation in the terms of approval or condemnation. To supply this palpable omission and to still further please the secessionists, George Jenkins in open convention offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the recent proclamation of the President freeing the slaves of rebels is unwise, unconstitutional and calculated to prolong the present rebellion."

(1.) Up to this time the writer had been a Democrat, and, during the campaign which followed, supported Gen. Henderson against Owen Lovejoy for Congress. He was on the committee on resolutions which reported this platform. Finding the resolutions already cut and dried for the occasion, but not to his liking, he, on the spur of the moment, penned this last resolution and demanded that it be reported. No one had the effrontery to oppose it, and it went through the committee and the convention unchallenged.

There being a movement on foot to nominate a fusion or independent candidate for Congress from the Fifth District, the Democrats of Peoria County resolved not to send delegates to a Democratic Congressional Convention. Colonel Thomas J. Henderson, of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, having been requested to allow his name to go before the Galesburg Republican Convention as a competitor of Lovejoy, had declined on the ground that he would not run as a candidate of *any party*. A convention of (what they called themselves) Unconditional Union men was therefore called to meet at Princeton on October 3d, which convention, much against his inclination, placed him in nomination as a candidate for Congress.

The great majority of Democrats preferred him to Lovejoy, while the secession element of the party reluctantly accepted him as the last chance to beat the Abolitionist. The anomalous condition of affairs at this time will be better understood by bearing in mind that Enoch Emery, the editor of the "Transcript," was Republican candidate for the Legislature with Calvin L. Eastman, of Stark County, against William W. O'Brien, of Peoria, and James Holgate, of Stark County, on the Democratic ticket. O'Brien was generally regarded as the spokesman of the anti-war or secession element, while Colonel Henderson was an unconditional Union man in command of a regiment in the field, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Emery was a vigorous, pungent and sarcastic writer, and had published many articles severely reflecting upon O'Brien and others of secession proclivities, but it would not do for him to reflect seriously upon Colonel Henderson, the competitor of Lovejoy, who was leading a regiment against the rebels, while Lovejoy was staying at home attending to his own election. O'Brien and his friends were in a similar or worse dilemma. They had a candidate of their own in James C. Allen, candidate for Congressman at Large against E. C. Ingersoll, a War Democrat. But they had Colonel Henderson, a War Democrat, as their candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, against the abolitionist. If they could support him, why, it might be asked, could they not support Ingersoll? The answer is, that in Allen they had the candidate they wanted, while in Henderson they had the only available candidate they could get, while the War Democrats were free to vote for Henderson and Ingersoll without voting for either a secessionist or an abolitionist. The anomalous position in which the Dem-

ocrats found themselves will more clearly appear from a comparison of their platform with that upon which Henderson was nominated, one of the principal planks of which is as follows:

"Resolved, That from the day of his inauguration, when Mr. Lincoln recorded a solemn oath in Heaven to maintain, support and defend the Constitution, he has committed no act calculated to shake the confidence of the American people in his honest and earnest desire to suppress this wicked rebellion and to restore the Government to its supremacy over the entire land. We believe he was sincere when he said, in his letter to Horace Greeley, he would save the Union in the shortest way under the Constitution; we believe he meant what he said when, in the same letter, he remarked 'the sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be the Union as it was;' we believe that he was equally sincere in saying, 'my paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery;' and we further believe that, in the spirit of these sentiments and in the fervent hope that thus peace might sooner be restored, he, as President and Commander in Chief, issued his recent proclamation; and, finally to the remark of Mr. Lincoln to those who came to congratulate him, 'I trust in God I have committed no error,' *we say, Amen.*" Others equally patriotic followed.

These brave words, probably better than any others extant, express the true sentiments of the War Democrats of that period.

It very soon became apparent that the patriotic professions of those who could give their support to Allen upon the Springfield platform, to O'Brien upon the Peoria platform, and to Henderson upon the Princeton platform, were the boldest kind of pretenses and shams. The War Democrats, therefore, began to rebel, some to forsake the party altogether, others to select the candidates representing their own sentiments and disavowing Allen and O'Brien.

On the 7th day of October, only four days after the Princeton Convention, Washington Cockle appeared upon the same platform with Ingersoll and made a speech denouncing the Democratic State Convention of September 10th, as not properly representing the party, over forty counties not having been represented and the platform as not expressing its true sentiments. Others who did not care to openly break away from the party confined their speeches to the advocacy of Henderson's election, and left the

others to look out for themselves. Notably was this the case with reference to O'Brien, who ran far behind Henderson, and considerably behind the State ticket.

On the 14th of October the Republican or Union County Convention for the nomination of county officers was held at Peoria. That convention resolved that, during the present war, they would know no issue but that of the earnest and vigorous prosecution of the same; that they would repudiate all party until our common country should be free from peril, and, to that end, they would support no man for any office not an avowed Union man at all times and under all circumstances.

It would be going beyond the scope of this work to enter into details of all measures calculated to encourage the rebels, which were either passed by, or proposed in the Illinois House of Representatives, to which O'Brien and Holgate had been elected. It is enough to say they were of such a character as to induce Governor Yates to prorogue the Legislature until the day next preceding the expiration of their term of office. A series of resolutions had been adopted by the House which, after denouncing the administration in unmeasured terms, declared "that the war having been diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery, a fraud both legal and moral has been perpetrated upon the brave sons of Illinois who have gone forth to battle for the Constitution and laws," that the war could not result in the preservation of the Union unless the President's emancipation proclamation be withdrawn, and that Congress, the administration and the executives and Legislatures of the several States be memorialized "to take such immediate action as shall secure an armistice in which the rights and safety of the Government shall be fully protected, for such length of time as may be necessary to enable the people to meet in convention aforesaid,"—"to so adjust our national difficulties that the States may hereafter live together in harmony." These resolutions were passed by a strict party vote, the Representatives from the Peoria District voting in the affirmative.

About this time a new and unheard-of element entered into the counsels of the Democracy of Peoria. The operations of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" throughout the country had, for some time, been watched, arrests had been made and some of them convicted and imprisoned.

Among these was Clement L. Vallandigham, the Commander-in-Chief of the order, a prominent politician and Congressman from Ohio, who had been tried by a military commission at Cincinnati, and sentenced to the penitentiary for treasonable practices. His sentence had, however, been commuted by the President to banishment beyond our lines into the Southern Confederacy. Through the assistance of the rebel authorities he had made his escape, and, having reached Canada, had commenced his operations there. While thus in exile he had been nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Governor. "Here," said John Sherman, "is a convicted traitor nominated as the Democratic Governor of Ohio. He is opposed to the Government, opposed to the war, will not vote a man to suppress the rebellion and will not vote a dollar to sustain our soldiers. And yet the Democratic party call upon the Union men to elect this man as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of Ohio, and this in the midst of a war with the enemies of the country whom he was convicted of aiding." This man's cause the Democracy of Peoria County were also called upon to champion.

Their convention for the nomination of county officers met at Peoria on the 17th day of September, 1863. After passing the usual resolutions of denunciation of the administration asserting their own loyalty to the Constitution and the Union, and their opposition equally to secession and unconstitutional means of suppression of the rebellion, they further resolved that they were in favor of peace upon honorable terms, and would sustain all constitutional means to that end by whomsoever administered.

The resolutions of the Springfield Mass Meeting having met with the unqualified condemnation of the War Democrats, a call signed by over one hundred of the leaders,—such men as John A. McClernand, A. J. Kuykendall, M. M. Bane, E. C. Ingersoll, M. Brayman, S. W. Moulton, Thomas W. Harris and I. N. Haynie,—was issued for a convention to meet at Decatur on the 1st day of October. That convention was largely attended, E. C. Ingersoll, of Peoria, being placed on the committee on resolutions. It resolved that the prosecution of the war into any and every part of the Union, and wherever armed insurgents could be found, is constitutional, and that they denounced all resolutions, by whomsoever passed, which maintained contrary principles; that they were satisfied with the Constitution as it then was, and opposed any amendment to the same, or

any armistice with the rebels; that the preservation of the Union was the paramount issue, and that they repudiated all parties and their sympathizers which sought to embroil the people of States and incite treason and armed resistance to law anywhere, and whose armed or secret purpose, if consummated, must end in rebellion; that they denounce the twenty-third resolution [the most offensive of the series—Ed.] of the Springfield meeting and all "who stand upon, abide by, or adhere to or sympathize with the same * * * as being in antagonism to and in direct conflict with the principles, the untarnished name and glorious history of the Democratic party, and as affording aid and comfort to the enemy;" that the Union must be preserved—each State in all its equality and sovereignty; that every nation has an inherent and God-given right of self-protection, and the authorities have all power necessary to preserve it; and that it was the duty of all good citizens to accord a hearty support to all measures necessary to suppress the rebellion. Other resolutions declaratory of the policy of the Democratic party followed, but the above are sufficient to show the irreparable breach between the secessionists and the War Democrats which occurred at this time.

The Unconditional Union men of both parties met in convention at Peoria on the 8th of October and placed in nomination candidates for county officers, Jesse L. Knowlton for Treasurer, George W. Maurice for School Commissioner, and John Anderson for Surveyor. The Democratic candidates were elected, but by majorities less, by more than one thousand, than those of two years before.

The course of the "Knights of the Golden Circle"—or "Sons of Liberty," as they had by this time come to be called—up to this time had been only preliminary to the great contest which was to take place in the election of a President in the year 1864. The line of demarcation between the secessionists and the unconditional Union elements in the Democratic party having been clearly drawn, the former were left at liberty to pursue their own course untrammelled by the presence of the latter.

The strength of the "Sons of Liberty" in the North having become known to the Confederate Government, it was determined to establish a communication with them in the interest of the rebellion. To this end a commission consisting of Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay and J. P. Holcombe was dispatched to Canada ostensibly to operate in conjunction with the disaffected of

the North, to utilize the prejudices existing against the conduct of the war, for the interest of the Confederate States. The real object was to organize the disaffected in the North into an actual rebellion, and to establish a Northwestern Confederacy. The scheme embraced an armed uprising of rebel sympathizers of the North, the release of 8,600 rebel prisoners then at Camp Douglas near Chicago, 7,554 at Springfield, about 6,000 at Rock Island and 5,000 at Alton. These were to be armed and organized to take possession of the Government; Chicago was to be captured and all its wealth devoted to the cause of the conspiracy.

The time agreed upon for this uprising was that of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, which was at first set for July 4th, but for reasons of their own, the time of the meeting of the convention was postponed until August 29th.

The disgrace of having entertained this gang of conspirators for a day rests upon the city of Peoria. Between the time first set for the great uprising and the day to which it had been postponed, one of their preliminary meetings actually took place in this city. It was held on the 3d day of August, 1864; it had been largely advertised as a grand mass-meeting of the Democrats, and, as had been anticipated, drew a large crowd. The call as published in the "Evening Mail," was signed by about one hundred and fifty leading Democrats, of whom seven were from Peoria County; the objects stated were "to take into consideration the perilous condition of our country and express our indignation at the act of the President in kidnapping and removing beyond the jurisdiction of the civil authorities the Coles County prisoners," and calling upon the people to rally in their might. Thomas A. Hendricks, Daniel W. Voorhees, George H. Pendleton and other distinguished speakers were expected to address the meeting. The number of voters claimed by the Democratic papers to have been present was 25,000, but the Republicans claimed that the numbers from outside the city were very small. But whether small or great it was a disreputable affair. Two stands for speaking were erected, one on the north, the other on the south side of the Court House. The prominent speakers from a distance who had been invited and were advertised to speak did not appear. The "Transcript" of the following day says that from the corner of Washington street the great procession reached only one and one-half blocks up Main. The "Evening Mail" gave



Emmett May

neither the numbers nor the length of the procession. But long or short it was characteristic of the occasion. There was not an American flag in it except one carried by a farmer near the tail end. Revolvers, sent here by the Sons of Liberty as boxes of law books, were openly distributed; many of the men composing the procession were armed with revolvers and daggers, and one of the floats represented President Lincoln in his coffin, the lid of which they were industriously nailing down.

The following, among other mottoes carried in the procession, are attested by the report of the "Evening Mail" of the following day, and, coming from a friendly source, will not be disputed:

"The Union, the Constitution and the Laws."

"Would rather die freemen than live slaves."

"Ours is a white man's Government—defile it not with miscegenation."

"Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

"Give me liberty or give me death."

"Usurpation unchecked is despotism accepted."

"The President is not the master but the servant of the people."

"Lincoln inaugurated the reign of terror."

"Let there be no strife between mine and thine, for we be brethren."

"We come under the banner of peace."

There was not a banner, nor a motto, nor a transparency in the whole procession condemning the rebels in arms against the Government, or giving encouragement to the soldiers in the field in their endeavors to suppress the rebellion.

After this disgraceful exhibition of disloyalty had closed, the meeting was first called to order at the north stand by William W. O'Brien, of Peoria, who was still a member of the Illinois Legislature, then enjoying its long vacation by order of Governor Yates, and on his motion Robert Holloway, of Mercer County, who, in the exile of Vallandigham, was Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Liberty, was called to the chair. An address of welcome was delivered by Jacob Gale, the Mayor of Peoria, and prayer was addressed to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Smithson, a blatant secessionist, who had recently been deposed from the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church for lying, but who was then going about the country making secession speeches.

A committee on permanent organization recommended for President General James W. Singleton, of Quincy, a city in which was located one of the head centers of the Sons of

Liberty. Twenty-five Vice-Presidents were named, among whom are found the names of the same Robert Holloway, Vice Commander-in-Chief, and S. Corning Judd, of Lewistown, Commander-in-Chief, for the State of Illinois of the Sons of Liberty. But few of the other twenty-three afterward achieved any fame other than that derived from their participation in that meeting.

Ten newspaper correspondents present were made secretaries, two of them at least representing papers that had come under the ban of the administration.

In his introductory address General Singleton said the object of the Democrats was "an armistice and a call for a convention to settle upon the terms of peace."

Letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting were read from Fernando Wood, the noted secession Mayor of New York; from Thomas H. Seymour, of New York, and from George H. Pendleton, who, at the demand of the secessionists, was soon to become a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. Speeches were made by Amos Green, David Sheehan, S. Corning Judd and Rev. Smithson, all of a character in sympathy with the object and intent of the meeting.

The "Transcript" of August 8th, in summing up the character of the meeting, gives the following as the facts: (1) The American flag was excluded from the procession. (2) A white flag with a single star floated over the speaker's stand, and trailing beneath it were the stars and stripes. (3) No cheers were heard for the Union, but cheers were frequent for Jeff. Davis, for the Northwestern Confederacy and for Stonewall Jackson. (4) No word was uttered against the rebels, while the administration were denounced as traitors and the Chief Executive as a man deserving to be hanged. (5) While professing to be for freedom of speech and freedom of the press, one speaker declared he would put padlocks on the mouths of every clergyman and silence every pulpit in the land. (6) That one of them had said to a well known lady that Grant could not take Richmond, and that, if necessary, to prevent him the peace men would turn in and help the rebels.

When this deluge of denunciation had ceased, a motion was made and declared carried, that an adjournment be taken to Springfield on August 18th.

At Stand No. 2 the meeting was called to

order by W. W. O'Brien, and speeches were made in the same strain by several other prominent Democrats.

In the evening, the report says, 5,000 assembled in the Court House Square to listen to William A. Campbell, Jr., of Chicago, a Mr. Clark, of Christian County, and for an hour to O'Brien, whose remarks, fortunately for his good name, were not reported.

The resolutions adopted were the most denunciatory of any yet adopted by the Democrats. Having repeated substantially what they had said before in denouncing the administration, they preferred the following direct charges against it:

"It has denied to sovereign States all constitutional rights, and thereby absolved them from all allegiance."

"It has trampled down a nation that it may install a military despotism upon the ruins of constitutional liberty."

"It has and is still waging a bloody and relentless war for the avowed purpose of exterminating 8,000,000 of freemen from the homes of their fathers, and blotting from the American Constellation one-half of the States of the Union."

"It has sought to arouse and enlist the most wicked and malignant passions, reckless of all ends if it but subvert the existing Government and immolate American citizens."

"It has struck down freedom of speech and of the press."

"It has stripped from the American citizen his panoply and conveyed him to the bastile without process of law, without charge and without opportunity of trial."

"It has, by military violence, suppressed the freedom of the ballot and dictated elections at the point of the bayonet."

"It has annulled every constitutional guaranty for the protection of the citizen and subjected him to an impossible tyranny of military violence."

When the 20th day of August, the day of the projected uprising, had arrived, there was found to be a screw loose in the machinery. The Government had sent a regiment of soldiers to Camp Douglas, and it had become noised abroad in and around Chicago that the newly arrived contingent amounted to seven thousand men. Thereupon the Valiant Knights flunked, and never afterward boasted of their valor.

The election in Peoria County, as usual, went Democratic. On the local ticket there were three War Democrats, Ingersoll, Taggart and Sloan,

upon whom the vials of the rebel wrath were poured out without stint, to which they replied in kind. The Democratic majority averaged one hundred and seventy-eight, as follows:

For Governor—

Robinson	(D)	3,750	
Oglesby	(R)	3,561	189

Congressman at Large—

Allen	(D)	3,747	
Moulton	(R)	3,568	179

Congress, Fifth District—

James S. Eckles	(D)	3,743	
Eben C. Ingersoll	(W. D.)	3,570	173

Representatives—

William Rounseville	(D)	3,738	
Jacob Jamison	(D)	3,742	
Alexander McCoy	(R)	3,583	155
Richard C. Dunn	(R)	3,571	171

States Attorney—

George E. Ford	(D)	3,758	
Charles P. Taggart	(W. D.)	3,545	213

For Circuit Clerk—

Thomas Mooney	(D)	3,728	
Enoch P. Sloan	(W. D.)	3,568	160

For Sheriff—

George C. McFadden	(D)	3,738	
Samuel Crouse	(R)	3,535	203

The result in the nation and in the State was overwhelmingly Republican or Union—Lincoln being re-elected President; Oglesby, Governor; Moulton, Congressman at Large, with the other Republican candidates for State officers; Ingersoll was elected to Congress in the Fifth District, while McCoy and Dunn were elected to the Legislature and Taggart as State's Attorney by the aid of the Stark County vote, leaving to the Democrats the barren victory of holding the county offices in Peoria County.

What followed was but the subsidence of the storm and the calming of the troubled waters. Another short military campaign and the adoption of the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment completed the great victory. In the latter great event the Representatives of Peoria bore a conspicuous part. On the 31st day of January, 1865, the final vote was taken in the House of Representatives upon the passage of the resolution to submit to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States,

or any place subject to their jurisdiction," the same having already been adopted by the Senate. On that vote Eben C. Ingersoll, the Representative from the Fifth District of Illinois and at the time a citizen of Peoria, voted in the affirmative. Upon the announcement of the vote a scene of the wildest enthusiasm broke forth in the House, as well in the galleries as upon the floor, and it was several minutes before the Speaker, by vigorous pounding of the gavel, was able to restore quiet; but having succeeded in procuring a temporary lull, as related by General John A. Logan, "advantage was instantly taken of it by the successor of the dead Owen Lovejoy, Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, his young face flushing with the glow of patriotism as he cried, 'Mr. Speaker! In honor of this immortal and sublime event, I move that the House do now adjourn.' The Speaker declared the motion carried, amid renewed demonstrations of enthusiasm."

Ingersoll rushed to the telegraph and sent home this dispatch: "John Brown's soul is marching on. The Constitutional Amendment passed to-day."

It was then late in the afternoon, and the amendment did not receive the approval of the President until the following day. It was then telegraphed by Senator Trumbull to Governor Oglesby at Springfield, who immediately submitted it to the Legislature. On the same day, the amendment coming to a final vote in the Senate, our Senator, John T. Lindsay, who had been elected as a Democrat, voted in the affirmative. It was carried by a vote of 18 to 6, three

voting in its favor being Democrats. "This action of the Senate having been reported to the House, Alexander McCoy [Representative from Peoria and Stark Counties—Ed.] moved that the latter body concur. The previous question having been moved by Merritt L. Joslyn and carried, the joint resolution was adopted by a vote of 58 to 28. Six Democrats did not record their votes, all the others voted in opposition."

It now required only a few months' time to complete the great work commenced by President Lincoln, and to give the sanction of law to the measures of freedom which he had but imperfectly inaugurated in his Proclamation of Emancipation. That proclamation was not universal. It did not profess to emancipate the slaves in those parts of the Union which had remained loyal. Had the Union been restored and peace secured without a constitutional amendment, slavery would still have received protection under the American flag.

"But the hand that guides the destiny of nations suffered not the cloud of war to lift from our horizon until an amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been submitted to the people for adoption, whereby it was declared that slavery * * * should not exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." As soon as that was done, our armies met with immediate and triumphant success, the rebellion was crushed, the Union restored, slavery was abolished and universal freedom proclaimed to every man wheresoever the flag should float.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE MONUMENTS.

The cloud of war had not yet been altogether lifted when the people of Peoria County began to consider the propriety of erecting memorials to those of their fellow-citizens who had yielded up their lives in defense of their country and their homes. This thought took definite form at the September meeting, 1865, of the Board of Supervisors, when Dr. John Emery, the Supervisor from Trivoli township, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That an appropriation of ——— dollars be made for the erection of a suitable monument to be erected in the Court House yard, upon which shall be inscribed the names of all the soldiers who have died from this county, with their company and regiment."

This resolution was referred to a committee appointed by the Chairman of the Board, consisting of Dr. Emery and Messrs. Matson and Day, with instructions to procure plans, specifications and estimates and report at the next meeting of the Board. This committee reported at the April meeting, 1866, that they had received several plans, each to cost about the sum of \$5,000. The contract was awarded to Robert Campbell, of Peoria, who proceeded at once with the work. The site chosen was near the center of the Main street side of the square and about midway between the old Court House and the street. The corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, Grand Master Harmon G. Reynolds officiating.

The dedication of this monument, which took place on October 11, 1866, was the occasion of one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Peoria. It was felt that the laying of the corner-stone, although executed with all due decorum, had not afforded the returned soldiers or their friends an opportunity for testifying in an appropriate manner their devotion to their country or their veneration of the memory of those

who had fallen in its defense. It was therefore resolved to make its dedication the occasion for a more patriotic demonstration. General Benjamin F. Butler was invited, and accepted the invitation, to deliver the principal oration. On the day appointed an immense concourse of people assembled at Peoria, consisting largely of war veterans and their friends, from this and neighboring States. A pleasing incident of the occasion was the presence of "Old Abe," the veteran war eagle which had been carried throughout the war by the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, with whom some of the Peoria regiments had been brigaded in many a weary march, and with whom they had stood shoulder to shoulder in many a hard fought battle.

Early in the day the Peoria House, corner of Hamilton and Adams streets, where General Butler had his lodgings, was surrounded by an excited throng rending the air with cheers for the hero of New Orleans, and for their old commander, General John A. Logan, who also was present. A procession was formed, in which eleven companies of infantry and one of cavalry appeared, followed by an immense throng of civic societies, the Peoria Fire Department and citizens in carriages and on foot. After marching through the principal streets it finally reached the public square, where the exercises were to take place.

"Spencer's band played a patriotic air, after which Colonel R. G. Ingersoll introduced Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Elmwood, who opened the exercises with an appropriate prayer. Gilig's band played a dirge, after which the dedicatory poem by Mrs. P. R. K. Brotherson was read by Colonel R. G. Ingersoll."

After the reading of the poem the monument was formally dedicated by the veteran preacher and chaplain, Rev. Richard Haney, in a few

simple but impressive and patriotic sentences. The oration was then delivered by General Butler. Passing in review some of the leading events of the war, and dwelling at some length upon the patriotic spirit of the people and the heroism of the men who had fallen in defense of the Union, the General closed with this eloquent and patriotic peroration:

"Is it not, therefore, fit that this monument should be raised to them, and upon it their names inscribed as a perpetual memorial to their children and ours, as an object of gratitude, of love, of emulation and of reverence to those that shall come after them? Our children, and our children's children, shall be inspired to deeds of heroic valor by their example in the field as soldiers; our posterity will bless their memories and keep them green forever, for their preservation of popular government and free institutions, as citizens. And we may not on this sad, though joyous occasion, forget the true officers, regular and volunteer, who led them, of whom, when we say they were captains worthy of such soldiers, we pronounce their highest eulogy. Yet the living will pardon us, and the dead will smile upon us, for putting before them in the foremost ranks of honor, as they stood before them in the front rank of battle, the true defenders of their country—the private soldiers."

When the new Court House had been erected, and it had become necessary to alter the grade of the square, this monument was removed to the Jefferson street front, where it still remains. At the time of the removal and before it was reset, the entire shaft was worked over, repolished and about fifty names added to those already chiseled on its sides, and the three lower bases, which had begun to show signs of deterioration, were replaced with new ones. This new work was done by Messrs. Triebel & Sons, whose names have since then become imperishably associated with a grander work of art situated in another quarter of the same square.

Although not costing so much money, nor so pretentious in appearance, as some that have since been erected in other counties, yet being one of the first of its kind, and undertaken when the county was yet struggling with the burdens imposed by the war, it affords a lasting testimonial of the devotion which the people of Peoria County bore to the memory of their patriot dead, and, from the time of its erection until now, it has marked the rallying spot where the living may commemorate their patriotic achievements.

Springdale Soldiers' Monument.

Among the Peoria men who fell at Fort Donelson was a young man named Henry Miller, whose remains were among the first to be brought home for burial. This circumstance brought out a suggestion in the "Transcript" of March 15, 1862, that a suitable lot be purchased for the burial of such of the soldiers as should lose their lives in the war without having a suitable burial place provided. The Directors of Springdale Cemetery immediately tendered the gift for that purpose of the best lot in the cemetery and of suitable size, subject to the only conditions that it should be governed by the rules and regulations of the Association governing other lot-holders, and that some person or persons be designated to keep it in order and repair. This offer was afterward made good in the donation of the choice lot on which the monument was erected and in which many soldiers lie buried.

The Women's National League of Peoria having, after a period of three years devoted to constant and assiduous labor, completed its work, its members turned their attention to the erection of a suitable monument to the soldiers who lay buried in their cemetery lot. Accordingly, on July 5, 1866, the League, by unanimous vote, merged itself into "The Soldiers' Monument Society," agreeing to donate the balance in its treasury (\$82.19) as a nucleus towards a fund for the erection of the monument. The following extracts are taken from an account of its erection and dedication from the pen of Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng in Johnson's History.

"Very shortly after the disbanding of the Women's National League of Peoria the active members of the same organized a new society, having for its object the erection of a suitable monument to the soldiers who are buried in Springdale Cemetery. A lot of about one hundred and fifty feet square had been presented for the burial of the soldiers by the Cemetery Association, and the women composing this Association felt that it was a fitting close to their labors of love for their soldiers, to honor their final resting places.

"In the spring of 1870 the monument was completed and in its place. It was designed and executed by Mr. Robert Campbell, and cost \$2,500. It is an imposing and attractive structure, and can be seen from all parts of the cemetery. It faces the burial place of the soldiers. Thirty-seven soldiers are buried in this lot at Springdale

Cemetery. Each grave is provided with a small, neat headstone, with the name of the soldier carved upon it. There are three unknown graves. The Monument Association also paid into the 'Trust Fund of the Cemetery' one hundred dollars to ensure the perpetual care of this lot for all time. The dedication took place May 30, 1870, Decoration Day. It was a beautiful day and large numbers of people came in from the surrounding country to be present at the ceremonies. Many hundreds gathered at the soldiers' lot. The company were formed into a hollow square around the graves. A platform had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers and singers, and General Magee officiated as master of ceremonies. Thirty-four little girls, dressed in white, were detailed to strew flowers. They stood at the graves during the services, and at the proper time placed the flowers on the mounds tenderly and reverently. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Spencer. Misses Ballance, Truesdale, Tilston and Mowatt sang the Decoration Hymn. The statue, which had been draped in the American flag, was then unveiled by Miss Annie Curtenius. The dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. S. A. Kingsbury, D. D. After this a soldier's requiem was sung by Mrs. Frank Field, Mrs. C. B. Allaire, Messrs. Charles F. Bacon and S. S. Patton."

The Chairman then introduced Colonel Lucien H. Kerr, who read a dedicatory poem written by Peoria's gifted authoress, Mrs. Frances B. M. Brotherson, for which reference must be made to her published works.

At the conclusion of the reading of the poem the benediction was pronounced by the venerable Rev. John Benson. In the afternoon of the same day impressive exercises were held at the Soldiers' Monument in the Court House Square, where an eloquent address was delivered by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll.

Shortly after the dedication of this splendid tribute to the heroes of Peoria County, an act of Congress was passed donating four pieces of artillery to the Association, which, in course of time, were placed at the four corners of the soldiers' lot in the cemetery, where they still remain mute defenders of priceless remains.

From the time of the dedication of the Springdale Soldiers' Monument until now, it has been the custom to hold the principal exercises of Decoration Day (May 30) at this spot, so hallowed to the hearts of all patriotic men and women. In these exercises the military organiza-

tions of the city, Bryner Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans and all kindred organizations, together with the citizens of Peoria unite with the ladies of the Association. The monument at the Court House, as well as that at the cemetery, having been duly decorated, a procession is formed which first marches to that at the Court House, where a military salute is given, then to the soldiers' lot in the cemetery, where appropriate exercises are held, generally consisting of a prayer, an address, a military salute, the strewing of flowers on the graves and the placing of an American flag at the head of each.

For the purpose of perpetuating these annual ceremonies the Soldiers' Monument Association maintained its existence under that name until the year 1876, when it was again reorganized as the "Ladies' Decoration Day Association," under which name it still exists.

In the year 1884, there being then about forty graves in the lot [there are one hundred now—Ed.], it was found that additional ground would be needed before any more interments could be made. An agreement was entered into between the Ladies' Decoration Day Association and Bryner Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, whereby an adjoining lot, forty feet square, was purchased for \$160, each Association to pay one-half the purchase money and one-half of the interment fee of \$15 for each subsequent interment.

The Ladies' Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

As years rolled by and their ranks began to grow thinner by deaths and removals, the fires of patriotic devotion enkindled in their hearts by the torch of war, instead of dying out, continued to glow with increasing fervor, and the ladies of the Association longed to know if anything remained undone which might yet be done, to fittingly commemorate the names and services of those who had yielded to their country the full measure of patriotic devotion. Then the thought came into their minds that another monument was needed in some public place, one that should embrace all branches of the service in which the sons of Peoria, as soldiers or sailors, had borne a part. With them to conceive such a thought was to resolve to put it into execution, and to resolve was to accomplish.

The result of this resolve is the chaste and classic shaft which now adorns the south entrance to the Court House Square. The spot



Henry Letweller

chosen is one of greater historic interest than was probably conceived of at the time of its selection, for it is within a few feet of the south angle of the old Court House, where, on the 16th day of October, 1854, Lincoln and Douglas met in their great joint debate, and within a few feet of the spot on which the National Blues, on the 13th day of April, 1861, erected their liberty pole and ran up and saluted the flag of their country. It was here also that Peoria's first contribution of her sons were drilled for the war, and within hearing distance of it were the stands from which the most distinguished statesmen had discussed questions of the most vital interest to the country.

But the spot was rendered still more historic by the dedication of this monument, in which the President of the United States and the members of his cabinet, with other distinguished statesmen, bore a conspicuous part. The President having planned a visit through the Western States, and the citizens of Peoria having undertaken the holding of a great corn carnival, it was so arranged that the visit of the President, the dedication of the monument and the opening of the carnival should take place on the same day, October 6, 1899. The occasion called forth probably the largest concourse of people from Peoria and the surrounding counties ever witnessed in the city. The scenes that day enacted cannot be better described than in the words of the local press of the ensuing day. From the "Herald-Transcript" the following extracts are made:

"The President of the United States was given a welcome such as no other city but loyal old Peoria could give. It was a display of pure, patriotic interest and an anxiety to do honor to the nation's Chief Executive. For many weeks Peorians and the people in surrounding cities and towns have been on the anxious seat over the coming of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and their guests, and for two hours prior to the arrival of the train yesterday, Adams and Chestnut streets from the Court House to the Union Station were thronged with humanity. Every upstairs window contained as many faces as could be crowded into it, while many sought the roofs of buildings and other vantage points.

"The Presidential train was the finest and the most sumptuously equipped that ever came into Peoria. It consisted of the private car *Campania*, occupied by the President and his wife; the combination car *Atlantic*, the sleeper *Ixion*, compartment cars *Chili* and *Omenia*, the last two being for the use of the cabinet. In addition to the regular train was the *Hawkeye*, the Iowa Cen-

tral's private car, in which the Peoria delegation went to Bushnell to meet the Presidential party.

"The procession started from Chestnut street, proceeded up Adams to Main, up Main, passing in review before President McKinley, to Jefferson, thence to Hamilton; up Hamilton to Madison; down Madison to Fulton; on Fulton to Jefferson, then to Franklin, where the procession disbanded.

"The children's parade proved a most interesting feature of the display. It is estimated there were from 5,000 to 6,000 school children in line. The girls wore white dresses and the boys blue caps. The girls carried arches of flowers and bouquets, and the boys flags. They rallied at the top of Hamilton street hill and marched down Hamilton street to the Court House, going around the square and past the reviewing stand."

A stand had been erected, covering the sidewalk, on the southwest side of the square, facing the monument. There the President and other distinguished guests, the ladies of the Association, committees in charge, the Mayor, the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and others prominently connected with the ceremonies were seated, while the vast throng of not less than 70,000 people crowded around the stand and the monument, filling the entire space from the southwest side of Main street to the Court House with one densely packed mass of humanity. The exercises were opened with a most fervent prayer by Rev. John Weston, D. D., pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, himself a veteran of the war, after which the monument was unveiled by Mrs. Samuel A. Kinsey, Chairman of the Committee having charge of its erection, who had labored assiduously for six years towards the accomplishment of this worthy object. As the canvas dropped to the ground the sculptor, Mr. Fritz Triebel, overcome with emotion, burst into tears, and, amid the plaudits of the admiring throng, was grasped by the hand by the President of the United States and received his congratulations.

The monument was then inspected. The President and Cabinet officers, accompanied by prominent Peorians, marched around the monument, viewing it from all sides.

Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, President of the Memorial Day Association, then made the following address, which so aptly expresses all that was intended by the monument as to entitle it to a permanent place in the history of the County: "Mr. President and Friends:

"Early in the Civil War a band of loyal, patriotic women of Peoria organized themselves into

a society, whose aim was to care for and honor the soldiers who had gone into the field of battle to support our Government and maintain our country, one and undivided. To this end they faithfully labored and prayed. Nothing was left undone which could minister to the comfort of our soldiers, or cheer their hearts. 'When the cruel war was over' these same devoted women continued this ministry, cherishing the memory of those who died, and erecting a monument to their honor in Springdale Cemetery, and also providing for the resting place within its hallowed grounds for such soldiers as had no family burial place, and have died in our midst in these years which have intervened. Each year as the 30th of May has come around they have strewn their graves with flowers, and lovingly recounted their deeds of loyalty and valor, and kept their memory green. But as years passed by and our ranks of faithful women were thinned by death, it came into the hearts of those who were left to build a soldiers' monument in our city which would last for all time, and tell to our children and children's children our loving gratitude to these brave men who took their lives in their hands and went forth to vindicate and sustain our Government in its hour of peril. Desiring to offer them only our very best, we appealed in loving confidence to those in authority in our county and city for means to aid us in carrying out our aims, to make this monument worthy of the purpose for which it was designed. To their eternal honor we gratefully record that they responded most generously to the appeal, and our county and city pledged each \$10,000 towards the work. Providence raised up for us an artist of our very own, a gifted son of Peoria, who, though long dwelling among the classic associations of Italy, yet sprang with ardor to the work for his native city, and carried out our plan in a most satisfactory manner. It stands before us now, the embodiment of all we could desire, a permanent monument to the soldiers of Peoria County, both living and dead, an ornament to our beloved city long after we are laid to rest.

"In behalf of the Ladies' Memorial Day Association of Peoria, whose work for the soldiers has never ceased since the beginning of the Civil War, and with a heart full of thanksgiving to all who have made this offering possible to us, I present this Soldiers' Monument to Peoria County and City, through their representatives, the Chairman of the Board of Supervision, and his honor, the Mayor of the city, as a sacred charge. May it speak to all who see it of the honored

men whose service for our country it commemorates, and may the principles for which their lives were given be enshrined in our hearts and minds forever."

Mr. John C. Kingsbury, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, accepted the monument on behalf of the county in an exceedingly neat and appropriate address, and was followed by Mayor Henry W. Lynch, who accepted the monument on behalf of the city.

Colonel Martin Kingman, President of the Day, then delivered an address to the ladies of the Memorial Day Association, to his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and to his fellow citizens, which, after having recited with patriotic fervor the events which had led to the erection of this memorial shaft, concluded with the following eloquent peroration:

"Behold the completed structure! A marvel of stone and bronze, original in conception, perfect in finish, the creation of a sculptor famed on two continents, our own gifted, inspired Fritz Triebel.

"Comrades, a kind Providence restored us to our homes and peaceful pursuits. Gathered about this splendid shaft, these silent and pulseless figures, we thank God that we had some little share in advancing the cause for which our brothers gave their lives; we prize and love more than ever the dear old flag they and we defended, and which, floating to-day over Havana, San Juan and Manila, proclaims a victorious and expanding democracy, and is the promise of light and liberty to the darkened and the oppressed world around."

At the close of his address Mr. Kingman introduced to his fellow citizens as the "Citizen, Soldier and Statesman," William McKinley, President of the United States, who remained standing while being welcomed to the city by its Mayor, Henry W. Lynch. The President then spoke as follows:

"Fellow Citizens:—I am glad with my fellow-citizens of Peoria County and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Ladies' Memorial Day Association, to stand about the monument dedicated to patriotic service and heroic devotion in the holiest cause for which mankind ever engaged.

"This monument awakens sacred memories, fellow-citizens, and that is its purpose. It was erected by these patriotic women that it might for all time perpetuate a glorious page of American history. It tells the whole story of war, the seige, the march, bivouac, battle line, the suffer-

ing, sacrifices of the brave men who, from '61 to '65, upheld the flag. It tells of every page of history of that civil struggle, and tells of its triumphant consummation at Appomattox Court House, when Grant accepted the surrender of Lee, and we were kept a nation.

"I like this monument. I like this symbol I face to-day, 'the defense of the flag.' That is what we do wherever and whenever that flag is assailed, and with us war always stops when the assailants of our flag face Grant's term, 'unconditional surrender.' I do not intend to make a speech here to-day. I could add nothing of patriotic sentiment to that already uttered. I desire to express in this presence my appreciation, not of the tribute paid to the President of the United States, but the tribute the people of Peoria County have paid to the great defenders of the American flag in time of our great peril.

"You are proud of the monument. You should be proud of the demonstration which led to its unveiling. Six thousand school children of the city with flags in their hands and love of country in their hearts, and I could not but think, as I looked at the glorious procession, that my country is safe.

"God bless the school children of America. God bless the patriotic women of the United States and the patriotic band that carried this monument to a successful consummation.

"I congratulate you; you have everything in Peoria. I congratulate you that you found an artist of so high skill, born in Peoria, to execute this work.

"I thank you over and over again for this splendid demonstration of patriotism and devotion."

At the conclusion of the President's address the vast audience joined in singing "America," Lem H. Wiley, the Chief Cornetist of the Seventy-seventh Regiment Band, sounded "taps," and this splendid memorial to the patriotism of the sons of Peoria County was dedicated.

No more fitting conclusion can be given this chapter than the following tribute paid to the projectors of the monument by the editor of the newspaper from which these extracts are taken:

"The tall, graceful, dignified monument, occupying the southeast entrance to the Court House Square and challenging the attention and admiration of every passerby, is a most fitting symbol of the spirit of loyalty to the American arms that is enthroned in the heart and soul of Peorians. Primarily, it is a monument to the soldiers who have sacrificed their lives on battle fields that the sacred institutions of the country might live; but furthermore, it is a monument to the band of noble women who have striven for years, in the face of many trials and disappointments, to make it possible. Those who know of the struggle that they have been through, can appreciate what the magnificent shaft means to them. The sculptor has thrown all his skill and energy into the bronze groups that adorn the shaft, and it will always be a credit to the city, its designer and executor, and the Ladies' Memorial Day Association."

CHAPTER XXX.

PEORIA IN THE BLACK HAWK AND MEXICAN WARS.

The causes which led up to the Black Hawk war have been so thoroughly discussed, and the war itself has become so much a part of the current history of the State, as to render it unnecessary to repeat the same here. As Peoria County figured somewhat largely in that war, our attention will be directed principally to the operations in which its citizens took a prominent part.

On or about the 6th of April, 1832, Black Hawk crossed the Mississippi and commenced his march up Rock River Valley, accompanied by about five hundred warriors on horseback, while his women and children went up the river in their canoes. General Atkinson, who was then in command at Fort Armstrong, warned him against this aggression and ordered him to return, but he refused. It was his intention to enlist on his side the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, and, had he succeeded in his design, there was nothing to prevent a serious disaster to the white settlements in the northern and central portions of the State. Without revealing his full design to General Atkinson, he pleaded that he was going to join the Pottawatomies in making their corn crop for that season, his real design, however, being to wage a general warfare upon the whites.

On being informed of the movements of Black Hawk, Governor Reynolds, on April 16th, called for one thousand mounted volunteers from the central and southern portions of the State, to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of the same month. The Governor was in daily receipt of information as to the operations of the Indians from Judge Young, Colonel Strode, and Ben-

jamin Mills, at Galena, who urged speedy action for the protection of the frontiers.

Upon receipt of this intelligence two hundred men, under command of Major Stillman, were ordered to guard the frontier near the Mississippi, and two hundred under Major Bailey for the protection of the frontier between the Mississippi and the settlements on the Illinois. The country was in a great state of alarm, and independent volunteer companies were formed at every important station to patrol the country and to guard the homes of the settlers against threatened attack.

The troops ordered to rendezvous at Beardstown were duly organized into four regiments, an "odd battalion" and a "spy battalion." This force left Beardstown on the 29th of April and marched up the Mississippi River by way of Oquawka. On arriving at the latter place, some delay having occurred in the receipt of supplies, messengers were dispatched to General Atkinson, at Fort Armstrong, who sent them a boat loaded with provisions. They then marched up the river to the mouth of Rock River, where they were all mustered into the service of the United States by General Atkinson.

In the meantime, an "odd battalion" of rangers, to be under command of Major Isaiah Stillman, had been organized and mustered into the service of the State. This battalion consisted of a company recruited in Peoria County, of which Abner Eads was Captain, William A. Stewart, First Lieutenant, and John W. Caldwell, Second Lieutenant; a company recruited in Fulton County, of which David W. Barnes was Captain, Thomas W. Clark, First Lieutenant, and

Asa Langford, Second Lieutenant; and another company from Fulton County, of which Asel F. Ball was Captain, William D. Baldwin, First Lieutenant, and Daniel S. Baughman, Second Lieutenant.

The following is the full muster roll of Captain Eads' company:

ODD BATTALION OF RANGERS.

"Roll of Capt. Abner Eads' Company of Mounted Ranging Volunteers, enrolled at Peoria, Illinois, by virtue of an order from the Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of Illinois, to Brig. Gen. Josiah (1) Stillman, (for the service of the United States). Mustered into the service April 23, 1832. Discharged June 28, 1832.

NAME AND RANK.	ENROLLED.	REMARKS.
Captain,	1832,	
Abner Eads,	April 23.	
First Lieutenant,		
William A. Stewart,	" "	
Second Lieutenant,		
John W. Caldwell.	" "	
Sergeants,		
First, Aquilla Wren,	" "	Promoted to Quartermaster Sergt., May 17, '32.
Sec., Hiram M. Curry,	" "	Orderly Sergt., May 17 to May 21.
Third, Edwin S. Jones,	" "	Orderly Sergt., May 21 to June 28.
Fourth, John Hinkle,	" "	Left Company by permission to team for service.

Corporals,

First, William Wright,	" "
Second, John Stringer,	" "
Third, John Hawkins,	" "
Fourth, Thos. Webb,	" "

Privates,

Bristol, John E.,	" "
Brown, Harrison,	" "
Cooper, Jeremiah,	" "
Clifton, John,	" "
Carle, Stephen,	" "
Conner, Joseph H.,	" "
Cox, Jefferson,	" "
Cox, John,	" "

Clark, Ebenezer,	April 23.
Cleveland, Hiram,	" "
Caldwell, Alexander,	" "
Doty, James,	" " Killed in battle of May 14, near Sycamore Creek.
Dodge, John B.,	" "
Egman, William,	" " Left Company by permission to team for service.
Eads, William,	" "
Love, Elias,	" "
Moffatt, Alvah.	" "
Moats, Jacob,	" "
Moore, Sylvanus,	May 8.
Miner, Harris,	May 3.
Owen, John C.,	" "
Phillis, Joseph,	April 23.
Redick, George,	" "
Ridgeway, David,	" "
Root, Lucas,	" "
Roos, David,	" "
Ross, John,	" "
Reed, Thomas B.,	" "
Reed, Simon,	" "
Sharp, Francis,	" "
Smith, Rice,	" "
Taliaferro, Jefferson,	" "
Tamplin, Thomas,	" "
Trial, William D.,	" "
Thurman, Johnson T.,	" "
Thomas, Henry,	May 1.
Wood, William L.,	April 23.

"I do hereby certify the within accounts and items to be correct, and each man furnished forage for horse from May 17th until the date of discharge.

"Peoria, July 5, 1832.

"ABNER EADS, Captain.

"Peoria Volunteers.

"I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined this muster roll of the above-named battalion and find it correct.

"Lewistown, Fulton Co., Sept. 16, 1832.

(Signed) "THOS. M. TAYLOR, Brig. Major.
5 B. 16 Ills.

"Acting Adjutant for the above Battalion.

"I hereby certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined this muster-roll, and that I have this seventeenth day of September, 1832, mustered and minutely inspected the above named

(1) Major Stillman's real name was Isaiah, not Josiah.

Company of said battalion on the 28th day of June, 1832, and discharged the same.

(Signed) "HIRAM M. CURRY,
"Inspector and Mustering Officer."

The foregoing copy differs somewhat from that contained in the Adjutant-General's Report published in 1882. This has two more names—William Egman and Thomas Tamplin—and has the appended certificates, which the other has not. It was copied directly from the original yet remaining in the office of the Adjutant-General, omitting some explanatory notes.

The report further shows that the mess, in which Jefferson Taliafero was, lost its camp-equipage, valued at \$14; that Taliafero's horse, worth \$35, died while in the service of the United States; that Wm. Eads lost a horse worth \$55, Francis Sharp one worth \$95, and that one belonging to Harris Miner had strayed or was stolen from Rock Island.

They were mustered into the service of the State at Peoria on the 23d day of April, but not into the service of the United States until May 16th, two days after the battle of Sycamore Creek or Stillman's Run, of which an account will be given. Another company recruited in Tazewell County, of which John Adams was Captain, Benjamin Briggs, First, and John O. Hyde, Second Lieutenant, marched with Major Stillman's battalion for a time, but it appears, from official reports, to have afterwards belonged to the Fifth Regiment under command of Colonel Samuel Whiteside.

The Peoria Company left Peoria on the 7th of May and marched directly for Dixon's Ferry where John Dixon, formerly Circuit Clerk of Peoria County, then resided. They were joined on the way by the two companies from Fulton County. They camped out three nights on the way, arriving at Dixon's Ferry on the morning of the 10th before any of the other troops had reached that point. From John Dixon they received information that Black Hawk had passed up the river with about seven or eight hundred Indians, who were not in a very friendly state of mind towards the whites. The other volunteers who had already been mustered into the service of the United States, arrived on May 13th and found Stillman's men in a state of almost uncontrollable anxiety to be led against the Indians.

Governor Reynolds, who was with the volun-

teers under General Whiteside (the regulars under General Atkinson not having yet arrived), seems not at first to have favored any such movement, but finally being over-persuaded, and still being Commander-in-Chief of the forces under Major Stillman, caused to be issued the following order: "Major Stillman: You will cause the troops under your immediate command, and the Battalion under Major Bailey to proceed without delay to the head of 'Old Man's Creek,' where it is supposed there are some hostile Indians, and coerce them into submission."

The accounts of what took place during the next day are so conflicting that it is almost impossible to arrive at the exact truth of the matter. The following, taken from the report of the Adjutant-General published in 1882, is probably as near the truth as it can be ascertained:

"On the following morning, May 14, 1832, they started with 275 men (Stillman's Brigade) and reached the 'Old Man's Creek' without adventure, pursuing their course up that stream some fifteen miles, to Sycamore Creek. They dismounted for the purpose of passing the night. While engaged in camp duties, three Indians, bearing a white flag, came into camp, and were taken into custody. These were soon followed by five more, who came near the camp, no doubt with the purpose of inviting an attack. (Or, as Black Hawk said, to see what would be done to the first three—Ed.) In this they succeeded and a party of Stillman's men immediately started in pursuit, while others followed as soon as they could mount, and soon three-fourths of the command had joined in an irregular chase across the prairie. The soldiers overtook and killed two of the Indians, and pursued the others to the edge of the forest. At this juncture Black Hawk, with about forty of his men, arose from an ambush, and, with terrific yells, charged on the assailants, who, in their turn, retreated in hot haste followed by the infuriated savages. The fearful din caused by the retreating soldiers and their pursuers caused a stampede in the remainder of the forces of the camp, and they all fled in an inglorious panic, and, in spite of the efforts of Major Stillman and others to rally them, the retreat was continued until they all reached the main force at Dixon. Major Perkins and Captain Adams, of Tazewell County, with about fifteen men, made a stand in which they somewhat checked the



V. Lewein

Indians, and thus saved the lives of many of the fugitives, who would otherwise have fallen victims to their pursuers. This rally cost the brave Adams his life, his body being found the next day near the dead bodies of two of the savages, whom he had undoubtedly slain before he himself was killed. As a result of the fight, eleven whites and seven Indians were killed, besides many wounded on both sides. (1)

"During the night of the battle, known since as 'Stillman's Run,' Governor Reynolds made a requisition for 2,000 men to be in readiness for future operations, while the utmost consternation spread throughout the State and Nation. Exaggerated reports of the numbers of the Indians, and the skill, ability, cunning and cruelty of Black Hawk, added much to the general alarm.

"General Scott, with 1,000 United States troops, was immediately ordered to the Northwest, to superintend the future operations of the campaign.

"When the news of Stillman's defeat reached the camp at Dixon, a council of war was held, and it was determined to return immediately to the battle field.

"The next morning, after obtaining ten oxen from Col. John Dixon, which were slaughtered and issued to the men without bread or salt, the whole force marched to the scene of the encounter. The dead were recovered, in most instances frightfully mutilated, and the fragments gathered together and buried; but, although Major Henry and his men effectually scoured the surrounding country for miles in every direction, the enemy could not be found and the whole force fell back to Dixon.

"The new levies, under the call of Gov. Reynolds, were to meet, some on the 3d of June at Beardstown, and the others on the 10th of the same month at Hennepin.

"The men first recruited now asked to be discharged, but, the Governor appealing to their patriotism, they agreed to remain from twelve to fifteen days longer, and the companies under Bailey (Covell's, McClure's, Pugh's and Adams'), with Stillman's Battalion (Captain Eads', Barnes' (2) and Ball's companies), were organized into a regiment known as the Fifth Regiment, or

Whiteside's Brigade, under Col. James Johnson, and received into the service of the United States, and one part ordered to Ottawa for the defense of that place, while the others remained at Dixon to guard the stores, around which General Atkinson had caused embankments to be thrown."

Governor Reynolds wrote an account of the transaction which is slightly, but not in any material particulars, different from the foregoing. It is very evident that the whole force under command of Stillman was badly stampeded by a very few shouting and yelling Indians. That the whole matter was brought about by the too precipitate action of some of Eads' men is also apparent. It has been publicly charged that they were too freely supplied with rations of whisky, but this is denied by the survivors. They also deny that there was any violation of a flag of truce, but in this the evidence seems to be overwhelming. Black Hawk says that, after failing to obtain the assistance of the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, he was on the point of retiring across the Mississippi River, but when he learned of the approach of the volunteers, he sent a flag of truce to invite them to a conference, and that this flag of truce was violated by the killing of one of the bearers and holding the other two prisoners. In this he is corroborated by others, but the accounts are so conflicting it is deemed unwise to attempt a reconciliation.

Three days before this battle, on the 11th day of May, 1832, an order was made by the Judge of the Peoria Circuit Court that, so many of those persons summoned to attend at that term as Grand Jurors who were absent as volunteers in the service of their country, should be excused for not attending. The names of those who had been summoned but did not report were the following: Jesse Egman, John Hinkle, William Dufield, John Eno, Thomas Morrow, Jefferson Taliafero, and David Ridgeway. But only three of them, namely, John Hinkle, David Ridgeway and Jefferson Taliafero appear in the roll of the company. Two other names are reported as having been with the company—Steven Carroll as flag-bearer, and Dr. Augustus Langworthy as Surgeon, but the records fail to show these names.

The day after the battle the remains of the slain were gathered together and buried in a trench; but, being unmarked, the place of their

(1) The printed report shows but ten killed, James Doty of Captain Ead's Company was the eleventh man, as now appears from the original "Muster out" roll.

(2) In Barnes' company were Avery Dalton and Fountain Watkins, of Peoria County.

sepulture was for many years unknown. But on November 14th and 15th, A. D. 1899, Rev. Robert Newlands, of Stillman's Valley, Illinois, assisted by J. A. Atwood, made an exploration of the supposed place of burial in which they were signally successful. An excavation was made and the remains of one soldier at the head of the trench were disinterred, which gave abundant proof that this was the place where all the slain had been buried. Soon afterwards an association was formed called "The Battle Ground Memorial Association," which became the purchaser of the battle ground, and it is the intention of that association to erect a monument to the memory of the dead. An appropriation for that purpose was recently made by the Legislature.

After the battle the Peoria men in Captain Eads' company were sent on scouting duty west of Dixon to the Mississippi River, thence along Henderson River and through Fulton County back to Peoria, where the company was discharged June 28, 1832.

The news of Stillman's defeat spread rapidly over the country as far south as Peoria and Fulton Counties. The people became terror-stricken and began fleeing from their homes to places of supposed safety. Mr. John Hamlin, of Peoria, was then in Springfield and, hearing the news of the defeat and of the flight of the people, hastened home with all possible speed. Arriving here he organized the people of Peoria for defense and arrested their flight by placing a guard at the ferry at the outlet of the lake, thus preventing a stampede in that direction. Measures were then taken to rebuild, or rather repair, Old Fort Clark, and it was put in a condition to afford some measure of defense, but the scare was soon over. Black Hawk, with his forces, instead of coming toward the Illinois River, beat a retreat toward the Wisconsin, and finally escaped across the Mississippi and the war was at an end.

Our neighbors of the northern part of Fulton County were put into a still worse condition of trepidation and fright than the people of Peoria County. Upon receiving news of Stillman's defeat, it was reported that three young men from the vicinity of Canton had been killed and a number of others wounded. This news not only cast a gloom over the community, but created such a feeling of insecurity among the bravest of the settlers as to amount

to a panic. The excitement was intense. Stories of slaughtered families, of burnt homes, of captive women and children subjected to every fiendish indignity, were current subjects of conversation at every gathering. Meetings were called in every neighborhood and preparations for defense or refuge begun. Block-houses and stockade-forts were erected and scouts kept constantly in the prairies to the northward, to warn people of the approach of the Indians. One of these forts, consisting of two block-houses and a stockade, was built within the present limits of the city of Canton.

One of these scouts was Peter Westerfield, an old frontiersman, who was a Baptist preacher and a man of undoubted courage and experience on the frontier. Taking with him a Frenchman, the two rode north until they reached a point on the line between Farmington and Ellisville. There they discovered what seemed to be the trail of a recent party of Indians crossing the country, but which, in fact, was the trail of mounted white men going from Peoria westward. Having satisfied themselves that this trail had been made by a party of mounted Indians, they started back towards Canton to alarm the citizens and take measures for the safety of themselves and families. As they neared Big Creek north of the city they heard some shooting which they concluded must be that of the Indians murdering their neighbors, but which, in fact, was produced by some hunters and some parties shooting at a mark. Crossing the stream with all possible speed, they raised the cry of "Injuns!" "Injuns!" "The Injuns are killing Barnes's folks. Flee for your lives." On, on toward the fort they rode, and still their cry was, "Injuns! Injuns!" "The Injuns have killed everybody at Barnes's and Thurmans."

The whole country for miles around was then put in a state of alarm. From neighborhood to neighborhood, from grove to grove, as fast as the fleetest horses could carry the news, the people were aroused to the utmost activity of defense. All was the wildest confusion. Men sounded the dreaded alarm, women screamed, small boys, paled with fright, crept into the densest hazel thickets and fled for their lives. "To the Fort! To the Fort!" was now the cry, and soon the people were gathering, a pale, nervous, affrighted throng, within the little wooden enclosure which was their only hope of safety. Hastily constructed stockades were erected and

breastworks thrown up, but when they came to look over the situation they found they had but few arms and little ammunition with which to defend themselves. The woman seemed possessed of greater presence of mind than the men, for, while the latter were so frightened they could not pour the melted lead into their bullet molds, a woman volunteered to do so and made them without spilling a drop of the melted metal. Other women prepared kettles of boiling water with which to greet their savage foes, while the men, at some places for want of better arms, cut cords of clubs from the adjoining forests.

Looking back at it from this distance of time, the whole performance seems like a farce; but to those who witnessed some of the exciting scenes which occurred in and about Peoria at the out-break of the late rebellion, it presents a scene of sober reality. The scare, however, was soon over, and when it was ascertained that there was no danger from the approaching foe and people had become restored to their sober senses, they were able to look back with amusement upon the ludicrous performance through which they had passed.

During the latter portion of his life, Major Stillman was a resident of Peoria County. He died, April 15, 1861, leaving his widow surviving him, to whom he left, by will, all his property, amounting to probably \$4,500.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Actual hostilities between Mexico and the United States began on the 24th day of April, 1846, when General Anita crossed the Rio Grande, surrounded a small detachment of dragoons, killed some of them and captured the rest. The news of this affair reached Washington in time for Congress to declare war on the 11th of May following, two important battles not then heard of having been fought on the 8th and 9th of the same month. The news of the out-break of the war reached Peoria by way of New Orleans about May 13th, ten days from that city. The Southern States were then reported to be ablaze with excitement; Louisiana had called out four regiments, and had appropriated \$100,000, and one of the leading bankers had offered to advance to the Government \$500,000 to defray the expenses of the war. In the next issue of "The Weekly Press," May 20, it was

announced that, on the preceding day, news had been received through the "New York Journal of Commerce" up to 3:30 o'clock of the 11th inst., communicated by magnetic telegraph from Washington, that Congress had, on that day, declared that, by the act of the Mexican Government, a state of war existed between the two countries; that the President had been authorized to accept 50,000 volunteers, and that Congress had appropriated \$10,000,000 for the equipment of the army—the volunteers to furnish their own clothes and horses, but, when mustered into the service, they should be equipped by the Government. The same paper had news from Point Isabel, the seat of war, up to April 24th, communicated through the "New Orleans Delta" of the 9th of May (the same date as that of the second battle, Resaca de la Palma.) Such were the facilities for obtaining important news in the year 1846. The next issue of "The Weekly Press," May 27th, contained the President's Message to Congress and his Proclamation declaring war to exist between the two countries.

On May 25th, Governor Ford issued his proclamation calling for three regiments of volunteers from Illinois, each regiment to consist of ten companies, each company to consist of one Captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and eighty men. But, inasmuch as the State forces were then in a disorganized condition, it was ordered that the commanders of regiments and odd battalions, or, if there were none, the Sheriffs of the proper counties, should order the regiments to convene *en masse*, and enroll therefrom the number of volunteers offering.

To understand this order, it seems proper to mention that the State was then divided into five military divisions numbered from one to five—the fifth embracing substantially the whole of the Military Tract—each having a Major General. Each division was subdivided into brigades, the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division consisting of the counties of Fulton, Peoria, Henry and Knox, and had, or was supposed to have, a Brigadier-General. Brigades were again subdivided territorially into regiments, to be designated by the superior officers as the population subject to do military duty should demand. It is inferred that Peoria County constituted a regimental district. At a subsequent date Governor Ford issued his General Order No. 2, directing that non-commissioned officers and privates should uniform themselves with

blue jeans or cassinet jacket or roundabout, having standing collar and brass buttons, pants of the same material and glazed (oilcloth?) cap; the clothing to be paid for by the United States, the persons furnishing clothing to be secured on the pay-rolls of the volunteers.

This order appeared in "The Weekly Press" of June 3d, and, in the same issue, there was an order of Lincoln B. Knowlton, "Adjutant and Judge Advocate of the Peoria Regiment of Illinois Militia, per order of James B. McClellan, Major General Fifth Division Illinois Militia, in the absence of the commander of the regiment," requesting every able-bodied man in Peoria County liable to do military duty, to appear at the Court House Square, on Saturday, June 6th, to see who were willing to volunteer—not over one hundred men to be received. By a post-script, it was announced that two companies would be received from the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division. Strong appeals were made to the patriotic citizens of Peoria County not to be backward in furnishing her' quota.

Unfortunately no account of this meeting has been discovered, but it is a well authenticated fact that a company of volunteers was raised at Peoria, of which William L. May was Captain. Materials for their uniforms were provided, and the ladies of the city and those living in the vicinity volunteered to make their pantaloons and roundabouts. When all was ready the company assembled at Peoria, were duly organized and drew their uniforms. The ladies presented them a flag in front of the Court House, and a steamboat was at the wharf ready to transport them to Alton, where they were expected to join a regiment and be mustered in. But just then an order was received from Governor Ford to disband the company, as the quota of the State was full. Of those who were thus ready to march on a perilous expedition at the call of their country only the following names have been ascertained: Allen L. Fahnestock, Kellogg Barnes, John W. Williams, Riley L. Scott, Nebat Hinkle, Alexander Dufield,—all recruited in or near Timber Township by Mr. Fahnestock. It has not been ascertained from whom the materials for the uniforms were procured, but the names of the makers have been preserved in an order made by the County Commissioners Court at its September Term, 1846, when it was "Ordered that the Treasurer pay the following persons the sums set opposite their respective names for services rendered in making round-

abouts and pantaloons for volunteers." Then followed the names of twenty-seven ladies and four gentlemen (probably tailors), with the number and character of the garments made by each, the amount allowed for each garment being fifty cents, and the number of garments 50 round-abouts and 50 pairs of pantaloons.

Notwithstanding the disappointment suffered by these men who so promptly came forward as volunteers in their country's cause, it must be set down to their credit that it was no fault of theirs that Peoria County was not more fully represented in the Illinois troops in our war with Mexico. There was one, however, (DeWitt C. Frazer) who, unwilling to take the chances of the company from Peoria being accepted, joined a company recruited at Pekin, which was accepted and became Company C, in the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Col. Edward D. Baker.

In the year 1874 it was found that a considerable number of veterans of the Mexican War were residing at and in the vicinity of Peoria, and it was determined to organize them into a permanent society. A meeting for this purpose was held at the Court House on September 8th of that year, at which Samuel O. White presided and DeWitt C. Frazer acted as secretary. A State convention had been called to meet at Bloomington on the 23d and 24th days of the same month, and Harry Heinike, Richard W. Burt, John Drury, Samuel O. White, DeWitt C. Frazer, Thomas Sheppard and Robert Sullivan were appointed delegates. A resolution was adopted to organize a society for further re-unions, for social purposes and to consider their claims upon the Government for pension.

A second meeting was held May 18th, 1876, at which the name of "The Central Illinois Association of Veterans of the Mexican War" was chosen, a constitution was adopted, Samuel O. White was elected President, DeWitt C. Frazer, Recording Secretary, J. W. McKenzie, Corresponding Secretary, and R. W. Burt, Treasurer. R. W. Gilliam, of Chillicothe, was chosen to represent the Association at a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia.

At the Centennial celebration at Peoria, July 4, 1876, the Mexican War Veterans took a prominent part. Before the formation of the grand procession of that day they met at the Chamber of Commerce Building, where they were presented with an elegant United States flag in an address by Mrs. Hattie Milliken, sister of the

Secretary, which was happily responded to by Capt. R. W. Burt. They then joined the procession, being conveyed in a wagon drawn by four horses beautifully decorated with American and Mexican flags, mottoes and portraits.

But the most interesting event in the history of the Association was a grand re-union held at Peoria on the 23d day of May, 1878, at which Gen. James Shields, the principal guest, was received by the citizens generally with becoming civil and military honors. The exercises of the day were held at Jefferson Park, where a welcoming address was made by Michael C. Quinn, Esq., which was followed by an historic address by General Leonard F. Ross, of Fulton County, and this by one by General M. S. Barnes of Galesburg. Capt. R. W. Burt then introduced General Shields, who spoke briefly to the audience then present, but, in the evening at Rouse's Hall, he delivered a more extended address.

Since then meetings of the Association have

been held at irregular intervals, until the members have become so much reduced by death that the later meetings have assumed the character of social gatherings held at the residences of the members, at which the memories of scenes enacted on the tented field are kept alive. The last of these social gatherings was held January 11, 1901, at the house of Hon. Julius S. Starr, by invitation of Captain R. W. Burt, whose daughter, Mrs. Starr, entertained them with a dinner, which was partaken of by eight of the survivors of the Mexican War—all of them over seventy years of age. Their names and ages are as follows: John Gragg, 70; John Daily, 73; William Schroeder, 75; Thomas Sheppard, 77; William Tamplin, 76; John M. Guill, 77; R. W. Burt, 78; John Wertz, 83. After spending a pleasant afternoon in relating their old army experiences, their photographs were taken in a body.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Upon the organization of Pike county, and down to the time of the organization of Fulton County, the following officers were commissioned: On February 12, 1821, Abram Beck was commissioned as Judge of Probate, but resigned and was succeeded by Nicholas Hanson, who held the office until February 15, 1823. At an election, held April 2, 1821, Leonard Ross, John Shaw and William Ward were elected County Commissioners, Bigelow C. Fenton, Sheriff, and Daniel Whiffle, Coroner. On August 5, 1822, James M. Seeley, David Dalton and Ossian M. Ross were elected Commissioners, Leonard Ross, Sheriff, and Daniel Whiffle, Coroner.

Upon the organization of Fulton County, Hugh R. Coulton was commissioned Judge of Probate, February 15, 1823, and held his office until the organization of Peoria County; John Moffatt, David W. Barnes and Thomas R. Covell were elected County Commissioners, Abner Eads, of Peoria, Sheriff, and William Clark, Coroner. At the election of August 2, 1824, James Gardner, James Barnes and David W. Barnes were elected Commissioners, Ossian M. Ross, Sheriff, and Joseph Moffatt, Coroner. These all held their offices until the organization of Peoria County.

A full list of the County Commissioners by whom the affairs of the county were administered under the first Constitution, having been given in a preceding chapter, it will not be necessary to repeat them here. The first officers to be installed, other than those mentioned, were the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, the Sheriff, Coroner, Judge of the Probate Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court and County Treasurer. Taking these up in this order, we find that Norman Hyde was appointed first Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, March 8, 1825. This office

was continued under the Constitution of 1848, under the name of County Clerk, the incumbent being Clerk of the County Court and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors after that body succeeded to the administration of the affairs of the County, and, although the Constitution of 1870 provides for the election of a Clerk of the County Court, as well as a County Clerk, yet, by statute, these two offices are filled by the same person. This office has, therefore, been a continuous one from the organization of the County, although a part of the duties formerly belonging to the office now devolve upon the Clerk of the Probate Court. It is a remarkable fact that, in three-quarters of a century, it has had only twelve incumbents. The following is the list with the date of service of each:

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT AND COUNTY CLERKS.

Norman Hyde, March 8th to June....	1825
John Dixon.....	1825-1830
Stephen Stillman (resigned).....	1830-1831
Isaac Waters	1831-1835
Wm. Mitchell (died in office).....	1835-1849
Ralph Hamlin (to fill vacancy).....	1849
Charles Kettelle.....	1849-1865
John D. McClure.....	1865-1882
James E. Pillsbury.....	1882-1890
James E. Walsh.....	1890-1894
Charles A. Rudel (resigned).....	1894-1900
John A. West (to fill vacancy).....	1900
Lucas Butts	1900 —

At the same election at which the first Board of County Commissioners was elected, Samuel Fulton was elected the first Sheriff of Peoria County. This office has also been continuous

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from the organization of the County. The following is a list of the incumbents:

SHERIFFS.

Samuel Fulton.....	1825-1828
Orin Hamlin.....	1828-1830
Henry B. Stillman.....	1830-1832
John W. Caldwell.....	1832-1834
William Compher (resigned).....	1834-1835
Thomas Bryant (elected Oct. 6, 1835)	1835-1840
Christopher Orr.....	1840-1842
Smith Frye.....	1842-1846
William Compher (vacated office, leaving deputy in charge).....	1846-1850
Clark Cleveland (Deputy).....	1850
James L. Riggs.....	1850-1852
Leonard B. Cornwell.....	1852-1854
David D. Irons.....	1854-1856
Francis W. Smith.....	1856-1858
John Bryner.....	1858-1860
James Stewart.....	1860-1862
J. A. J. Murray.....	1862-1864
George C. McFadden.....	1864-1866
Frank Hitchcock.....	1866-1868
Samuel L. Gill.....	1868-1870
Frank Hitchcock.....	1870-1880
Samuel L. Gill.....	1880-1882
Cyrus L. Berry.....	1882-1886
Warren Noel.....	1886-1890
Cyrus L. Berry.....	1890-1894
Charles E. Johnston.....	1894-1898
John W. Kimsey.....	1898 —

CORONERS.

William E. Phillips.....	Mar. 7, 1825-1826
Henry Neeley.....	Aug. 7, 1826-1828
Resolved Cleveland.....	Aug. 4, 1828-1832
William A. Stewart.....	Aug. 6, 1832-1836
John Caldwell.....	Aug. 1, 1836-1837
Edward F. Nowland (special election).....	Feb. 13, 1837-1838
Jesse Miles.....	Aug. 6, 1838-1840
James Mossman.....	1840-1842
Chester Hamlin.....	1842-1844
Jeremiah Williams.....	1844-1848
John C. Heyle.....	1848-1850
Charles Kimbel.....	1850-1852
Ephraim Hinman.....	1852-1856
Milton McCormick.....	1856-1858
John N. Niglas.....	1858-1860
Charles Feinse.....	1860-1862
Thomas H. Antcliff.....	1862-1864

Willis B. Goodwin.....	1864-1868
Philip Eichorn.....	1868-1870
Willis B. Goodwin.....	1870-1876
Michael M. Powell.....	1876-1882
John Thompson.....	1882-1884
James Bennett.....	1884-1892
Henry Hoeffler.....	1892-1896
Samuel Harper.....	1896 —

JUDGES OF THE PROBATE COURT AND PROBATE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Norman Hyde (died in office), June 4, 1825, to July, 1832.
Andrew M. Hunt, Nov. 10, 1832, to July, 1837.
George B. Parker (P. J. P.) (Office of Judge abolished), Aug., 1837, to Aug., 1839.
Edward Dickinson, (P. J. P.) Aug., 1839, to Aug., 1843.
William H. Fessenden, (P. J. P.), Aug., 1843, to Aug., 1847.
Thomas Bryant, (P. J. P.), Aug., 1847, to Nov., 1849.

At this point the office of Probate Justice of the Peace was abolished and jurisdiction in probate matters was conferred upon the County Courts created by the new Constitution. The Constitution of 1870, provided for the reorganization of Probate Courts in counties having 70,000 population. Peoria County having, in 1890, attained the requisite population, the office of Judge of the Probate Court was revived, the following being the list of incumbents since that period:

Leslie D. Puterbaugh (resigned)....	1890-1897
Joseph W. Maple (to fill vacancy)...	1897-1898
Mark M. Bassett.....	1898 —

PROBATE CLERKS.

George M. Gibbons.....	1890-1894
Fitch C. Cook.....	1894-1898
Charles A. Roberts.....	1898 —

COUNTY JUDGES.

Thomas Bryant (with two assistants for county business until 1850)...	1849-1857
Wellington Loucks.....	1857-1861
John C. Folliott.....	1861-1865
John C. Yates.....	1865-1882
Lawrence W. James (resigned).....	1882-1890
Israel C. Pinkney.....	1890
Samuel D. Wead.....	1890-1894
Robert H. Lovett.....	1894 —

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Prior to the year 1853 Peoria County had formed part of a much larger Judicial Circuit than after that time. The Sixteenth Judicial Circuit was erected by act of the Legislature at its session of 1853. It embraced the counties of Peoria and Stark, which, thereafter until the years 1877, constituted one circuit. Onslow Peters, of Peoria, was the first Judge of the new Circuit. He opened Court for the first time in Peoria on the second Monday in May, 1853. He was re-elected at the regular election in June, 1855, but died in Washington City on February 28, 1856.

Jacob Gale was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Peters, but, after serving a few months, he was succeeded by Elihu N. Powell in November of the same year.

Judge Powell served until the end of the term and was succeeded, at the June election in 1861, by Amos Lee Merriman. Judge Merriman resigned in the latter part of the year 1863, and was succeeded by Marion Williamson, who filled out the remainder of the term.

Sabin D. Puterbaugh was elected at the regular election in June, 1867, and held the office until March, 1873, when he also resigned. There being less than one year left of the unexpired term, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry B. Hopkins. Judge Hopkins served until the regular election in the month of June following, when he was succeeded by Joseph W. Cochran.

At the same election John Burns, of Lacon, was elected Judge of the adjoining Circuit, composed of the counties of Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall and Putnam. By act of the Legislature of 1877 these two circuits were united and provision was made for an additional Judge. David McCulloch was elected to that office, and, since then, three Judges, under arrangements made among themselves, have held the Circuit Court.

In 1879 Judges Burns and McCulloch were re-elected and Ninian M. Laws succeeded Judge Cochran.

At the election of 1885 Thomas M. Shaw, of Marshall County, Nathaniel W. Green, of Tazewell County, and Samuel S. Page, of Peoria County, were elected. Judge Page resigned in 1890, and was succeeded for the remainder of the term by Lawrence W. James of Peoria.

At the election in June, 1891, Judges Shaw and Green were re-elected, and Nicholas E.

Worthington, of Peoria, succeeded Judge James.

At the election in June, 1897, Judges Shaw and Worthington were re-elected and Leslie D. Puterbaugh, son of Hon. Sabin D. Puterbaugh, succeeded Judge Green.

Judge Thomas Shaw, after faithful service of nearly sixteen years, died on April 15th, 1901, and, at a special election held in the month of August following, Theodore N. Green, son of Hon. Nathaniel W. Green, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The bench is now composed of Nicholas E. Worthington and Leslie D. Puterbaugh, of Peoria County, and Theodore N. Green, of Tazewell County.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Prior to the year 1853, it does not appear that Peoria had any resident State's Attorney. After the formation of the Sixteenth Circuit, and until 1870, the State's Attorney was elected for the entire circuit. Since the adoption of the new Constitution of that year, each county has elected its own. The following is the list of State's Attorneys from 1853 until the present time, all of whom have resided in Peoria:

Elbridge G. Johnson.....	1853-1856
Alexander McCoy.....	1856-1864
Charles P. Taggart (resigned second term).....	1864-1867
George Puterbaugh.....	1867-1872
William Kellogg.....	1872-1880
Alva Loucks.....	1880-1883
John M. Niehaus.....	1883-1892
Richard J. Cooney.....	1892-1896
John Dailey.....	1896-1900
William V. Teft.....	1900 —

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

John Dixon.....	1825-1830
Stephen Stillman.....	1830-1831
Isaac Waters.....	1831-1835
Lewis Bigelow.....	1835-1839
William Mitchell.....	1839-1845
Jacob Gale.....	1845-1856
Enoch P. Sloan.....	1856-1864
Thomas Mooney.....	1864-1868
George A. Wilson.....	1868-1876
John A. West.....	1876-1880
James E. Walsh.....	1880-1888

Francis G. Minor..... 1888-1892
 James E. Pillsbury..... 1892-1896
 Thaddeus S. Simpson..... 1896 —

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Aaron Hawley..... March 8, 1825
 George Sharp..... March 14, 1827
 Norman Hyde..... April, 1827
 Simon Crozier..... June, 1827-1828
 John Hamlin..... 1828-1829
 Henry P. Stillman..... 1829-1830
 Isaac Waters..... 1830-1832
 Asahel Hale..... 1832-1837
 Rudolphus Rouse..... 1837-1838
 Ralph Hamlin..... 1838-1839
 Joseph C. Fuller..... 1839
 Amos Stevens..... 1839-1841
 Charles Kettelle..... 1841-1843
 William M. Dodge..... 1843-1845
 Ralph Hamlin..... 1845-1851
 John A. McCoy..... 1851-1855
 Joseph Ladd..... 1855-1859
 Isaac Brown..... 1859-1865
 Allen L. Fahnestock.... 1865-1867
 Thomas A. Shaver..... 1867-1869
 Edward C. Silliman..... 1869-1871
 Isaac Taylor..... 1871-1882
 Frederick D. Weinette... 1882-1886
 Henry H. Forsythe..... 1886-1890
 Charles Jaeger..... 1890-1894
 Adolph H. Barnewolt.... 1894-1898
 Jacob F. Knupp..... 1898 —

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF
SCHOOLS

Jeriel Root..... 1831-March, 1833

Andrew M. Hunt (resigned) 1833-June, 1837
 Charles Kettelle (resigned) 1837-June, 1845
 Ezra G. Sanger..... 1845-1847
 Clark B. Stebbins..... 1848-1851
 Ephraim Hinman 1851-1855
 David McCulloch 1855-1861
 Charles P. Taggart..... 1861-1863
 William G. andall (resigned) 1863-1865
 N. E. Worthington (name of
 office changed) 1865-1873
 Mary E. Whitesides..... 1873-1877
 James E. Pillsbury..... 1877-1882
 Mary Whitesides Emery.... 1882-1890
 Mollie O'Brien 1890-1894
 Joseph L. Robertson..... 1894 —

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Norman Hyde..... 1832
 Charles Ballance..... 1832
 Thomas Phillips 1835-1839
 George C. McFadden..... 1839-1849
 Henry W. McFadden 1849-1853
 Daniel B. Allen..... 1853-1857
 Samuel Farmer..... 1857-1859
 Richard Russell..... 1859-1861
 Daniel B. Allen..... 1861-1865
 Luther F. Nash..... 1865-1867
 Charles Spaulding 1867-1869
 Arthur T. Birkett..... 1869-1875
 Robert Will 1875-1876
 Daniel B. Allen..... 1876-1896
 Leander King..... 1896-1897
 Charles H. Dunn..... 1897 —

CHAPTER XXXII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—WEALTH —POPULATION AND POPULAR VOTE.

The great source of wealth to the people of Peoria County lies in its agricultural products. As already observed, the majority of the first settlers were farmers, who had come to Illinois to lay the foundations of their fortunes by taking up and improving the fertile lands with which the State so plentifully abounded. For some years, however, they had to contend against the one great hindrance to their prosperity, their remoteness from a suitable market. This rendered it possible for local dealers and merchants to practice extortion upon them by combinations to keep up the prices of their own commodities, while forcing the farmers to take the very lowest prices for the products of the farm.

To obtain relief from such impositions, attempts were made by the farmers to form combinations among themselves, which to us seem to partake somewhat of the nature of modern trusts, but which in reality were intended to counteract other combinations formed against their interests. An instance of this kind is found in "The Farmers' Exporting Company," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, February 23, 1841, at the head of which were Samuel T. McKean, Joel Hicks, Nathaniel Chapin, William Moffitt and Edwin S. Jones. It was to have a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into shares of \$25 each, of which no one person could own more than one hundred shares. It was granted power to purchase and export any of the products of the country and to sell the same, to import goods and to sell or otherwise dispose of them, to construct boats, ware-houses and other buildings, and to do all other things necessarily connected with the produce business. It was provided with all the officers, and endowed with all the powers, necessary for the orderly transaction of its business, and had power to increase its capital stock to \$50,000. It was to be located on La Salle Prairie, and, when once located, it could not be changed to any other point without the consent of a majority of the stockholders

expressed at a regular meeting. Whether or not this project ever took definite form by the organization of the company has not been ascertained. But the fact that the charter was asked for and granted, is indicative of one of the demands of the times.

Two years later, at a place a few miles west of Peoria, a meeting of farmers was held at which resolutions were adopted expressing, in the strongest terms, their indignation at the manner in which they were being treated by the merchants. Those who attended that meeting were strongly in favor of organizing a combination among themselves of a nature which, in more modern times, has taken form in "The Grange."

The farmers of Peoria County also took steps at an early day looking to the furtherance of their own interests by organizing an agricultural society. Competition was stimulated by offering premiums, not only for the best products of the soil, but for the best specimens of domestic animals, and also for the best samples of home manufactured commodities. The Peoria County Agricultural Society was formed in the year 1841 with Smith Dunlap, President, John C. Flanagan, Recording Secretary, Amos Stevens, Corresponding Secretary, and Peter Sweat, Treasurer; the number of members being 15. It held its third fair in the year 1843, the premium list of which is still to be seen. The number of members at that time was 300. The fair was to be held at Kickapoo-Town in the month of October, and, in order that all might have a good opportunity to prepare for the competition, the announcement of the proposed premiums was published in April. The premium for the best acre of wheat or corn was to be \$5.00; for the best oats and barley, \$3.00; for the best sample of cheese or butter, \$2.00; for the best stallion, \$5.00; for the best bull, \$3.00; for the best boar, \$2.00; other horses, neat cattle and hogs to receive lower

premiums or certificates of excellence according to grade. In the department of home manufactures, the best specimen of 10 yards of sucker jeans or flannel was to receive \$4.00, and a like sample of linsey woolsey, \$3.00; the best one pound sample of flax-thread, or of colored woolen yarn, was to receive \$2.00; the best one-quarter pound of sewing silk, \$4.00; the best pieced quilt or woolen coverlet, \$4.00; the best woolen hose, \$2.00; the best quick-set hedge, \$10.00; the best 25 lbs. sugar, made from corn stalks, \$10.00. Premiums of not exceeding \$1.00 were to be paid in one year's subscription to the "Prairie Farmer"; of not exceeding \$2.00 in one year's subscription and one back volume of said publication; of \$3.00 in one year's subscription and two back volumes, but if over \$3.00, one year's subscription, two back volumes and the balance in cash.

Of the success attending this fair no information has been obtained. The newspapers were then too full of discussions upon political subjects, such as the tariff, the United States Bank, the prospects of Presidential candidates, Clay, Webster, Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan and others of equal note, to give much attention to a county fair, held twelve miles from the county-seat. We have every reason, however, to believe it was held according to appointment, for only a few months later William M. Nurse & Sons, in advertising their celebrated fanning-mills, inform us they had had diplomas awarded them at the agricultural fairs held at Peoria and Ottawa.

The Society held its third annual meeting at the Court House on October 23, 1843, at which time William J. Phelps was elected President; John Armstrong and Samuel T. McKean, Vice-Presidents; John C. Flanagan, Recording Secretary; Thomas N. Wells, Corresponding Secretary, and the following named Directors: Daniel Hollis, John T. Egleston, Amos Stevens, James Higgins, F. S. Kellogg, Jeriel Root, Aaron Oakford, Daniel Sanborn, Edson Harkness, Leonard Blood, Therrygood Smith and Andrew M. Hunt. It was resolved that stated meetings should be held on the first Monday of the March term and on the first Tuesday of the September term of the County Commissioner's Court.

Unfortunately no records of the transactions of this society have been found, and it is not known to the writer for how many years it kept up a continuous existence. There appears, how-

ever, to have been a society in the year 1854, having the same name, with Dr. Charles M. Buck as President, E. G. Johnson and A. B. Chambers, Vice Presidents; Thomas J. Pickett, Corresponding Secretary, and Isaac Underhill, Treasurer. About this time the Board of Supervisors began to take steps to purchase a location for county fairs, which finally resulted in the purchase, on March 1, 1855, of 20 acres of the ground now known as Table Grove Addition to the City of Peoria, and, on October 6, 1856, in the purchase of 2.25 acres adjoining the same. These were fitted up as elsewhere described, and fairs were held there for several years.

In the year 1855, the society was re-organized under the name of the "Peoria County Agricultural and Mechanical Society," under which name it continued to hold fairs until about the year 1872. In 1857 the State Fair took the place of the County Fair. During the war, on account of military occupancy of the grounds and the damage thereby done to the property, no fairs were held. From fragmentary reports rendered to the State Board of Agriculture, it appears that successful fairs were held in 1867 and 1868, and subsequently until 1872. At the fair of 1870 there were 1,200 entries and \$4,200 paid in premiums; in 1871, \$7,000 were paid in premiums. In 1872 the Society had 300 members, and 200 volumes in its library. A fair was held October 1st to 4th of that year, at which there were 1,302 entries, and \$3,990 paid in premiums. At this time the property was valued at \$12,000.

On May 4, 1871, the Board of Supervisors had leased the grounds to the society for a period of 99 years upon a nominal rental of \$1.00 per year, and as a further consideration, it was to hold one County Fair annually, or a State Fair, except in case of civil war, pestilence or famine or other cause rendering it impracticable or impossible. The fair grounds, on account of their remoteness from railroad stations, the difficulty of access and the scarcity of water, having been found unsuitable for State Fairs, a corporation called the "Peoria Fair Association" was formed in the early part of the year 1873, having in view the procurement of new grounds suitable for fair purposes. It had a capital stock of \$50,000, and, soon after its organization, proceeded to purchase a tract of land of irregular shape lying on the easterly side of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, in sections 34 and 35 Richwoods, containing about 35 acres, and fitted the same up for the accommodation of the State

Fair, as well as for county fairs. State Fairs were held there in the years 1873 and 1874. In 1876 the corporation reported the whole of its stock as having been issued and then held by eighteen shareholders, that it had real estate valued at \$75,000 and 180 volumes in its library. At the fair held that year there were 1,849 entries, and \$5,935 paid in premiums, besides \$3,200 paid on buildings and other improvements. Other fairs are reported as follows: 1877, September 12-14—1,162 entries, \$3,301 paid in premiums; 1878—no report as to entries, gate receipts, \$4,584, other receipts, \$1,670, premiums paid, \$3,177, expended on grounds, \$1,200; 1879—gate receipts, \$8,380, other receipts \$5,060, paid in premiums, \$10,306. About this time the county fairs were superseded by local fairs held at Dunlap, Elmwood, French Grove and other places, under the auspices of "The Patrons of Husbandry."

Successful State Fairs were held at Peoria at which premiums were paid as follows: At the Old Fair Ground in 1857, premiums, \$3,104; 1862, paid on the field trials, \$715—no fair having been held on account of military occupation; at the new grounds called Jefferson Park, in 1873, premiums, \$10,679; in 1874, premiums, \$12,541; in 1881, premiums, \$15,563; in 1882, premiums, \$15,668; in 1890, premiums, \$19,793; in 1891, premiums, \$22,600; in 1892, premiums, \$21,507. It stands to the credit of Peoria County that, at each and every one of these fairs, the State Department came out with a surplus of receipts over expenditures. Notwithstanding this fact, the Legislature has seen fit to locate the State Fair permanently at the State Capital, where it will, in all probability, have to be aided by appropriations from the State Treasury.

About the year 1873 a new movement called "The Patrons of Husbandry" was inaugurated throughout the country. It consists of a national organization, subordinate State organizations, county organizations and local organizations acting in concert, each lower one owing allegiance to the higher and called "Granges." In 1873 there were seven local or sub-granges organized in Peoria County; in 1874 twelve, and later eight, making twenty-seven in all. In 1874, the County Grange was organized and still maintains its existence. It became incorporated for business purposes, March 12, 1875. For sometime its meetings were held at Peoria, but in a few years they were changed, and since then have been held with the living sub-granges. The principal duty of the County Grange has been to look

after the welfare of the sub-granges, especially their co-operative interests; in organizing and conducting, for some years, a grange co-operative store at Peoria; in organizing the County Farmers' Institute; in organizing an insurance company at Alta; in establishing and conducting an annual fair at Dunlap; in causing injunctions to be issued to prevent illegal use of county money, and in organizing united efforts to influence legislation in favor of industrial interests.

Of the original twenty-seven sub-granges, of which there was at least one in every township, only nine survive, namely: Orange, Dunlap, Radnor, Hallock, Alta, Salem, Princeville and Charter Oak. The work of the sub-grange is mainly social, educational and co-operative, the latter consisting in part of the making up of co-operative orders for goods for the supply of its members. Frequent meetings being held, at which measures of public or local importance are discussed, the grange has become the farmers' school, at which its young people are instructed not only in regard to matters affecting the people, but also in the rules of parliamentary law by which business may be transacted in an orderly manner. It is estimated that, since the time of their organization, Orange Grange has held at least 1,000 and Dunlap Grange 750 meetings.

These organizations have entirely superseded the old time agricultural societies with their annual county fairs, and have been instrumental in bringing organized efforts more closely in touch with the people, an object foreshadowed in the "Farmers' Exporting Association" of 1841, and in the resolutions of the public meetings in 1843 before alluded to.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Of the progress made in agricultural industry in Peoria County for the last half century, much can be learned from the following table, which has been compiled from the census of the United States, in decennial periods:

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Indian Corn (bu.),	1,013,289	2,465,102	969,224	1,109,589	3,742,507
Wheat "	185,157	323,990	124,104	147,438	221,609
Oats "	138,718	203,203	334,892	733,467	1,858,083
Rye, "	82	94,080	99,592	123,941	15,860
Barley "	886	22,202	10,228	350	1,420
Buckwheat "	2,537	7,595	731	3,377	168
Potatoes, "	38,220	132,330	108,039	145,032	178,630
Sweet Potatoes "	784	2,193	3,939	2,748	942
Hay (tons),	12,533	29,465	22,086	21,628	69,580
Butter (lbs.),	90,801	303,948	254,482	676,006	884,940
Cheese "	19,500	18,035	4,525	65,016	3,063
Orchard Product (1)	\$9,251	\$21,307	\$28,700	\$33,565	
Wool (lbs.),	40,225	8,400	8,485	46,677	41,470

(1) Including small fruits.



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	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Horses,	4,285	9,211	8,839	13,585	17,265
Mules and Asses,	20	326	401	554	421
Neat Cattle,	12,245	19,266	15,935	28,939	36,368
Swine,	25,257	20,625	35,386	70,297	88,823
Sheep,	16,837	2,849	6,760	6,728	6,680
Market Garden,		\$14,688	\$19,012	\$34,789	\$43,082
Clover Seed, (bu.)		204		2,636	15,736
Grass Seed,		3,883	64	495	1,747
Sorghum (gals.)		12,784	6,328	16,271	4,476
Honey (lbs.),		21,339	4,024	11,512	63,590
Barn yard poultry,				144,841	281,376
Eggs (doz.),				486,808	747,191

ASSESSED VALUATIONS OF PROPERTY.

The increase in the assessed value of property is shown by the following table compiled from the returns made by local assessors:

	1860	1870	1880	1889(1)	1900(2)
Lands,	\$3,565,456	\$3,815,887	\$6,773,386	\$6,129,565	\$4,821,884
City and Town lots	3,096,923	4,885,786	5,114,477	6,863,168	8,135,585
Rail Road property,	333,020	541,366	772,315	1,715,384	
Personal,	1,958,221	2,536,503	2,887,976	2,829,474	3,007,349
Totals,	\$8,953,620	\$11,779,512	\$15,548,224	\$17,536,591	\$15,964,818
Total taxes levied,	137,837	344,598	537,398		

(1) The figures for 1890 could not be collected without great labor.

(2) For 1900 the figures show one-fifth of actual value. This would give a total valuation of \$79,824,000. For previous years it would range from, say one-third in 1860, to one-fifth in 1889. For 1901 the total valuation is \$89,599,945, one-fifth of which would be \$17,919,809.

VALUATIONS BY TOWNSHIPS.

The relative wealth of the several townships in 1851, according to the assessors' returns, and in 1890 according to the one-fifth valuation, as equalized by the Board of Review, is shown by the following table:

Townships.	1851.	EQUALIZED VALUES BY BOARD OF REVIEW, 1900.			
		Lands.	Lots.	Personal.	Totals.
Akron.....	\$85,017	\$ 344,830	\$ 1,855	\$ 53,137	\$ 399,822
Brimfield.....	113,526	359,300	20,355	67,785	447,440
Chillicothe.....	123,715	97,538	118,876	80,524	296,938
Elmwood.....	125,662	294,365	149,429	75,630	519,444
Hallock.....	86,142	200,261	7,782	35,711	243,754
Hollis.....	51,842	158,671	3,407	21,127	183,205
Jubilee.....	77,365	157,295	224	30,222	187,741
Kickapoo.....	106,399	289,965	5,555	41,925	317,445
Limestone.....	97,848	303,467		42,684	436,151
Logan.....	86,446	274,490	15,093	70,792	360,375
Medina.....	116,610	190,714	8,630	35,361	231,705
Millbrook.....	76,452	279,445	8,232	63,864	351,541
Peoria.....	1,351,611	146,446	7,231,672	2,300,429	9,678,538
Princeville.....	89,494	281,232	46,360	92,336	419,928
Radnor.....	113,743	254,570	21,881	72,282	348,733
Richwoods.....	125,021	458,012	395,150	63,196	916,358
Rosefield.....	87,367	192,741	2,676	34,977	200,304
Timber.....	97,110	193,314	18,508	39,413	251,235
Trivoli.....	156,709	278,003	4,979	45,947	328,929
Totals.....	3,067,052	4,794,639	8,060,644	3,267,333	16,122,676

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS.

The population of Peoria County by Townships, according to the United States Census, has been as follows:

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
City of Peoria,	14,045	22,849	29,359	41,024	56,100
TOWNSHIPS					
Akron,	1,107	1,185	1,216	1,023	1,009
Brimfield,	1,667	1,547	1,843	1,589	1,426
Chillicothe,	1,133	1,486	1,357	2,451	2,585
Elmwood,	1,977	2,410	2,430	2,451	2,330
Hallock,	1,060	1,064	1,085	1,084	1,150
Hollis,	716	980	1,160	1,265	1,388
Jubilee,	802	837	872	785	744
Kickapoo,	1,265	1,440	1,417	1,638	1,611
Limestone,	1,663	2,302	2,501	3,046	3,461
Logan,	1,355	1,065	1,046	1,332	1,424
Medina,	930	905	723	738	760
Millbrook,	1,024	1,075	1,163	966	929
Peoria,	280	794	992	2,230	1,478
Princeville,	1,234	1,335	1,682	1,663	1,717
Radnor,	1,109	948	1,197	1,096	1,247
Richwoods,	997	1,239	1,282	2,244	5,171
Rosefield,	1,090	1,108	1,220	1,116	1,150
Timber,	1,530	1,707	1,774	1,536	1,913
Trivoli,	1,617	1,234	1,136	1,101	1,015
Totals for County,	36,601	47,540	55,355	70,378	88,608

POPULAR VOTE.

The popular vote for President of the United States from 1856 to 1900, inclusive, the political complexion of the county, and the periods of the rise and fall of parties, are shown by this table.

	Democrat.	Republican.	American and Union.	Greenback.	Prohibition.	Union Labor.	Populist.	Socialistic Labor.	National.	Social Democratic.	United Christian.	Union Reform.	Total.
1852.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3613(1)
1856.....	2459	2082	391(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4932
1860.....	3789(3)	3539	40(4)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7368
1864.....	3739	3536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7275
1868.....	4252	4212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8464
1872.....	3963	3659	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7622
1876.....	5443	4665	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10203
1880.....	5705	5105	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11530
1884.....	6737	6032	.....	435	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13304
1888.....	7476	6677	.....	215	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14483
1892.....	8053	7256	.....	.....	.....	321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15914
1896.....	10615(5)	9042	.....	185	.....	26(6)	18	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	19898
1900.....	9433	10700	.....	.....	299	.....	15	80	.....	102	1	5	20635

(1) Whig, Democrat and Free Soil vote. (2) Fillmore. (3) Douglas and Breckenridge. (4) Bell. (5) Union of Democrats and Populists with 129 Gold Democrats added. (6) Middle of the Road Populists.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND NATURAL HISTORY.

(PREFATORY NOTE BY THE EDITOR.). The contents of this chapter are derived largely from the "History of Peoria County," published by Johnson & Company in the year 1880. It may be proper to state, however, that scientific research has since then been diligently prosecuted by members of "The Peoria Scientific Association," to whom the editor of that work was largely indebted for the matter there presented.

That portion appearing under the sub-title, "Coal Measures," was prepared by William Gifford, of Radnor Township, who, during a long life, had devoted his leisure moments to the study of his favorite science, Geology. He had collected a large number of rare specimens in Mineralogy, as well as in Geology, which he turned over to the Association.

That portion appearing under the sub-title, "Economical Geology," is taken from "The Geological Survey of Illinois," Vol. V, pp. 249-251.

The sub-title, "Flora," was prepared by James T. Stewart, M. D., who carefully revised the same for this work, a few weeks before his death. On that account, as well as for its intrinsic merit, it ought to be highly prized as an historical relic.

That portion appearing under the sub-title, "Fauna," was prepared by Frederick Brendel, M. D., under whose experienced eye the same has been revised for this work, and many corrections in orthography have been made.

The Editor desires to express his high appreciation of the scientific value of these articles.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

"The physical geography of Peoria County is very simple. It is situated about seventy-five miles north of the center of the State and is bounded on the north by Stark and Marshall

Counties; on the east by the Illinois River, on the south by the Illinois River and Fulton County and on the west by Fulton and Knox Counties. It embraces an area of fourteen full townships and seven fractional townships bordering on the Illinois River, or about six hundred and thirty square miles. The Illinois River extends about fifty miles along its eastern and south-eastern borders. Kickapoo creek and its several affluents traverse the central part of the county, and drain the northern and southern portions. Spoon River intersects the northwestern townships for a distance of ten or twelve miles.

"The surface of the county was originally nearly equally divided into timber and prairie. The prairies are usually small, the most extensive ones being those in the western and northern portions of the county and extending over the highest lands between the water courses. There is also a narrow strip of prairie extending along the river from the north-east corner of the county to the outlet of the Kickapoo, having a width varying from one to three miles. This belt of prairie covers a sandy terrace below the river bluffs, and is elevated from thirty to fifty feet above low water level."

GEOLOGY.

"The cretaceous and tertiary periods are not represented in this or adjacent counties. They were probably lost by denudation, together with some of the upper coal veins, during the long and turbulent period.

"The four divisions of the Quaternary are well defined. They rest directly on the upper carboniferous, a coal measure. The alluvial deposits are confined chiefly to the right bank of the Illinois River, forming a terrace of about twenty-four square miles, called LaSalle prairie, one of the best corn-producing sections of Illinois.

COAL MEASURES.

"The great geological feature of Peoria County consists in its coal measures, which are co-extensive with its borders. Only two veins (four and six) are worked to any extent. Coal from vein four is brought to the surface by horizontal tunnels at an expense of one cent per bushel, and half a cent in localities where it can be stripped. At no place in Illinois, or perhaps in the world, can coal be mined and brought to market so cheaply as in this county. It is now delivered to consumers in the city of Peoria for one dollar and fifty cents per ton. The thickness of this vein is from three feet, ten, to four feet, eight inches, and is generally covered with a ferruginous shale and concretions of bi-sulphuret of iron, richly stored with marine fossils, which are eagerly sought for by scientists. Its horizon is thirty-two feet above low water of the Illinois River.

"Coal vein six is also worked with little labor, by horizontal tunnels. It is sixty-two feet above coal vein four, and is a good blacksmith coal, makes a hard vitreous coke, and is exclusively used in Peoria and contiguous cities for making gas. It contains but little pyrite, and in most localities has a good limestone covering. One distinctive mark of this vein is a clay seam, or parting, from one to two inches thick, dividing the coal horizontally into two equal sections. The fossils overlaying this vein are well preserved and the species numerous. Among the most common are *Nyalena angulata*, *Pleurotomania carbonana*, *Solenomia radiata*, and *Productus pratteninus*.

"Coal vein five has no reliable outcrop in this county, but its horizon is well defined in the towns of Limestone, Jubilee, and Kickapoo by its characteristic fossils—*Fusalina ventricosa*, *Hempunites crasa*, *Chonetes messeloba*, etc. The horizon of this vein has furnished a number of fossil coal plants, which have been figured and described by Leo Lesquereux, and are now being published by the State of Pennsylvania.

"Coal veins seven, eight and nine are the only other veins represented in this county above the Illinois River, and they are too thin for mining and not easily stripped coal.

"The horizon of coal vein nine in this county has given to paleontologists the most perfect coal-measure fossil found in this State, if not in the world. Coal vein three lies one hundred and thirty-three feet below four, consequently about

one hundred and twenty feet below the Illinois River. It is about three feet thick, and is considered a good coal. It is not worked in this county. One hundred and twelve feet below three, a coal vein was reached in Voris' boring—opposite to Peoria—three feet thick, which is considered coal vein one of the Illinois field, and the base of the coal measure resting on the conglomerate, twenty feet above the St. Louis limestone. Coal vein two has not been explored in Peoria County, but crops out on Spoon River in the southwest part of Fulton County.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

"Sandstone of good quality may be obtained from the beds overlying coal No. 4, which at some points on the Kickapoo, is fully twenty feet in thickness and it outcrops at many points under very favorable conditions for quarrying. The rock is a brown micaceous, and partly ferruginous, sandstone, in massive beds, some of which are two feet or more in thickness. It presents a bold escarpment at many points where it outcrops, indicating a capacity for withstanding well the ordinary influences of the atmosphere. The ferruginous layers harden very much on exposure, and would form the best material for bridge abutments, and for all other purposes where a rock was required to withstand well the influences of frost and moisture.

"On Aiken's and Griswold's land, on the south side of the Kickapoo, on section twenty-four (in Limestone township—Ed.) this sandstone has been somewhat extensively quarried, and the bed presents a perpendicular face of solid sandstone fully twenty feet in thickness. It is rather soft when freshly quarried and can be easily dressed, and splits freely into blocks suitable for building and for foundation walls. These quarries are located just above the level of the railroad grade, and very conveniently situated for the transportation of the stone by railroad to the city of Peoria, or wherever else it might be in demand.

"At Lonsdale's quarries, on Section 14, Town 8, N. R. 7 East, the lower part of the limestone affords a durable building stone, though the layers are not usually more than from four to six inches thick. This rock is in common use in this part of the county for foundation walls, and there are several small buildings in this neighborhood constructed of this material. That portion of the beds which affords a building stone is from four to six feet in thickness.

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"At Chase's quarries, three miles north-east of Princeville, the limestone is nearly twenty feet in thickness, and though for the most part thin-bedded, yet the greater portion of it can be used for foundation walls, flagging, etc., and is the only building stone available in that portion of the county. The thickest layers are at the bottom of the bed here, as well at Lonsdale's, but the middle and upper portion is more evenly bedded at this point, and may be quarried in thin, even slabs of large size.

"The limestone over coal No. 6 may answer for rough foundation walls where it can be protected from the atmosphere, but is generally too argillaceous to make good building stone.

IRON ORE.

"Concretionary bands of iron ore occur in the shales overlaying coals No. 4 and 7, but not in sufficient quantity to be of any economical importance. In the south part of the county, concretions of iron and clay, the former mostly in the form of the bi-sulphuret, are quite abundant in the roof shales of No. 4 coal. Some of these concretions are two feet or more in diameter.

CLAYS.

"No beds of fire or potter's clay were found in this county in connection with the coal seams that appear to be sufficiently free from foreign matters to be of much value, but excellent brick clays are abundant, the sub-soil clays over a large portion of the uplands throughout the county being used for this purpose, and furnishing an abundant supply of brick of good quality at a moderate cost. The best beds of fire and potter's clay known at the present time in this State, are associated with coal No. 1, of our general section of the Illinois Valley coals, and, should a shaft be sunk to that horizon in this county, good clays may probably be found here, and mined successfully in connection with these lower coals.

SAND.

"The modified drift deposits, forming the terrace upon which the city of Peoria is mainly built, will furnish an inexhaustible supply of sand of various qualities adapted to the varied economical uses to which this material is applicable, and it will also afford an excellent moulder's

sand, in quantities sufficient for the supply for all the adjacent region:

GRAVEL.

"An inexhaustible supply of clean gravel may be obtained from the gravel beds forming the bluffs at Peoria, and along the north side of the Kickapoo for a distance of eight or ten miles above the outlet of that stream. All the railroads in the State might obtain here an ample supply of ballast for their road beds, without greatly diminishing the amount of this material to be found in this county.

TIMBER.

"There is an ample supply of timber in this county, the proportion of timber and prairie-land being originally about the same. The timbered land is mostly confined to the ridges and valleys of the streams, though occasionally fine groves are met with on the level land adjacent to the prairie. The growth on the upland is mostly black and white oak, pignut and shell-bark hickory, elm, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, wild plum and crab apple; while on the bottom lands and the slopes of the hills, we find white and sugar maple, black and white walnut, pecan, cottonwood, sycamore, ash, red birch, coffee-nut, hackberry, mockernut, hickory, post-Spanish and swamp-white-oak, red-bud, dogwood, persimmon, mulberry, serviceberry, buckthorn and three or four varieties of willow and box alder.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

"As an agricultural region this county ranks among the best in this part of the State. The western and northern portions of the county are mostly prairie, and generally level or gently rolling. The soil is a dark chocolate-colored loam, rich in organic matters, and producing abundant crops annually of corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley; and, with judicious cultivation, this kind of soil will retain its fertility for an indefinite period of years, without the application of artificial stimulants. On the more broken lands adjacent to the streams, the soil is of a lighter color, but when it is predicated upon the marly beds of the loess, it is still productive, and scarcely inferior to the best prairie soils. Where the soil overlies the yellow drift-clays, the timber is mostly white-



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oak and hickory; the soil is thin, and would be greatly improved by the annual liberal application of manure. These lands, however, produce fine crops of wheat and oats, and are excellent for fruit orchards and vineyards. The soil on the terrace and bottom lands is a sandy loam, and generally very productive."

FAUNA.

VERTEBRATES.—I. MAMMALS.

1. CHEIROPTERA—*Atalapha Noveboracensis*, the red bat; *Atalapha cinereus*, the hoary bat; *Vespertilio subulatus*, the little brown bat.

2. PAPACES—*Lynx rufus*, the wild cat; *Canis occidentalis*, the gray wolf; *Vulpes virginianus*, gray fox; *Vulpes fulvus*, the common fox, which is here not common; *Putorius Noveboracensis* the weasel; *Putorius vison*, the mink; *Lutra canadensis*, the otter, now nearly extinct in this vicinity; *Meophitis mephitica*, the skunk; *Procyon lotor*, the raccoon; *Scalops argentatus*, the prairie mole and two shrews, very small mouse-like carnivorous animals; *Blarina talpoides* and *Bl. exilipes*.

3. MARSUPIALIA—*Didelphys virginiana*, the opossum.

4. RODENTIA—*Sciurus Ludovicianus*, the western fox squirrel; *Sciurus carolinensis*, the gray squirrel; *Pteromys volucella*, the flying squirrel; *Spermophilus Franklinii*, the gray prairie squirrel; *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, the striped prairie squirrel; *Tamias striatus*, the chipmunk or fence mouse; *Arctomys monax*, the wood-chuck; *Fiber zibethicus*, the musk-rat; *Geomys bursarius*, the gopher; *Iaculus Hudsonicus*, the jumping mouse; *Hesperomys leucopus*, the deer mouse; *Arvicola riparia*, the meadow mouse; *Lepus silvaticus*, the gray rabbit. The two most common, the rat and the house mouse, are immigrants.

5. RUMINANTIA—*Cervus virginianus*, the deer.

II. BIRDS.

1. RAPTORES—*Aquila canadensis* the golden eagle, which is very scarce; *Haliaetus leucoccephalus*, the bald eagle; *Pandion carolinensis*, the fish hawk; *Falco columbarius*, the pigeon hawk; *Falco sparverius*, the sparrow hawk; *Accipiter cooperi*, cooper's hawk; *Accipi-*

ter fuscus, the sharp-shinned hawk; *Buteo borealis*, the red-tailed hawk; *Buteo lineatus* the red-shouldered hawk; *Nauclerus furcatus*, the swallow-tailed hawk; *Circus hudsonicus*, the marsh hawk; *Cathartes aura*, the turkey buzzard; *Bubo virginiana*, the great horned owl; *Scops asio*, the mottled owl; *Otus Wilsonianus*, the long eared owl; *Brachyotus Cassinii*, the short-eared owl; *Syrnium nebulosum*, the barred owl; *Nyctea nivea*, the snowy owl.

2. SCANSORES—*Coccygus americanus*, the yellow-billed cuckoo; *Coccygus erythrophthalmus*, the black-billed cuckoo; *Hylatomus pileatus*, the pileated woodpecker; *Picus villosus*, the hairy; *Picus pubescens*, the downy; *Sphyrapicus varius*, the yellow-bellied; *Centurus carolinus*, the red-bellied; *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, the red-headed, and *Colaptes auratus* the golden-winged woodpecker.

3. INSESSORES—*Trochilus colubris*, the humming bird; *Chaetura pelagica*, the chimney swallow; *Antrostomus vociferus*, the whippoorwill; *Chordeiles Popetue*, the night hawk; *Ceryle Alcyon*, the kingfisher; *Tyrannus carolinensis*, the king bird; *Myiarchus crinitus*, the great crested flycatcher; *Sayornis fuscus*, the pewee; *Cantopus virens*, the wood pewee; *Turdus mustelinus*, the wood thrush; *Turdus fuscescens*, Wilson's thrush; *Turdus migratorius*, the robin; *Sialia sialis*, the blue bird; *Regulus calendula*, the ruby-crowned wren; *Regulus Satrapa*, the golden-crowned wren; *Anthus ludovicianus*, the tit lark; *Mniotilta varia*, the black and white creeper; *Protonotaria citrea* the prothonotory warbler; *Geothlypis trichas* the Maryland yellow throat; *Oporornis formosus*, the Kentucky warbler; *Icteria viridis*, the yellow-breasted chat; *Helminthicus vermivorus*, the worm-eating warbler; *Helminthophaga Pinus*, the blue-winged yellow warbler; *Helminthophaga peregrina*, the Tennessee warbler; *Sciurus aurocapillus*, the golden-crowned thrush; *Sciurus noveboracensis*, the water thrush; *Dendroica virens*, the black-throated green warbler; *Dendroica coronata*, the yellow-rumped warbler; *Dendroica Blackburniac*, Blackburnian warbler; *Dendroica castanea*, the bay-breasted warbler; *Dendroica pinus*, the pine-creeping warbler; *Dendroica pennsylvanica*, the chestnut-sided warbler; *Dendroica coerulca*, the blue warbler; *Dendroica striata*, the black poll warbler; *Dendroica aestiva*, the yellow warbler; *Dendroica palmarum*, the yellow red poll; *Myiodioctes mitratus*, the hooded warbler;

Setophaga ruticilla, the red start; *Pyranga rubra*, the scarlet tanager; *Pyranga aestiva*, the summer red-bird; *Hirundo horreorum*, the barn swallow; *Hirundo bicolor*, the white-bellied swallow; *Cotyle riparia*, the bank swallow; *Cotyle scrippensis*, the rough-winged swallow; *Progne purpurea*, the purple martin; *Ampelis garrulus*, the wax-wing; *Ampelis cedrorum* the cedar bird; *Collyrio borealis*, the butcher bird; *Collyrio excubitoroides*, the white-humped shrike; *Vireo olivaceus*, the red-eyed fly-catcher; *Vireo noveboracensis*, the white-eyed fly-catcher; *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed fly-catcher; *Vireo flavifrons*, the yellow-throated fly-catcher; *Minus carolinensis*, the cat-bird; *Harporhynchus rufus*, the brown thrush; *Troglodytes Aedon* the house wren; *Troglodytes hyemalis*, the winter wren; *Certhia Americana*, the American creeper; *Sitta carolinensis* the white-bellied nuthatch; *Sitta canadensis*, the red-bellied nuthatch; *Poliophtila coerules*, the blue-gray fly-catcher; *Lophophanes bicolor*, the tufted tit mouse; *Parus atricapillus*, the black cap tit-mouse; *Eremophila cornuta*, the sky-lark; *Hesperiphona vespertina*, the evening grosbeak (only once seen, probably a straggler from the Northwest); *Carpodacus purpureus*, the purple finch; *Chrysomitris tristis*, the yellow bird; *Plectrophanes nivalis* the snow bunting; *Chondestes grammacus*, the lark finch; *Junco hyemalis*, the snow bird; *Spizella monticola*, the tree sparrow; *Spizella socialis*, the chipping sparrow; *Melospiza melodia*, the song sparrow; *Passerella iliaca*, the fox-colored sparrow; *Euspiza americana*, the black-throated bunting; *Guiraca Ludovician*, the rose-breasted grosbeak; *Cyanospiza cyanea*, the Indigo bird; *Cardinalis virginianus*, the cardinal; *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, the ground robin; *Melothrus pecoris*, the cow-bird; *Agelaius phoeniceus*, the red-winged black bird; *Sturnella magna*, the meadow lark; *Icterus spurius*, the orchard oriole; *Icterus Baltimore*, the Baltimore oriole; *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, the rusty black bird; *Quiscalus versicolor*, the crow black bird; *Corvus Americanus*, the crow; *Cyanura cristata*, the blue jay.

4. RASORES—*Ectopistes migratoria*, the passenger pigeon; *Zenaidura carolinensis* the common dove; *Meleagris gallopavo*, the wild turkey; *Cupidonia cupido*, the prairie chicken; *Ortyx virginianus*, the quail.

5. GRALLATOIRES—*Grus americanus*, the whooping crane; *Grus canadensis*, the sand-hill crane; *Herodias egretta*, the white heron; *Ardea herodias*, the great blue heron; *Ardetta exilis*, the

least bittern; *Botaurus lentiginosus*, the bittern; *Butorides virescens*, the green heron; *Nyctardea gardeni*, the night heron; *Tantalus loculator*, the wood ibis; *Ibis ordii*, the glossy ibis (both stragglers from the South); *Charadrius virginicus*, the golden plover; *Aegialitis vociferus*, the killdeer; *Aegialitis semipalmatus*, the king plover; *Phalaropus wilsonii*, Wilson's phalarope; *Philohela minor*, the woodcock; *Gallinago wilsonii*, the English snipe; *Macrorhamphus griseus*, the red-breasted snipe; *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*, the gray snipe; *Tringa maculata*, the jack-snipe; *Tringa Wilsonii*, the least sand-piper; *Ereunetes petrificatus*, the semi-palmated sand-piper; *Symphemia semipalmata*, the willet; *Gambetta melanoleuca*, the telltale; *Gambetta flavipes*, the yellow legs; *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, the solitary sand-piper; *Tringoides macularius*, the spotted sand-piper; *Actiturus Bartramius*, the field plover; *Limosa fedoa*, the marbled god-wit; *Numenius longirostris*, the long-billed curlew; *Rallus elegans*, the marsh hen; *Rallus virginianus*, the Virginia rail; *Porzana carolina*, the common rail; *Fulica americana*, the coot.

6. NATATOIRES—*Cygnus buccinator*, the trumpeter swan; *Anser hyperboreus*, the snow goose; *Anser gambelii*, the white-fronted goose; *Pernicla canadensis*, the Canada goose; *Anas boschas*, the mallard; *Anas obscura*, the dusky duck; *Dafila acuta*, the sprick-tail; *Nettion carolinensis*, the green-winged teal; *Querquedula discors*, the blue-winged teal; *Spatula clypeata*, the spoon-bill; *Chaulclasmus streperus* the gad-wall; *Marila americana*, the widgeon; *Aix sponsa*, the summer duck; *Fulix marila*, the big black-head; *Fulix affinis*, the blue-bill; *Fulix collaris*, the ring-necked duck; *Aythya americana*, the red-head; *Aythya vallisneria*, the canvas-back; *Bucephala americana*, the golden eye; *Bucephala albeola*, the buffle-head; *Mergus americanus*, the sheldrake; *Mergus serrator*, the red-breasted merganser; *Lophodytes cucullatus*, the hooded merganser; *Pelecanus erythrorhynchus*, the pelican; *Graculus dilophus*, the double-crested cormorant; *Larus argentatus*, the herring gull; *Larus delawarensis*, the common gull; *Sterna regia*, the royal tern; *Sterna wilsonii*, Wilson's tern; *Hydrochelydon plumbea*, the short-tailed tern; *Colymbus torquatus*, the loon; *Podylimbus podiceps*, the pied-bill grebe.

In the first volume of Trans. of Ill. Agr. Soc., two lists of Illinois birds were published, one for Cook County, by Robert Kennicott, and one for the southern part of the State by Henry

Pratten. From these two lists and that above, which contains 181 species of birds, it appears that in the State of Illinois 239 species have been observed, and that we may add to the Peoria list 21 species which, though not yet noticed, occur as well south as north of Peoria. About 380 is the number of species in the United States east of the Mississippi River, including all the numerous swimming birds, which, partly from far North, visit periodically our coasts.

III. REPTILES.

1. TESTUDINATA—*Aspionectes spinifer*, the soft-shell turtle; *Chelydra serpentina*, the snapping turtle; *Aromochelys odoratus*, the musk tortoise; *Cinosternum pennsylvanicum*, the mud tortoise; *Pseudemys elegans*, the elegant tortoise; *Malacoclemmys geographicus*, the map turtle; *Malacoclemmys pseudo geographicus*, another map turtle; *Chrysemys picta var marginata*, the painted turtle; *Chrysemys Bellii*, Bell's tortoise.

2. LACETILIA—*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, the lizard, and *Ophosaurus ventralis*, the glass snake, a snake-like lizard without feet.

3. OPHIDIA—*Crotalus horridus*, the banded rattlesnake; *Caudisoma tergeminus*, the prairie rattlesnake; *Ancistrodon contortrix*, the copperhead (only these three are poisonous, all the others are harmless and beneficial); *Ophibolus eximius*, the milk snake; *Ophibolus getulus var sayi*, the king snake; *Chlorosma vernalis*, the green snake; *Coluber obsoletus*, the pilot snake; *Pituophis melanoleucus*, the bull snake; *Bascanion constrictor*, the black snake; *Etainia sirtalis* and *Etainia proxima*, two brown snakes; *Storeria occipito maculata*, the brown snake; *Storeria dekayi*, the small brown snake; *Tropidonotus sipedon*, the water snake, and the *Variety erythrogaster*; *Heterodon platyrhinus*, the blowing viper; *Coluber vulpinus*, the racer.

4. BATRACHIANS—*Necturus lateralis*, the mud puppy; *Amblystoma tigrinum*, the tiger triton; *Amblystoma punctatum*, the newt; *Bufo lentiginosus Americanus*, the toad; *Hyla versicolor*, the tree frog; *Rana halecina*, the leopard frog; *Rana catesbiana*, the bull frog.

IV. FISHES.

Alvordius maculatus, the blenny darter; *Alvordius phoxocephalus*, the sharp-nosed darter; *Boleosoma maculatus*, the Johnny darter; *Poeciliithys variatus*, the blue darter; *Perca*

americana, the yellow perch; *Stizostethium canadense*, the sand pike; *Stizostethium vitreum*, the glass eye; *Micropterus salmoides*, the small-mouthed black bass; *Chaenobryttus gulosus*, the black sunfish; *Apomotis cyanellus*, the blue-spotted sunfish; *Xenotis megalotis*, the blue-and-orange sunfish; *Eupomotis aurcus*, the common sun-fish; *Pomoxys nigromaculatus*, the grass bass; *Pomoxys annularis*, the croppie; *Haplodonotus gruniens*, the sheep head; *Labidesthes sicculus*, the silversides; *Zygionectes dispar* the striped minnow; *Esox lucius*, the pike; *Esox salmoneus*, the pickerel; *Hyodon terigisus*, the moon-eye; *Dorosoma cepedianum*, the hickory shad; *Pomolobus chrysoleucus*, the Ohio shad; *Camptostoma anomalum*, the stone lugger; *Hyporhynchus notatus*, the blunt-nosed minnow; *Hybognathus argyritus*, the silvery minnow; *Alburnops storerianus*, Storer's minnow; *Alburnops haematurus*, *Luxilus cornutus*, the shiner; *Photogenis analostanus*, the silver fin; *Lythrurus displacius*, the red fin; *Notropis atherinoides*, the emerald minnow; *Notemigonus chrysoleucus*, the bream; *Semotilus corporalis*, the horned dace; *Myxostoma duquesnii*, the red horse; *Myxostoma aureolum*, the small-headed mullet; *Myxostoma velatum*, the small-mouthed red-horse; *Minytrema melanops*, the spotted sucker; *Catostomus commersonii*, the common sucker; *Cycleptus elongatus*, the black horse; *Carpiodes velifer*, the spear-fish; *Ichthyobus bubalus*, the brown buffalo; *Bubalichthys urus*, the black buffalo; *Bubalichthys cyanellus*, the small-mouthed buffalo; *Ichthaelurus punctatus*, the blue cat; *Amiurus vulgaris*, the long-jawed cat; *Amiurus catus*, the bull head; *Amiurus Xanthocephalus*, the yellow-headed cat; *Pelodichthys olivaris*, the mud cat; *Noturus flavus*, the yellow-stone cat; *Noturus sialis*, the chubby-stone cat; *Anguilla rostrata*, the eel; *Amia calva*, the dogfish; *Lepidosteus osseus*, the gar pike; *Lepidosteus platystomus*, the short-nosed gar; *Polyodon folium*, the spoon-bill; *Acipenser maculosus*, the spotted sturgeon; *Schaphirynchops platyrhynchus*, the shovel-nosed sturgeon; *Ammocoetes argenteus*, the silvery lamprey.

The whole number of vertebrates, as far as known, in this country is 304; mammals, 30; birds, 181; reptiles, 28; batrachians, 7; and fishes, 58. There are not included as immigrants the rat, the house-mouse, and the house-sparrow, which was lately introduced, but will soon prove a nuisance.

INVERTEBRATES.

It would fill a volume to enumerate the species of this division of the Animal Kingdom. It will be sufficient to have named the most prominent of each class and family. Insects are very numerous, often more than our farmers and gardeners like. The devastations in agriculture and horticulture are caused by the periodical increase of certain species of grasshoppers, *Cicades*, beetles, *lepidopterous* and *dipterous* larvae, which, in an epidemic manner, overrun large districts, are often enormous. About the year 1856 nearly all our locust trees, at that time the most general shade tree, were destroyed by the larvae of a black and yellow beetle called *Cyllene Robiniæ*; in 1869 the potato beetle made his appearance and did great damage during several years; in 1873 a bark-louse infested the soft maple and now the larvae of an immigrated white butterfly (*peris oleracea*) ravages the cabbage. Fortunately these enemies of the products of our soil have their enemies also, which diminish their number in a far more efficient way than all our artificial remedies. So their devastations are only periodical.

Of the butterflies and moths may be named as the most showy: *Papilio Turnus* and its variety *glaucus*, *Troilus*, *Asterias*, *Phicnora*, *Thoas*, *Ajax Callidryas*, *Marcellina*, *Colias Coesonia*, *C. Edusa*, *C. Philodice*, *Terias Lisa*, *T. mexicana* (properly a straggler from the South), *Danais Archippus*, *Argynnis Cybele*, *A. columbina*, *A. myrina*, *Meilitæa Phacton*, *M. Ismeria*, *M. Tharos*, *Grapta interrogationis*, *Vanessa J. album*, *V. Antiopa*, *Pyrameis Atalanta*, *P. cardui*, *P. huntera*, *Iunonia coenia*, *Libythea Bachmani*, *Nymphalis ursula*, *N. Dissippus*, *Apatura Celtis*, *Deilephila lineata*, *Darapsa myron*, *Choerocampa tersa*, *Philampelus satellitia*, *P. Achemon*, *Macrosila carolina*, *M. quinquemaculata*, *Sphinx Kalmiuc*, *Ancerys ello*, *Ceratonia quadricornis*, *C. repentinus*, *Smerinthus myops*, *S. excoecatus*, *S. modestus*, *S. geminatus*, *Saturnia So*, *S. Maja*, *Attacus Cecropia*, *A. Promethea*, *A. Luna*, *A. Polyphemus*, *Ceratocampa regalis*, *C. imperialis*, and many smaller moths.

Amplly represented are the mollusks by the genus *Unio* in the Illinois River: *U. alatus*, *gracilis*, *plicatus*, *multiplicatus*, *lacrymosus*, *cornutus*, *tuberculatus*, *elegans*, *securis*, *occidens*, *luteolus*, *crassus*, *gibbosus*, *wardii*, *donaciformis*, *triangularis*, *verrucosus*, *anadontoides*, *ellipsis*,

coccineus, *pustulosus*, *trigonus*, *zigzag*, *Margaritana confragosa* and *Anodonta grandis*.

There are land and water snails of the genera *Helix*, *Succinea*, *Pupa*, *Planorbis*, *Physa*, *Lymnæa*, *Paludina*, *Melania*.

To follow further down the lower organizations of animal life would not be within the compass of this work.

THE FLORA OF PEORIA AND VICINITY.

The flora of Peoria is varied and rich. Within a compass of five miles from the Court-House may be found almost every species of plant that grows in middle Illinois, middle Indiana, Ohio and Iowa. Probably no spot in the United States represents a greater number of species. The extraordinary fertility and variety of soil which surrounds it is of necessity, prolific of species.

The dry and sandy plateau on which the greater part of the city stands, extending from the bluff to the river and from Kickapoo Creek to the Narrows—a distance of about six miles—has its peculiar flora, and was, when the city was in its infancy, one grand carpet of flowers.

The bluff, with its black prairie loam and clay sub-soil, represents, or did before it was so fully occupied with farms and gardens, the prairie flora, with all the varied forms of vegetation that cover the immense prairies of Illinois.

Beyond, and in some places almost touching the brow of the bluff, is what is characteristically termed "the Barrens." This, as every Western man knows, is not a poor soil but is neither timber nor prairie, being covered with scattering trees, is a firmer soil, containing less loam and more clay, and has quite a different flora.

Beyond the lake is a great body of land which annually overflows, in which are many lakelets and marshes. Here is another flora, and one of unbounded richness. In this vicinity are some peat-bogs, containing many species peculiar to such localities; these in the fall are very beautiful.

Jutting up against this bottom, the bold bluffs rise, interspersed with deep mossy glens and covered with forest trees. The same conformation exists on this side of the river above the Narrows and below the city on Kickapoo Creek. In these localities the flora differs widely from any of which we have spoken. And here are found some of the rarest and finest specimens of



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beauty and elegance the world can produce. We send to the ends of the earth for flowers and regard them as rare beauties, while we have growing wild, almost in sight of our doors, finer and more elegant ones, many of which have been sent abroad and are classed among the finest flowers by the most refined and cultivated men of Europe. Not a florist in Europe but cultivates some of the very flowers and shrubs that grow in this vicinity, prizes them highly and places them among his choicest specimens.

I have only space to name a few, which I do at random—all of which and many more are worthy of a place in our gardens. In early spring the Spring Beauty (*Claytonia Caroliniana*) pushes its scapes up among the dead leaves, unfolding its clusters of delicate flowers, shaded from white to rose-color and veined with purple; the Blood-root (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), snow white with golden anthers; the Liverwort (*Hepatica tribola*), varying in its hues from whitish to blue, purple, and flesh-color, too elegant to pass by and too pure and beautiful to pluck; the *Isopyrum biternatum*, falsely called anemone, rising above the rest on smooth, slender, branching stalks, with tiny white flowers; the Blue Bell (*Mertensia Virginica*); the Columbine (*Aquilegia Canadensis*); the Larkspur (*Delphinium tricornis*), with its raceme of azure-blue flowers; the *Anemone Caroliniana* and *Pennsylvanica*; the Violets, whitish, blue, and yellow; the Buttercups (*Ranunculus fascicularis* and *repens*); the Crane's-bill (*Geranium maculatum*); the Polemonium (*Polemonium reptans*), easy of cultivation, with its corymbs of light blue, bell-shaped, nodding flowers; the Phlox (*Phlox reptans*, *pilosa*, *glaberrima*, and *bifida*),—the last is rare here, but is one of the finest of the Phlox family; the Painted Cup or Indian Pink (*Castilleja Coccinea*), a unique annual and biennial, showy and pretty; the Wild Hyacinth (*Scilla Fraseri*); the Shooting Star (*Dodecatheon Media*); the *Spirea aruncus* and *lobata*,—the *lobata* is the Queen of the Prairie and is well named, grows from three to six feet high, bears compound clustered panicles of peach-blossom-colored flowers—very handsome; the yellow, white and purple Lady's Slippers (*Cypripedium pubescens*, *candidum*, and *spectabile*).—the last is a superb flower; the Five-fingered Gentian (*Gentiana quinqueflora*), an annual; the Lion's Heart (*Physostegia Virginiana*), annual; the Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*), annual; the Spiderwort (*Tradescantia Virginica*); the

Prairie and Wood Lilies (*Lilium Philadelphicum* and *superbum*).

Our Asters are very abundant and some of them very beautiful. There are more than a dozen species, and varieties without end. Some of our Golden-rods are worthy of cultivation. The *Eupatorium ageritoides* is an elegant, free-flowering, white, fall flower of the composite order, very hardy, preferring shady places.

Of the ornamental vines we have the Virgin's Bower (*Clematis Virginiana*); the Moonseed (*Menispermum Canadense*); the Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*); the Virginia Creeper (*Ampleopsis quinquefolia*); the Trumpet Creeper (*Tecoma radicans*); the *Dioscorea villosa*, a delicate little vine growing in thickets; the wild Balsam-apple (*Lchincystis lobata*); and the Star-cucumber (*Sicyos angulatus*).

Of ornamental shrubs there are, among others, the Wafer Ash (*Ptelea trifolia*); the Staff Tree (*Staphillea trifolia*); the Wahoo (*Euonymus atrapurpureus*); the Sumach (*Rhus glabra* and *aromatica*),—the former is our common sumach, and the latter is quite a pretty shrub, four to five feet high, with aromatic foliage. Our trees are too well known to require notice here.

The *Cyperaceae* and grasses are well represented. There are as many species of grasses on a mile square here as there are in the entire South (excepting Texas and Arkansas), or the whole of New England.

We are deficient in evergreens, having none but the Red Cedar, and it is rare. The great *Ericacia* family (of which the Cranberry is a representative), which is so abundant in the East and South, has but one little insignificant representative, the *Monotropa uniflora*.

The ferns are well represented, there being about twenty species, and among them some of the most delicate and elegant of the family. Other cryptogamous plants, as the Mosses, Lichens and Fungi, are abundant.

Unfortunately, the march of improvement, divorced as it ordinarily is in the West from fine taste and culture, is making sad havoc with our flora. It never seems to enter the minds of men owning hundreds of acres of lands, to enclose a few rods for the protection of our indigenous plants. I can now call to mind but one exception, and that is worthy of honorable mention. The superintendent of Springdale Cemetery has set apart a portion of that lovely place, which associates so much sadness and beauty, for the preservation of nature's own flora.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

OLD SETTLERS' UNION.

In the summer of 1866 a few of the earliest settlers determined to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Association. The meeting was held at the court house on July 4th of that year, John Hamlin acting as chairman and Charles Ballance as secretary. The meeting was well attended and, after a full discussion, Hon. George C. Bestor, Edward F. Nowland and Charles Ballance were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws to be submitted at a future meeting. That meeting, which is known as the first annual reunion, was held on the 27th of July, 1867, and was largely attended—John Hamlin again acting as chairman and Charles Ballance secretary. The committee appointed at the former meeting reported a constitution, the preamble of which defines the object of the Association to be as follows:

"For the information to be derived from social intercourse and reminiscences of the settling of this part of the country, we, the undersigned, agree to form ourselves into a society to be called the 'Old Settlers' Union of Peoria and Vicinity' under the following constitution:"

To become a member the constitution required a residence of thirty years in the State of Illinois prior to its date, the last ten of which should have been in Peoria or its vicinity. At the annual meeting on July 4, 1869, it was so amended as to read as follows: "That every person who has resided in the State of Illinois prior to A. D. 1840, who is now a resident of Peoria or its vicinity, shall be entitled to become a member of this Society by signing the constitution and paying initiation fee; and the children of any person who is a member of the Society shall be entitled to membership at any age."

The following names were signed to the constitution at the time of its adoption, together with date of settlement:

John Hamlin.....	1823
Samuel B. King.....	1831
John Todhunter.....	1834
Matthew Taggart	1835
Jacob Hepperly	1831
Edward F. Nowland.....	1835
John C. Flanagan.....	1834
John T. Lindsay.....	1836
Alva Dunlap	1834
Alvin W. Bushnell.....	1837
George W. Fash.....	1835
Charles Ballance	1831
John Waugh	1836
Samuel Tart	1834
Joseph J. Thomas.....	1837
Thomas Mooney, Jr.....	1835
Daniel Trail.....	1834
C. M. Frazier.....	1834
Elihu N. Powell.....	1836
Lyman J. Loomis.....	1834
George W. H. Gilbert.....	1837
Allen L. Fahnestock.....	1837

Over three hundred names of persons who had a residence here in 1840, have been attached to the constitution, but the great majority of them are now deceased. Of the original members John T. Lindsay, George W. H. Gilbert and Allen L. Fahnestock are the only survivors.

At the annual reunion of 1886, the constitution was again so changed as to admit persons to membership who have been residents of Peoria or its vicinity for a period of thirty years. Provision is made for the election annually of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries and a Treasurer. Annual reunions of a social nature are held at prominent places in the county, most frequently at the county-seat, at which it is the custom to have at least one principal oration, supplemented by

shorter addresses of a reminiscent character. In addition to a public table being spread for the accommodation of those not otherwise provided for, the assembly partakes of the nature of a basket-picnic; groups of neighbors and old-time acquaintances being formed at different points on the grounds, where the scenes of by-gone days are recounted, old acquaintances renewed and the rising generation instructed in regard to the thrilling events through which their ancestors have passed.

Annual reunions have been held at the following times and places:

- 1867, July 27, Court House, Peoria.
- 1868, July 4, Basket-picnic, Flanagan's Grove.
- 1869, July 4, Basket-picnic, Flanagan's Grove.
- 1870, September 10, At Parmeley's Hall, on account of rain.
- 1871, September 7, Dinner, with speeches, Central Park.
- 1872, No Meeting.
- 1873, September 10, Basket-picnic, Central Park.
- 1874, September 10, Dinner, with speeches, Central Park.
- 1875, September 10, Usual exercises, Central Park.
- 1876, September 10, Usual exercises, Jefferson Park.
- 1877, September 5, Dinner and speeches, Spring Hill Park.
- 1878, September 5, Dinner and speeches, Spring Hill Park.
- 1879, No reunion this year.
- 1880, September 3, Glendale Park.
- 1881, September 7, Glendale Park.
- 1882, September 14, Glendale Park.
- 1883, September 6, Truitt's Grove, Chillicothe.
- 1884, September 11, Public Square, Elmwood.
- 1885, September 4, Floral Hall, Jefferson Park.
- 1886, September 15, Jefferson Park.
- 1887, September 1, Jefferson Park.
- 1888, September 11, Central Park.
- 1889, September 12, Glendale Park.
- 1890, September 11, Jefferson Park.
- 1891, September 3, Jefferson Park.
- 1892, September 1, Jefferson Park.
- 1893, September 7, Glendale Park.
- 1894, September 29, Glendale Park.
- 1895, September 17, Glen Oak Park.
- 1896, September 9, Glen Oak Park.
- 1897, September 15, Log Cabin dedicated, Glen Oak Park.
- 1898, September 16, Glen Oak Park.

1899, September 13, Glen Oak Park.

1900, September, Glen Oak Park.

1901, September 10, Glen Oak Park.

The following are the names of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Union, with their respective terms of service:

Presidents—

John Hamlin, 1866-73.

Alva Dunlap, 1873-75.

Samuel Tart, 1875-82.

John Todhunter, 1882-85.

Henry Detweiler, 1885-1900.

Seth W. Freeman, 1900 —.

Secretaries—

Charles Ballance, 1866-67.

G. W. H. Gilbert, 1867-75.

George L. Bestor, 1875-80.

G. W. H. Gilbert, 1880-90.

Henry P. Day, 1890 —.

Many incidents worth remembering are preserved in the records and among the archives of the Union, only a limited number of which can be mentioned here. The first two out-door reunions (or basket-picnics) were held by invitation of John C. Flanagan, the veteran of Rose Hill, at his grove which commands a view of the entire city.

On the 7th day of May, 1870, upon the invitation of the ladies of the Springdale Soldiers' Monument Association, the Old Settlers' Union attended the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument in Springdale Cemetery, a full account of which is given elsewhere. At the reunion of 1871, Colonel Peter Menard, the oldest living native of Illinois, son of Lieutenant Governor Pierre Menard, was present. Several prizes were awarded and many ancient relics exhibited.

At the reunion of 1873, John Todhunter read an original poem commemorative of the manners and customs of the olden times, which has become one of the classics of the Union.

At the reunion of 1874, the venerable John Dixon, the first Clerk of the Circuit Court, afterward founder of the city of Dixon, was present and entertained those in attendance with some pleasant reminiscences of the times when the court was held in the little log house on the river bank, and how he was Clerk of the County Commissioners Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Justice of the Peace, hotel-keeper (in his log cabin) and farmer, all at the same time.

The reunion of 1875 was signalized by speech-making, the principal address having been de-

livered by Dr. J. T. Stewart (now recently deceased), the text of which has been preserved in full.

The two meetings at Chillicothe and Elmwood in 1883 and 1884 were exceedingly pleasant, and were enlivened by several good addresses.

In 1885 the meetings began to be held in Jefferson Park, where the buildings erected for the State Fair afforded the best of accommodations in all kinds of weather.

In 1886 the constitution was revised so as to admit to membership all persons who could claim a residence in the State for thirty years.

In 1888 the reunion was again held in Central Park, where "Uncle Mark Aiken" had prepared a surprise in the erection and complete equipment of a genuine log cabin.

From this meeting one of the staunchest members of the Union (Alva Dunlap, the pioneer of Radnor) was, on account of the infirmities of age, necessarily absent. But so strong was his attachment to the old settlers that he invited them to visit him at his home at Dunlap, an invitation of which many were glad to avail themselves. The day set for the visit was September —, 1888, of which we have the following account:

"The day was charming. Uncle Alva was happy as mortal man can be. Two fairly filled coaches of his friends formed part of the Rock Island and Peoria train when it left Peoria, and a few more came on at Alta. Carriages were waiting for those who could not walk easily, and a wagon for the baskets. Very few cared to ride, as the distance was so short. Uncle Alva's home is delightful and capacious, yet too small for such a crowd when pleasant shaded lawns were close at hand. Until dinner-time sociability was rife, everybody seeming eager to shake hands and speak pleasantly to every other. All seemed to have excellent appetites for the good things, that were washed down by the excellent coffee and tea furnished by the Dunlap ladies."

Uncle Alva delivered a brief address, of which the following is the text in full:

"It is with the greatest degree of pleasure I meet so many friends of many years' standing, and many of you I have known for half a century. I hope to take you all by the hand with as good a cheer of welcome and kindness as we would fifty years ago, when the latch-string hung

at all times on the outside of the door. Time has been, and is, fast thinning our ranks. Many have gone to those silent realms, or to the realms of lasting bliss, where we all hope to meet if that state of bliss is realized. Peace be to their ashes and a lasting sacredness to their memory. Peoria owes much to the early pioneer for his many sacrifices and privations endured, and God help the women of those days, for I well know the hardness of their toils. May the memory of them be ever sacred and sweet to the coming generations. It makes my heart ache when I think of their toils, privations and never ending work.

"When I look back over the fifty years of which many of us have been acquainted, it seems like a visionary dream; it seems as if such things could hardly have been. I look back over the grain fields, see the men swinging the cradle and laying down the grain, and the man following him with a rake gathering together the prostrate grain, and, selecting from the bunch a handful, he lifts the heap and with a peculiar movement ties it together and casts it aside, grasps his rake, which has been resting on his shoulder, and proceeds. But those days of hard toil brought sweet slumbers, and sparse settlements and our material wants made kind-hearted and true neighbors. Mind you, the latch-string was at all times on the outside of the door.

"And now I see the man going to the field. He follows a machine which drops a twine-bound bundle, which the man gathers in shocks, his back does not ache with swinging cradle or stooping to tie the bundle. Then follows the steam-thresher, which separates the grain from the straw and chaff, and sacks it ready for the mill or market.

"But then we had to prepare a place on the prairie as best we could, lay down our grain, and those who were lucky enough to have horses put them on to tread out the grain for us, and those who had not, swung the flail. Then came 'the tug of war' to clean it for the mill—as for markets, we had none. After all, the memory of those days is sweet and finds a warm place in my heart. All things will become changed. Old settlers will be succeeded by new; new rules will be made, old times will be forgotten, and the men who follow us will never know who broke the prairie and who subdued the virgin soil.

"I believe it to be a duty we owe ourselves and our neighbors to enjoy this life as best we



Harry V. Finkelstein,

can. Now let us act on that principle, on this neutral ground, and lay by all prejudices, all our political and theological preferences and extend the hand of kindness yet for 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

Possibly the most noted event in the history of the Old Settlers' Union was the dedication of the Log Cabin in Glen Oak Park at the annual reunion of 1897. This beautiful park having been opened to the public, the first reunion of the Old Settlers there took place September 17, 1895. The place was found to be so well adapted to the purpose that it was soon afterward determined to make it the permanent place of annual reunions. The reunion of 1896 having been held there, it was suggested that a log cabin, with its usual appurtenances, be erected at some suitable point in the park as a rallying place for the old settlers. Accordingly, at a meeting of the executive committee held on the 16th day of September, 1896, Messrs. Henry Detweiler, G. W. H. Gilbert and Nathan Giles were appointed a committee to attend to it. The plan adopted was for each old settler who so desired, to furnish one log, or, in case he did not care to do so, he might instead of the log contribute one dollar to purchase one. The plan proved to be a popular one, and very soon the requisite number of logs were secured.

There was no laying of a corner-stone for this important structure, for there was no corner-stone to be laid. Instead thereof it was determined to hold a celebration at the time of laying the first course of logs, which took place on the 21st day of April, 1897. The meeting proved to be a highly successful one, and a large number of people, mostly old settlers, assembled to do honor to the occasion. Isaac W. Crandall, who was to build the cabin, was master of ceremonies. Logs were scattered around for seats, as in the olden times, and a barrel of cider was on tap during the exercises, of which the people partook by means of the primitive gourd. Speeches were made by the Hon. M. C. Quinn and Hon. Julius S. Starr, and a song composed for the occasion was sung by Thomas Scholey. A poem entitled "The Old Puncture Floor" was read by Henry P. Day, Esq., composed by A. M. Laughlin, of Normal, Illinois. Other songs were sung, and short speeches made, after which the first course of logs was placed in position by the following old settlers: Joseph S. Schnebley, Alexander Forderer, George W. Schnebley, R. W. Burt, R. S. Ball, Fred M. Hannum, William

M. Kimsey, Gene Crandall, Seth W. Freeman, Dr. J. T. Stewart and R. A. Blanchard.

The cabin is of the usual double-cabin style, with a covered way between. On the lawn outside, and not far from the cabin, is an old-fashioned well-sweep and wooden curb; also a cavity cut in the top of a stump such as hominy used to be pounded in, the pestle attached to a long tree limb swinging on a pivot, and that limb is there too. There is also an old-fashioned ash-hopper in which ashes used to be dumped and the lye extracted from them. The names of those contributing logs or money for the purchase of the same were painted on a tablet, and the same attached to the exterior of the cabin, where all may be read.

The furniture of the cabin is of the simplest and most primitive character. It corresponds so well with that which has already been described as to need no further mention here. It was contributed by members of the Old Settlers' Union.

Elaborate preparations were made for the annual meeting to be held on the 15th day of September, 1897. On that day a large concourse of people assembled upon the grounds at an early hour. A speaker's stand was erected, surrounded by ordinary plank seats sufficient to accommodate a large audience.

In the log cabin were exhibited an old-fashioned organ, a spinning-wheel, old chairs, an old-styled bed all made up, and an old clock over sixty-five years old, made by Eli Terry, the first clock-maker in the country. It had wooden works and a wooden face. There was a barrel of cider on the grounds, dried apples hung from the mantle and catnip from the ceiling. Many people present who had resided in log cabins, recognized the appurtenances which recalled many reminiscences of the days of yore. Elaborate souvenir programs of twenty-eight pages were distributed to the old settlers. These books contained a list of the committees, a history of the Association, a biographical sketch of the past and present officers, the program of the day, extracts from addresses of prior reunions, interesting reminiscences of early days, a list of those who contributed to the log cabin, portraits of past and present officers, and the death roll of the year. President Detweiler presided and introduced the Hon. William E. Phelps, of Elmwood, as the orator of the day, who delivered an elaborate historical address.

After the usual picnic dinner other addresses and exercises followed, interspersed with music by an orchestra and a vocal quartette. Seth W. Freeman made the dedicatory speech, O. B. Champney recited an appropriate poem, after which the cabins were declared officially dedicated. Amusements followed until a late hour in the evening, when only the approaching darkness put an end to the festivities of this memorable occasion.

Long before this time the annual reunions had become so popular that large numbers of the citizens usually gave up one-half the day as a holiday. In 1890 it was estimated there were five thousand; in 1891, five thousand; in 1893, two thousand; in 1894, six to ten thousand, and, in 1895, four thousand in attendance. In later years the attendance of such large crowds has not been encouraged, but the hope has been that the reunions might be rather for the members and their friends. But still the crowds continue to come.

The record of the Old Settlers' Union of Peoria County contains a mine of historical incidents, anecdotes and reminiscences from which, if space permitted, these pages might be greatly enriched. A few extracts therefrom, supplemented by some quotations from kindred sources, must suffice. In attributing the authorship of these extracts to certain individuals it is not to be understood they were all written out by them as here presented, but in some instances they are the reports of inpromptu speeches delivered at the reunions and taken down by newspaper reporters.

THE PIONEER WEDDING.

Theodore Sergeant, as elsewhere related, continued to make his home with his friend Barnes until his marriage, which occurred on the 5th day of November, 1824. He married Miss Rachel Brown. This was the first wedding that occurred in what is now Canton township, Fulton County, and was one of the earliest marriages celebrated in that county.

It was an event in the Barnes neighborhood. It occurred in the cabin of Daniel Brown, the father of the bride. All the neighbors were invited, and probably all were assembled in the cabin; still, though small, it was not nearly full. The bride was gorgeously appareled in a checked linsey homespun dress, a three-cornered handkerchief about her neck, and her feet encased in moccasins. The groom also wore moccasins and a full suit of new linsey, colored with butternut

bark. The guests were dressed much the same, and were seated on puncheon benches around the sides of the cabin. Captain Barnes, at that time County Commissioner, performed the marriage ceremony with due and becoming dignity. At the conclusion of the ceremony all the gentlemen present "saluted the bride." When this ceremony had been completed, old Mr. Brown produced a "noggin" of whisky and a bran-new tin-cup—then considered a very aristocratic drinking vessel—and passed the customary beverage to all present. All drank from the cup, filling it from the "noggin" when empty, and passing it from hand to hand until again empty. The liquor began to make the guests merry, and jokes and songs were considered to be in order.

HOME-COMING OF A BRIDE IN 1835.

By Mrs. Julia M. Ballance.

"A few weeks later Mr. Ballance and I were married, Uncle Kellar being the officiating clergyman. My gown was of white jaconet, the material for which I had providentially brought from Maryland, and my one bridesmaid was Miss Amelia Boone, one of the family who travelled with us in our journey through Indiana. There were but two carriages in the town, and one of these Mr. Ballance hired for the wedding; but owing to the darkness of the night and the miserable condition of the roads it was thought best to defer the drive into town till morning. Our home-coming was naturally an event of some importance in the little town, and Miss Prudence Ballance had issued invitations for a party in our honor. It proved to be a large gathering and an elegant one for the times, but after all these years I can recall no one who was there but the Grays, Lowrys, Taggarts, Vorises, Picketts and Boones.

"The house where I began my married life, and where my three older children were born, was on the lower side of Water street at the foot of Liberty street, and was considered a superior one for the times. It was near the site of Old Fort Clark, which was built in 1813 and was burned in 1819. The fort had been made of logs standing on end, and the charred remains of these were sometimes found about our garden as long as we remained there. One was in such a state of preservation that we used it for years as a hitching post, until its age and history made it too valuable for that purpose, and, when we

moved away, a man by the name of Drown sawed it into walking-sticks which he readily sold for fifty cents a piece. The corner on the south of us had been a powder magazine, but nothing remained of it but a few stones and the hole where the powder had been stored. Below this and a little nearer the river—there were no streets laid out south of this till you reached the ferry, now Bridge street—was the old court house.

"In the rear the house was generally sixty or seventy feet from the river, but, in the spring, it often happened that the water came up to our back steps, and it was not unusual at such times to attach a fishing rod to the back door to catch a fish for the next meal. The front yard was quite barren when I came to the house; the next year we had it fenced in and wandering pigs fenced out, so that I soon had a garden gay with all colors of old-fashioned flowers."

THE WEDDING CAKE—BEFORE FRICTION MATCHES.

By Mrs. R. M. Cole.

"Five miles below Elgin was a small mill for grinding corn and wheat. The meal and flour were very coarse. There was no fine flour to be had in the country for several years. When my eldest sister was married, some years after our arrival, my mother was much worried about the wedding cake. What could she do without fine flour? But Yankee invention came to the rescue. Father made a little hickory hoop to fit in the meal seive. She sewed some fine thin muslin over it and bolted flour for the wedding cookery. It was a great surprise to the guests to see bread and cake made from fine flour. Ever after, until good mills were built, this little bolt did service for all the neighbors for miles around on all extra occasions. In those early days all the people were not provided with the conveniences of starting a fire, as there were no matches then. Father had a tinder-box, so we got along nicely. I well remember one cold morning a neighbor came to get some coals of fire, his fire having gone entirely out the night before. He came through the woods three miles. He had some barks to carry the coals on; when one set burned up he could get a fresh supply."

GOING TO MILL.

John W. Caldwell, of Tazewell, was then introduced. He made a characteristic and interesting speech, alluding to the hardships of his early

life here, or what would be considered hardships, at least, by the people of to-day. "Hominy," said the speaker, "was the principal article of food. Our corn was pounded in a mortar or in a hominy block. The fine part of the meal we made into corn bread, and the coarse we made into hominy. There were two mills within twelve or fifteen miles. We would sometimes go to mill with a half-bushel of corn to get it made into meal. Sometimes we would have to wait two days before we could get it ground, so many others being ahead of us. As to flour, that was out of the question for poor people. There was a horse-mill started on the Mackinaw, and we went there also to get our grinding done. We lived in peace, happiness and brotherly love."

THE ADVENT OF THE COOK STOVE.

By Charles S. Clarke, Esq.

"Among the first inventions you will remember was the cooking stove; that banished the fire-places with hanging cranes, its numerous pots and kettles; the warm, cheerful fire, backed by a huge log that would hold its flames for a week. Around this at night the whole family would gather, the smaller boys roasting chestnuts in the hot ashes and baking apples in front of the coals, the larger ones reading Robinson Crusoe, Thaddeus of Warsaw, and other exciting stories by its light, the only candle a tallow-dip, and that was only lighted when grandmother read her Bible, or when the great mug of cider filled to overflowing, and the rounded-up bread tray with pippins and bell-flowers were brought from the capacious cellar. Then some neighbors coming, stories of Indians and Indian wars, of deer and bear-hunting were told, ending up with strange stories of ghosts and spooks until we little ones would get close to father and mother for fear of being carried up the great chimney and away in the darkness to the land of fairies and bogles. No future boy to the end of time will ever see such scenes or hear such marvelous stories. The new cook stove was good for the dear mother, but the fire-place romances of the boys were gone. So sweet are its memories that many to this day keep an open fire to revive them."

STARTING A HOTEL.

By a Reporter.

"Squire Benjamin B. Roe then entertained the audience with one of the best speeches to listen

to we have ever heard at a gathering of the kind. It was full of wit and kept the audience in an uproar. He said he hailed from Posey county, Indiana, where beech nuts were a legal tender, and, as the crop failed in 1826, he concluded to take Horace Greeley's advice and go West. He did so, and landed in Peoria County on the Kickapoo. Joshua Aiken, uncle of Mark Aiken, wanted to hire a man with a family, and, as the speaker had a little Yankee wife, he applied for the job. Aiken asked him if he wanted to go into the hotel business, and he said he did not mind if he had a house. Aiken took him down on the bank of the Kickapoo, and pointing to an old log cabin, which had been used as a barn, asked him if that would do if it was cleaned up and white-washed. 'I named it the Traveler's Rest,' said the speaker, 'and was the Col. Deane of the establishment.' The speaker then told how, when Mark Aiken came to live in that vicinity, he went to live with his uncle; not wanting to board at a hotel, he took private lodgings at his uncle's. He said Mark's uncle was afraid Mark would live too high on the luxuries of the land—cucumbers, pumpkins, cabbage, etc.—but Mark used to come around for a feast occasionally. The speaker told a very amusing anecdote about his search for codfish, which his wife, being a Yankee, wanted. He came to Peoria and looked all over town for some. There was only one grocery store and it did not keep it. Mark Aiken told him there was some of it at his uncle's mill, but Joshua Aiken would not give him any, fearing he would not get any more in this country and he concluded to take it. He put a large piece in his hat, a 'bell crown', which he thought was the finest thing he ever owned. It spoiled his hat, and he has always hated codfish and codfish aristocracy ever since."

EARLY DAYS ON THE RIVER.

By Capt. Henry Detweiler.

"It was just about this time of the year when the ice commenced to run out of the river. The people began to discuss what boat would be the first here. There was a romance about the river travel then not present to the prosaic railroad. In those days everything connected with river travel bore an importance greater even than that which now attaches to our railroad systems. Everything hinged on the opening of navigation. As the annual festival approached,

passengers for different points began to arrive at the principal ports ready to take passage, the warehouses along the river were stacked full of freight awaiting transportation. The arrival of the first packet was an event looked for by the whole town. There being no telegraph then, or any way of finding out in advance what boat would get here first, gave an excellent chance for betting and a great deal of money often changed hands—betting what steamer would be here first. Take some of the boats, such as the old Boreas, Glaucus and Rosalie, and you could hear their deep exhaust six to eight miles off, which was no sooner heard than it spread like wild-fire that the first boat was coming, and by the time the boat arrived there would be a crowd of people down at the landing anxiously waiting for the steamer to land, then go aboard to meet friends and learn the news from down the river. Many staunch old steam-boats then plied the waters of the Illinois and the bluff old mates and captains who had charge of these boats were the most famous and respected men in the country; and the pilots were also big men dressed in the height of fashion, often wearing white kid gloves while on duty. When there were many ladies aboard it was considered a great thing to get on the good side of a pilot so that he would admit you to a seat in the pilot-house, which was a conspicuous place to view the scenery along the river and making landings at towns. The pilots, generally, were great favorites of the ladies, with whom they took special pains to make the trip pleasant. They were big, whole-souled, jovial fellows, and could tell the most beautiful yarns you ever heard."

OPENING A NEW FERRY.

"In these days of Peoria's commercial prosperity, it is interesting and amusing to look back at the former history of the city; especially to the period when the city was founded. Peoria was laid out in 1831 or 1832. A few years later a rival town named Cleveland (after the man who owned the land) was laid out on the opposite side of the river, on the site now occupied by Voris' cornfield. Three or four houses were erected, and the land surveyed was greater in extent than that laid out for the new town of Peoria. Mr. Cleveland was elated with his prospects of building a great city upon his property, and saw (in fancy) the gold dropping into his pockets from the sale of almost innumerable



John N. Francis

city lots at good prices. He feared nothing from the rival town across the river, as it was then no larger than the town he had laid out, and had seemingly no better chances of life. In 1836, however, Peoria took a start, and Mr. Cleveland, having spent all his money and finding his scheme a failure, left the country."

Of Mr. Cleveland we have the following humorous account from the pen of Mrs. Ballance:

"One of the most conspicuous, if not as he thought the greatest man of the day, was H. W. Cleveland. Where he came from or what his previous history might have been I do not know, but he suddenly appeared among us in several unexpected roles. Somebody had taken it upon himself to raise a company of militia, though in a spirit of braggadocio they paid it the compliment of calling it a regiment. Cleveland was a candidate for Colonel, and, owing to the unpopularity of the other aspirants, was elected as much to his own surprise as that of others. He immediately appointed a complete line of staff-officers as though it was a full regiment, among whom I recollect Dr. Rouse as medical officer and Mr. Ballance as quartermaster. About the same time the Colonel got a charter for a new ferry across the river which was to be propelled by horse power, and the lucky thought struck him to have a parade of his new regiment and a jubilee over the launching of his new boat at the same time. At length the auspicious day arrived. Horses were scarce, but every officer that could get one was mounted for the parade. The Colonel resided in a frame house on the corner of Madison and Jackson streets; and, in front of his door, he had a table set with wines and all sorts of liquors, and every time the parade went around the town the head of the column stopped at his door for refreshments. The more they refreshed the more foolish they became, and one by one the more dignified dropped out of the parade. There was a character named 'Tig Tom' who, being a little in doubt as to his military duties, hunted up Dr. Rouse for advice. The doctor was a good deal disgusted by this time and growled out, 'if this stuff makes the Colonel sick it's my duty to physic him and yours to wait on him.'

"After much fuss and feathers the parade finally reached the new boat and Col. Cleveland proceeded to make a speech, the opening words of which were remembered and repeated by Peorians for many a day. He said: 'Fellow

citizens and countrymen: Let us now proceed to commemorate the memory of the immortal Washington, who has long since been laid in the tomb.'

"The whole thing became so ridiculous that the regiment was never again heard of, and the boat seemed to partake of the general feeling and was soon after sold to a circus company and taken down to St. Louis."

We also have the following description of

THE MILITIA COLONEL.

By Charles S. Clarke, Esq.

"Now, for a boy there never was anything on this earth equal to a general muster of militia in the olden times. As I remember it there were 1,000 privates with muskets, and 10,000 Major Generals, each one with four or five pounds of gold epaulettes on either shoulder, a hat two feet high, crowned with ostrich feathers, drooping and waving with the breeze; an immense sword whose hilt was of pure gold studded with diamonds, and the sheath of burnished leather encased with solid silver, mounted on a horse as black as a raven or white as the driven snow, whose trappings were purple and gold with bits of solid silver and a neck-cloth of red and yellow. Solomon, in all his glory, never rode the valley of Jerusalem attired like this. It was told that one of these majestic men, wishing to have a lady friend see him before the dust of the day had soiled his appearance, rode to her door and, seeing a little girl on the steps, asked her to tell her mother that some one at the door wished to see her for a moment. She ran in and delivered the message. 'Who is it my child?' 'I don't know,' replied the little one, 'but I think it's God.' The world will have to burn up, be rebuilt and re-peopled before any future boy will witness a scene like this."

Had Mr. Clarke lived to see the Governor's staff during the closing administration of the nineteenth and the opening one of the twentieth century, he most certainly would have changed his views.

Mrs. Ballance also tells of

COUNT KLOPISKI.

"Early settlers will have no difficulty in recalling an old Pole named Klopiski, who kept a

sort of restaurant for many years on Main street. The boys dubbed him "Old Pork and Beans," and, on ordinary occasions, he was rather addicted to soiled linen and old slippers run down at the heels; but when dressed, he was a noble looking man and every inch a cultivated gentleman. [In personal appearance he resembled Brignoli—Ed.] He came to America during the troublesome times of Poland and professed to have been a nobleman and a military leader. He was very fond of chess, and Mr. Ballance used sometimes to invite him to the house that they might have a game together. Very often the game would be forgotten and the old gentleman would talk for some hours of outrages practiced upon his native country. As I look back I think we did not appreciate him as we should, and, if he was still alive, believe the present generation would be disposed to make a hero of him." [He afterwards kept a restaurant at the crossing of the Peoria and Oquawka and the Illinois Central Rail Roads, and gave the town of El Paso its name—Ed.]

A RETROSPECT.

By E. R. Brown, From an Address at Elmwood.

"Old friends, it does me good to look into your faces here today. You remember the good old lady who knew there must be some personal devil else 'how could they draw his picture so natural'? To look into your eyes confirms my skepticism as to the existence of any such being. Certainly he has left no foot-marks on your open countenances. As we shake you by the hand today, and look on your faces, seamed with hard labor and anxious thought, mellowed and illuminated by the good times gone, the picture of your pioneer life rises vivid and clear before me—a panorama of rugged experiences and struggles, of waiting and triumph. I see the early court of the county held in a \$75 court-house; I see Hamlin and others building the first log school-house, 16x18 feet in size, in the very year of my birth, 1825; I see Dr. J. T. Stewart jogging over lonely stretches of prairie, with lancet in rest, and saddle-bags well filled with jalap, and salts and calomel; I hear the howl of the wolf and the brisk whirr of the quail and prairie chickens, and the clear and ringing 'poe-e, poe-e,' of the Kickapoo farmer as he calls his stock to their feed; I get a peep into Lyman Coolidge's genuine temperance meeting, where later enthusiasts might learn a useful lesson; I see the strong lawyers

of the early days, Purple, and Manning, and Grove, and many another; I hear the mighty and unctuous voice of the wandering circuit preacher, and the squawk of yellow-legged chickens that followed his arrival; I see Moses Pettengill and Mark Aiken working, regardless of salary, on the underground railroad; I see Fount Watkins hiding some of the colored passengers under the puncheon floor of his log-cabin, and fairly laughing the pursuers off the track; I see W. J. Phelps laying out this rural city and steering the Peoria & Oquawka railroad through it; I see Dr. A. S. Wilcox splitting rails in the winter woods, and, as he munches a piece of frozen johnny-cake for his dinner, I hear him exclaim, with a dry laugh, 'I will live well if I die poor.'"

THE PATRIARCH'S BLESSING.

Rev. Richard Haney.

"In the list of old settlers who had departed this life during the past year were mothers, whose sons he had touched in the battle's lines, and whose forms he laid away in the southern clay. Peoria County paid toll on the road to glory.

"'God bless you,' exclaimed Mr. Haney, 'may your descendants stand for civil and religious liberty till the fire in every star languishes and dies.'

"There is only one United States, he declared, and the finest tribute that had ever been paid to it was that of the slave on his knees before the Czar, who said, 'Sire, I want before I die to see a country where every one has plenty to eat, and can choose his own road to heaven.'

"Mr. Haney said he had shaken hands with Mr. Kemp (?) the first Presbyterian minister in Illinois; with Rev. John M. Peck, the first Baptist minister in Illinois; with Geo. Davidson, the first Methodist in Illinois, and uncle of the late W. T. Davidson, editor of the Lewistown Democrat, and with Rev. Asa Turner, the first Congregational minister in Illinois.

"Mr. Haney thought that, in the olden times, there was not such ennui and sombreness as are upon us now. People cheered each other as they worked. Mr. Haney had heard more complaints at recent Methodist conferences than he had heard in sixty years. They had no time to complain in the olden days. For seventeen years he had worked on a salary of \$100 a year, and he had to report his presents to the conference. At one time he was stationed at Mineral Point,

Mich., which is now the geographical center of Wisconsin.

"Mr. Haney said he would cry and break down, if he should speak of the men and women he had met. He thought there was never a greater or grander set of men and women than those who came early to this country. They were sent here to lay the foundation of civil and religious liberty.

"Mr. Haney said he had never had a word

with a human being. He had never said a word to wound any one. He owed nothing to anybody but love.

"He expected his hearers to guard the flag, to pray for their country, and to do away with all that is wrong. If alive he would be with them next year. If not, yonder, yonder!

"He thought the Peoria old settlers had the best reunion he had attended."

PART SECOND

CITY OF PEORIA

CHAPTER I.

PEORIA AS A VILLAGE.

The beginning of the City of Peoria was almost contemporaneous with that of the county. On the 7th day of January, 1825, the County Commissioners ordered that William Holland be authorized to employ some suitable person to survey into lots the quarter section upon which the county-seat had been located; the lots to be eighty feet wide and one hundred feet in length, including eight feet to be deducted from each lot for an alley, the street on the shore of the lake to be one hundred and ten feet in width and all other streets one hundred feet.

At the September term, 1825, an order was made, upon the petition of William Holland and others, that a town be laid out as the county-seat of Peoria County having an eye to the present and future convenience of the citizens. This order provided that the streets should be run to the cardinal points; that a square should be three hundred and sixty feet, containing five lots each of seventy-two feet in front; that there should be a public square containing four square blocks; that Water Street should be one hundred and ten feet wide, commencing on the edge or break of the bank and running back one hundred and ten feet.

At the same term of Court William Holland received an order for \$4 in specie, or its equivalent in State Bank paper, for running, or causing to be run, the exterior lines of the town of Peoria and making a plat of the same.

A street was laid out commencing at the quarter-section corner near the intersection of Bridge and Adams Streets, running thence north along the west line of the quarter between the old town and what is now Monson & Sanford's Addition, 31 feet east of the present east line of Franklin Street, to the northwest corner of the quarter located on the premises now occupied by Dr. Miller; also a street along the north line of said quarter to the northeast corner between Adams and Jefferson Streets near Eaton, in the lot recently selected for the Assembly Hall. This exterior street stopped at that point probably in anticipation of a street being laid out on the adjoining fractional quarter-section now known as Mill's Addition, running thence south to the river. All the interior streets were laid out parallel with these streets, the same as in Monson & Sanford's and other additions in the western part of the city.

It seems that prior to the location of the county-seat on that quarter, there had been squatters on the same, who were recognized by the County Commissioners' Court as having some rights which ought to be protected from injury caused by the taking of said quarter section for county purposes. It was, therefore, ordered on the 9th day of March, 1826, that, whenever the said land should be entered by the county, the damages to such persons should be ascertained up to the extent of the cost of their improve-

ments, to be deducted out of the price of any lots they might purchase.

At the May term of the County Commissioners' Court, 1826, a sale of lots was ordered to take place on the 10th day of July then next ensuing, the terms of which sale were to be ten per cent. cash, the residue on six, twelve and eighteen months' credit. It was also ordered that the town be re-surveyed so that the streets should run parallel with the river, the lots and blocks to remain the same size they had before been surveyed—and William Holland was authorized to employ suitable persons to plat the same under his superintendence.

On the 10th of July, 1826, it was ordered that Joseph Smith be authorized to employ an auctioneer and to furnish whiskey for the sale of lots in the town of Peoria, also that the Clerk deliver the plat to be recorded. On the same day William S. Hamilton presented a plat of a survey of sixteen blocks, including the Court House Square. The survey commenced at the foot of Fayette Street, running thence to Liberty Street, thence to Madison Street, thence to Fayette Street, thence to Water Street. Three other blocks, not divided into lots, were designated on the upper side of Madison Street, and a portion of Monroe Street is shown on the plat. This plat was recorded as the first and permanent survey of the Town of Peoria.

The street next the river was called Water Street, and those running parallel with it were named after the Presidents of the United States in the order of their succession, except the then incumbent of that office, for whom there was no street to name, and, if there had been, it could not have been done without duplication. No record is left of any reason why the other streets were named as they were, but it will readily appear why Main Street received its name, it being the longest street on the plat except Adams, and the one most eligible for business purposes. Fulton Street may have been named after one of the Fultons who were among the earliest settlers, one of them, Samuel Fulton, being then Sheriff of the County. The name of Liberty Street is wholly arbitrary. Hamilton may have been named after the surveyor, William S. Hamilton, but more probably after his father, the distinguished Alexander Hamilton. Fayette was doubtless named after the Marquis de LaFayette, who had recently visited this country and whose name was on everybody's lips.

On July 11th, that being the day succeeding

the sale, it was ordered that the treasurer pay William Clark \$3.00 for crying it.

On July 12th, it was ordered that the treasurer pay William Holland \$10.50 for services rendered and cash paid by him in surveying the Town of Peoria, and that William S. Hamilton be paid the sum of \$58.75 for his services, in full, for surveying the Town of Peoria, for which he had agreed to take two town lots.

The following are the names of the several persons who appear to have purchased lots at the first public sale, as taken from the Sale Book, to-wit:

Isaac Funk purchased lots No. 6 in Block No. 2, price \$100.00; No. 8 in Block No. 2, at \$66.50; No. 10 in Block No. 2, \$55.00; No. 1 in Block No. 7, \$38.00; No. 8 in Block No. 3, at \$77.00; and No. 1 in Block No. 3, at \$52.00;

Hiram Lads bought Lots No. 5 in Block No. 2, at \$52.00, and No. 4 in Block No. 10, at \$34.50;

John Hamlin, Lots No. 10 in Block No. 3, at \$85.00, and No. 9 in Block No. 3, at \$52.50;

Samuel Fulton, Lot No. 4 in Block No. 2, at \$35.00;

Eli Redman, Lot No. 7 in Block No. 7, at \$31.00;

George Sharp, Lot No. 6 in Block No. 7, at \$42.00;

Nicholas Hansen, Lots No. 1 in Block No. 6, and No. 2 in Block No. 6, at \$85.00;

William Holland, Lot 3 in Block No. 2, at \$29.00;

Henry Neely, Lot No. 7 in Block No. 2, at \$67.00;

James Latham, Lots No. 7 in Block No. 3, at \$79.75, and No. 6 in Block No. 3, at \$62.00;

Joseph Ogee, Lots No. 6 and 7 in Block No. 1, at \$96.25;

William Wright, Lot No. 5 in Block No. 9, at \$25.00;

William S. Hamilton, Lots 8 and 9 in Block No. 1, at \$58.75 (his fee for survey);

Joseph Smith, Lots 1 and 2 in Block No. 2, at \$51.00;

Hiram Curry, Lot 9 in Block No. 2, at \$51.00;

James Scott, Lot No. 5 in Block No. 10, at \$50.62½;

Rivers Cormack, Lot No. 10 in Block No. 4, at \$85.00.

On the 5th day of September, 1826, it was ordered that a second sale of lots be advertised, to take place on the first Monday in November then next.

At the July special term, 1832, it was ordered



J. H. Fredericks

Myself Publishing Co.

that there should be a public sale of lots during the sitting of the Circuit Court commencing on Thursday, the 10th day of March then next, and it was ordered that the Clerk furnish a copy of the notice of the sale to the editors of the "Vandalia Whig," "Illinois Intelligencer," "The Sangamon Journal" and the "Missouri Republican," of St. Louis, Missouri, for publication.

On July 3, 1832, it was ordered that the public ground in front of Water Street should remain public ground, without being built upon until the Town of Peoria should become incorporated.

On March 7, 1833, it was ordered that there should be a public sale of lots during the next term of the Circuit Court of Peoria County.

On the 5th day of March, 1834, it was ordered that the County Surveyor be authorized to establish the exterior lines of Peoria town-fraction according to the requirements of the law; also to lay off into blocks and lots the residue of said fraction. In pursuance of that order, Charles Ballance, then County Surveyor, made a re-survey of the town-plat and laid off the whole quarter-section into lots and blocks, making all the streets one hundred feet in width. This plat was surveyed on the 7th day of May, 1834, and recorded in the Recorder's office, but the Commissioners acknowledged the same as a true plat of said town only as far as Fayette Street, the residue being reserved for the present.

On the 1st day of July, 1834, Charles Ballance, as County Surveyor of Peoria County, replatted that portion of the said quarter-section lying to the northeast of Fayette Street, making the streets, running from the river towards the bluff, eighty feet wide instead of one hundred feet, as they appeared on the former plat, thus shifting the lots and blocks some distance to the southwest, and obtaining a tract of ground in the northeast corner of the quarter-section, which was designated as part of "State Square."

On the 1st day of March, 1831, the Legislature passed an act for the incorporation of towns and cities, but no actual organization of the Village of Peoria took place under it until the 18th day of July, 1835, Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, Chester Hamlin, Rufus P. Burlingame, Charles W. McClallen and Isaac Evans having been, on the 11th of the same month, elected Trustees. Dr. Rouse was chosen President of the Board. On July 23d they met at the store of Rufus P. Burlingame, elected Cyrus Leland Clerk, Mr. Burlingame Treasurer, and passed a resolution that the town should embrace an area of one square

mile, having its center at the southwest corner of Main and Madison Streets.

On the 10th day of March, 1834, Abram S. Buxton and Henry Wolford commenced the publication of the first newspaper in Peoria, called "The Illinois Champion and Peoria Herald." From No. 36, dated December 6, 1834, we get a glimpse of the then existing condition of Peoria. The paper is almost totally barren of local news items, the object of the editor seeming to be to keep his readers acquainted with what was going on in the outside world, instead of what was going on at home. In fact there was so little going on at home it was scarcely worth publishing. We must, therefore, look to the advertisements for the information desired.

Messrs. Pettengill & Gale give notice that they keep constantly on hand and for sale Aiken & Little's flour (doubtless ground at Aiken & Little's Mill on the Kickapoo—Ed.); also, that they have just received and offer for sale at the store recently occupied by P. G. Deal, a general assortment of hardware, tin and wooden ware, window-glass, hollow-ware, fire-dogs, card-boxes, sheet-iron backs, tin-plate and cooking-stoves, stove-pipe, etc., etc., together with a few sets of plain and fine harness, boots and shoes, all of eastern manufacture. They had also just received and had for sale seventy-six dozen woolen socks and stockings.

Aquila Wren had just received, and had for sale, 40 barrels Kanawha salt, 20 barrels Conemaugh salt, ten sacks of ground alum (salt); 20 boxes fresh raisins; 1 pipe fourth-proof Cognac brandy; 1 bbl. White Malaga Wine; 1 bbl. Madeira; ½ bbl. Port; ½ bbl. London Particular Tenerife; 6 boxes Claret; 1 box Muscat; 4 bbls. brown sugar and various other articles in his line, which he would sell cheap for cash. He also kept for sale a quantity of burr millstones of a quality equal to any manufactured in the West.

I. N. & J. Chrisman & Co. give notice that they had just received, and were opening at their store, a new and general assortment of spring and summer goods (this ad. is dated May 3d and had been continued to December 6th—Ed.), consisting of dry-goods, queensware, glassware, hardware, &c., for sale for cash or approved country produce.

A. F. Colt, grocer, returns thanks for past favors, but regrets to say that he has to discontinue business for a few weeks for want of room to accommodate his customers, and in hopes of

raising a building in a short time where he would be happy to supply them as heretofore.

The foregoing comprise all the mercantile firms appearing in this number of "The Champion."

In other lines of business the people seem to have had their necessities well supplied. Two public houses are advertised, one kept by William Eads at his old stand near the Old Fort (Ft. Clark—Ed.), which would be furnished with the best the country could afford and his stable provided with plenty of provender; the other, "The Peoria House and General Stage Office," kept by A. O. Garrett, corner Main and Washington Streets.

At the office of "The Champion" were kept for sale letter and foolscap paper of eastern manufacture, also writing and printing inks. At the same place there were for rent an ice-house, 12 feet deep 9 feet square, double-lined, with good wheat straw between the lining and bating.

P. A. Westervelt had established himself as a tailor in the second story of the large new building belonging to Mr. Wren on Water Street.

Three physicians offer their professional services to the people of Peoria, namely: Dr. Joseph C. Frye at the residence of Mr. Buxton on Adams Street (now occupied by the Bryan Block—Ed.); Dr. J. M. Russell in the building occupied by Griffin's Store, and Dr. Kellogg at his office on Hamilton Street, formerly occupied by Samuel Lowry. Dr. Augustus Langworthy also practiced medicine in Peoria, but his name does not appear in the paper.

So far as appears from this paper there were but two lawyers then in Peoria: Charles Ballance, who was also County Surveyor, and who gives notice to those who were entitled to pre-emption rights and floating claims, that, by making application to him, they could have their business transacted at the land office at Quincy without the expense of a journey thither; and John L. Bogardus, who gives notice to all persons indebted to him to pay up, and to those whom he owes to send in their accounts and demands—also, to all persons who had borrowed property of any description from him to return the same immediately. Mr. Ballance, in his History of Peoria, says that Lewis Bigelow, another lawyer, was here at that time, but his name does not appear in that character in "The Champion." It does, however, appear in connection with that of Isaac Underhill as proprietor of the ferry, who, together with George De Pre, the ferryman,

gives notice to all persons living on the opposite side of the river coming to trade, with merchandise or provisions of any kind—except lumber, wood and coal—that they should have free passage over the ferry.

Capt. O. H. Kellogg had just made a trip from St. Louis to Peoria in his light draft steamer Winnebago, and, so well were his passengers pleased with his treatment, that fifteen of them united in signing a paper for publication wherein they present him with their thanks for his skill and perseverance, as well as for his kindness and hospitality shown them on their voyage. In another place, Capt. Kellogg gives notice that his boat would be fitted up, during the winter, to run between Peoria and St. Louis the next season.

Notice is given that Rev. Leander Walker would preach at the school-house on Sunday, December 4th, at eleven o'clock A. M., and two o'clock P. M., and thereafter every other Sabbath.

William Eads wishes to sell his large unfinished house on Liberty Street, together with some hewn logs for a cabin and the lot on which they were then lying; also the lumber sufficient for the floors and a quantity of other timbers.

Seth Fulton offered a reward for the return of one sorrel horse, which, when last seen, had a bell on buckled with a stirrup leather and was shod all round; also a bay horse with star in the forehead.

Isaac Waters, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, gave notice to persons whose notes given for town lots were due, to make payment; also, that on December 26th, a contract would be let to the lowest bidder for the building of a jail for Peoria County, a plan of which might be seen at his office.

A column and a half are taken up with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to Registers and Receivers respecting pre-emption of public lands.

A notice is given of a meeting to be held, December 6th, at Garrett's Hotel, for the purpose of forming a Lyceum.

Advertisements also appear from Putnam County, from St. Louis and from Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Buxton had formerly lived.

Emigration was now pouring into Peoria and, in the course of three or four years thereafter, the population had increased to 1,200 or 1,600.

In a publication entitled "A Gazetteer of Illinois," published about the same time by Dr. J. M. Peck, there is a glowing description of the



FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Old Court House

Charles Hallance's
Residence.

Remains of
Fort Clark.

William Eads,

John Hamlin's
Store and Dwelling.

Seth Fulton's
Hotel.

PEORIA IN 1831.

beauty of Peoria's situation, after which occurs the following:

"Peoria now has twenty-five stores, two wholesale and five retail groceries, two drug-stores, two hotels and several boarding houses, two free schools and an incorporated academy, two Presbyterian houses of worship and congregations, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Unitarian, and one Episcopal congregation, six lawyers, eight or ten physicians, one brewery, two steam saw-mills, the usual proportion of mechanics, a court-house and a jail, and a population of from fifteen to eighteen hundred, which is rapidly increasing. The 'Peoria Register and North-Western Gazetteer' is issued weekly, by S. M. Davis, Esq. The religious people of this place have contributed no less than about twenty-three thousand dollars, the past year, for philanthropic purposes."

It might be supposed that twenty-five was a large number of stores for a population of 1,600, at which the village was then estimated; but it must be remembered that Peoria then supplied the whole country for many miles around, including Tazewell, Putnam, Knox and Fulton counties, whose aggregate population of 21,303 in 1835, had been largely increased by 1837. The rapid increase in population is vouched for by Mr. Isaac Underhill, an early and highly respected citizen of Peoria who, writing for Drown's Directory of 1844, says that he arrived at Peoria on Christmas Day, 1833, and, being favorably impressed with the place, determined to make it his future home. He then left for the South and, in a few months, returned. During his absence extensive preparations for building had been made and, by the first of September, about forty houses and stores were erected. An examination of the bills presented to the administrators of the estates of several prominent citizens who had died about that time, will show that, counting dealers of every kind as store-keepers, Dr. Peck's enumeration is not far out of the way. From the estate of one well-to-do gentleman we learn that he had bought of A. Meyer, who was a baker and grocer, one barrel of flour for \$10; from John Chrisman dry-goods to the amount of \$61.59; of J. C. Caldwell, lumber to the amount of \$10.89; of W. Orange a curled hair mattress for \$20.00; of Lowry, Wade & Co. dry-goods and groceries to the amount of \$48.37—also, that boarding was from \$2 to \$3 per week, and a patent cork-screw sold for \$2.25. In the autumn of 1836, there must have

been either a corner in the coal-market or a strike among the miners; for, on the 12th of October, coal sold for 4 cents per bushel, but on the 22d of the same month it brought 10 cents. We also find that this gentleman had a bed-stead which he had bought of R. Pierce for \$17.50, and that his hall carpet, 13¾ yards, had cost him 75 cents per yard. Of A. Meyer he had bought sperm oil at \$2 a gallon, ginger-bread at 25 cents per card (size of card not stated), molasses at 80 cents per gallon, currants at 25 cents per pound, bread at 6¼ cents per loaf, and had paid him 25 cents each for baking two fruit-cakes. To Mr. J. G. Lineback he had paid \$54 for a suit of clothes and \$5.00 for silk shirts; to Job Ross \$9 for ½ barrel of honey with the barrel, and to Thomas Giles \$60 for cutting wood at 75 cents per cord. To A. G. Curtenius he had paid \$32.89 for groceries, among which were 16½ lbs. canvassed ham at 14 cents per pound. We also learn that the trousseau of a bride ran as follows: 12 yds. white satin, at \$1.37½—\$16.50; 4 pairs white kid gloves, at \$1.20—\$4.80; 1 pair white silk hose, \$2.50; 1 yard blond lace, \$1.25; 3 yards ditto, \$1.12; 1 bolt ribbon, 63 cents; 6 yards cross-barred muslin, at 75 cents—\$4.50; 2¾ yards bombazine, \$6.88; 1 leather trunk, \$9.00. These goods were not to be had in Peoria but were ordered for the bride by a leading firm of merchants. Of J. N. & J. Chrisman he had bought cloth, twist, saddle and blanket; of A. Wren, dry-goods; of Henry Pease, Seidlitz powders, lemon-juice and port wine; of J. C. Armstrong & Co., groceries, Mocha coffee at 20 cents and Java at 18¾ cents per pound. Pettengill & Bartlett dealt in hardware; David Reeder, in bricks, at \$6.50 per thousand; J. A. Neal, in dry-goods; Thomas L. Mayne, in table ware, combs, lamps, and jewelry. We learn also that a gray mare was worth \$100 and two cows \$65. Stage passage from Philadelphia to Pittsburg was \$14, and from that point to Wheeling, Va., \$5; while freight from St. Louis to Peoria was five cents per hundred, and passenger fare \$5. On his trip East he purchased a Franklin stove at Pittsburg and, on his return home, ordered an improved cook-stove he had seen there, which the seller agreed to ship as soon as the waters in the Ohio River would get high enough.

P. A. Westervelt had charged him the following prices for tailoring: Making cloth coat, \$7.00, with trimming for same, \$3.00; making pants and trimming for same, \$2.50; making thin coat, \$6.00; thin pants, \$2.00. White, Mil-

ford & Co. had charged him \$8.00 for making a frock-coat. He had paid Stevens & Silliman \$15.50 for groceries and Dr. Augustus Langworthy \$12 for medical attendance daily from August 20, 1831, to September 2.

On the 7th of April, 1837, Samuel H. Davis commenced the publication of the "Peoria Register and North Western Gazetteer" as successor of "The Champion," two copies of which—one dated January 20, 1838, the other September 22, 1838—are now before us. As newspapers afford the best mirrors of the times in which they are published, no better service can be rendered by the chronicler of events than to gather information from their columns. "The Peoria Register and North Western Gazetteer" was a six-column weekly paper of four pages, published at the corner of Water and Liberty Streets over Mr. Curtenius' warehouse; terms, \$3.00 per annum, payable in advance: advertisements, \$1.00 per square for first, and 37½ cents for each subsequent insertion. As an inducement to subscribers it is stated in the prospectus, that Peoria is situated 200 miles above St. Louis, with a population of 1,200, two taverns, twenty-five stores with various kinds of mechanics; thus corroborating the statement of Dr. Peck's Gazetteer.

The copy of January 20th is so very much worn and mutilated that very little can be gleaned from it. There is a long communication in it, however, relative to the existing difficulties in the Presbyterian Church.

A notice is given of the meeting of the Lyceum, signed by Chas. M. Reynolds, secretary; one that Methodist services are held every Sabbath in Mr. Douglas' school-room, A. E. Phelps, minister; one that Rev. Mr. Cranch would preach in the Court House on Sunday, the 21st of January; one that services in the First Presbyterian Church are held every Sabbath, Rev. Isaac Kellar, pastor, and one that services in the Main Street Presbyterian Church are held every Sabbath, Rev. John Spaulding, pastor.

On the first page is a notice of Wesley City, situated about three miles below Peoria, on the banks of the Illinois River, in Tazewell County, known and distinguished as the "Old French Trading House" more than half a century since. (Established in 1818—Ed.) It was selected by Bisson, one of the first settlers of the country, as being one of the most centrally located and most easy of access from every quarter, surrounded by an attractive and most beautiful country. There was a good landing at all stages of the water, and the only one on the east side of

the river between Pekin and Hennepin, a distance of sixty miles. It would long since have been occupied by a town-site, but for the fact that the title could not be secured until a late act of Congress regulating the pre-emption of Government lands. The advantages of the location in respect to health are highly praised from the fact that, for fifty years, a few families had lived there free from the diseases common to river locations. The town was surveyed in October, 1836, since which time there had been erected one of the finest steam saw-mills in the State, then in operation for nearly a year. During the past season, about forty buildings had been erected, consisting of dwellings, store-houses, shops and warehouses, and a steam grist-mill was then under contract for erection.

According to this statement Wesley City must have been a dangerous rival, in a business point of view, to Peoria. It must then, however, have been in the zenith of its prosperity, as now its glory has entirely departed.

The copy of the same paper, dated September 22, 1838, was issued under peculiarly distressing circumstances. It begins by saying: "Distant correspondents are asked to be patient for answer because the force in the office is diminished by sickness so that the information could not be gathered, and for the same reason the Gazetteer Department contains nothing editorial this week."

Then follows a one-column article upon the internal improvement system of the State then in progress, which was largely engrossing public attention. Another one of the same length was on the advisability of taking possession of Oregon Territory up to 54 degrees and 40 minutes. Then follow several articles on sod-fences, apples, strawberries, watermelons, and other melons which were growing in abundance; also an article showing that the water in the great lakes had risen about four feet above its usual level; one on the Illinois and Michigan Canal; a long description, by Joe Blackburn, of the coronation of Queen Victoria, which had recently taken place; an article on capital punishment, and one on a family of savages in West Jersey.

The second page starts out with a sad catalogue of deaths, the season being a very sickly one, but the people more hopeful that the crisis had passed. The force in the office of the paper had been so reduced that the proprietor had been obliged to set his two sons (one aged sixteen, the other ten) at work on the press in the office. The first day they worked off one side of the en-



Volney H. Freeman

tire edition consisting of forty-five quires, and the information is given that it is the only paper in the town.

Under the heads of "*Mirror of Life and Domestic Compendium*" are collected a large number of news items. The most important item on this page is the obituary notice of Dr. Peter Bartlett (father of our esteemed merchant, P. C. Bartlett—Ed.), who died at the age of fifty years, a respected citizen and prominent physician.

Cincinnati markets are quoted up to the 12th of September, New Orleans markets to the 3d of September, and Nashville markets to the 6th of September.

On the third page are several death notices; also notice of services in the Main Street Presbyterian Church every Sabbath by the Rev. John Spaulding, pastor; services by the Rev. Isaac Kellar, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in the Court House at one o'clock, and services by the Rev. Mr. Huntton, of the Unitarian Church, in the Court House, at early candle-lighting; also, that the Synod of Illinois would meet, on Wednesday next, at the Main Street Presbyterian Church at six o'clock.

The provision market is quoted as follows: Flour, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per 100 pounds; Beef, 4 to 6 cents per lb.; Pork, 6 to 7 cents; Mutton, scarce at 8 cents; Lard, none; Butter, 16 to 20 cents; White Beans, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel; Corn Meal, 75 to 87½ cents; Oats, 25 to 30 cents; Corn, 62 to 75 cents; Potatoes, 37 to 50 cents; Onions, 50 to 63 cents; Eggs, 10 to 12 cents per dozen; Chickens, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen.

Stages were advertised to run daily to Springfield, and tri-weekly to Galena, Rushville, and Oquawka. The steam-boat, "Frontier," left every day, except Sunday, for Peru, at 8 A. M., passengers arriving in Chicago the next day; fare to Peru, including meals, \$3.00, thence to Chicago \$8.00,—Frink and Trowbridge contractors. Robert Allen ran the stage line to Springfield, and J. D. Winters the lines to Chicago and Galena.

J. E. Douglas gives notice that he will recommence his school in the Main Street Presbyterian Church on Monday, October 8th.

The Peoria Jockey Club advertised that their fall races would commence on the 15th of October by a match race between Bacchus and Phantom, for \$500.00 a side, to be followed by other races every day during the week.

A proclamation issued by the President gives notice that land sales would be held in Danville, on Monday, November 5th, at Chicago, on Mon-

day, November 19th, at Galena, October 15th, and at Quincy, November 5th. Among the lands advertised for sale at Quincy are the fractional townships of Peoria County.

A column is occupied with legal notices. S. Phelps & Co. of Oquawka give notice to "Ioway" travelers that they have put into complete operation a ferry at the town of Oquawka, designed for Iowa, Skunk or Flint river countries in the Territory of Iowa; that this route is the best, shortest and easiest of access to this flourishing country; that the road on the west side of the Mississippi river has been opened and all the sloughs bridged, so that there were no obstacles in getting out on the high land.

The following business notices will prove of interest: Merrill Davis says that his family are suffering for want of woman's help; any help which will come to do very light work for eight or ten days, that his women may be relieved from that burden so as to recover from a long illness, would be promptly and most honestly paid.

Dr. Thomas J. Moore, recently from Schoharie County, New York, announces that he has located in Farmington where he expects to open an office for general practice. (Dr. Moore afterwards became a resident of Rosefield Township, Peoria County, where he resided for many years—Ed.)

James Mossman had just received a large and splendid assortment of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, varnishes, window-glass, perfumery, fancy articles, etc., which, in addition to his former supply, comprised in all the largest and most extensive variety in the State of Illinois. His store was on Main Street, a few doors below the Post Office.

Mr. A. Wren announced to travelers and the public generally, that he had his new and fancy steam ferry-boat in complete operation, and that it regularly crossed the Illinois at this place.

Steamboats, "Frontier" for Peru, six times a week, and the steamer "Motto," D. Grant, Master, once a week to St. Louis, are advertised.

Daniel Belcher, on July 21, 1838, advertised that he had opened a public house in the flourishing town of Charlestown, where he was prepared to accommodate travelers and others with the best that the country afforded.

Joseph J. Thomas advertised his cabinet-making business in all its branches, opposite the Presbyterian Church, Main Street.

E. B. Coleman & Co had a nursery at Peoria, where, in addition to the usual fruit-trees, shrubs, etc., kept a nursery, they had the genuine Morus

Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry. The trade in this variety of trees must have been very great, for Mr. C. I. Horsman, of Rockford, had 200,000 of these trees for sale. His advertisement states that, induced by the growing interest manifested in the West in the culture of Mulberry trees, he had located himself at Rockford on Rock River, where he had an extensive nursery and had for sale the following trees: 100,000 *Morus Multicaulis*, which are warranted to be genuine large-leaved variety, the leaves averaging about 7 to 9 inches, and in moist rich soil, they are sometimes 12 inches wide and 15 inches long; also 100,000 *Canton Multicaulis*, the leaf of which is not so large as the other, but much thicker. They are both the most approved kind for feeding the silk-worm. He also had for sale 100,000 *Morus Multicaulis* cuttings of two buds each. A few silk-worm eggs of superior quality were to be supplied gratis to those purchasing trees.

The following professional cards appear in the paper: Lawyers—Powell & Knowlton, office in the Court House; Charles Ballance, location not given; James H. Sanford, in the rear room

over the store of Alter & Howell, Main Street; George B. Parker, Probate Justice, office in the Court House; Peters & Gale, Attorneys, office in the Court House; Frisby & Metcalf, Attorneys, office in the Court House.

The following business cards appear: T. L. Mayne, watch-maker and jeweler, Washington Street; A. Meyers, groceries, liquors, wines, cigars, etc., on Water Street; J. C. Armstrong, wholesale grocer, forwarding and commission merchant; A. G. Curtenius, receiving, forwarding and commission merchant, Water and Liberty Streets (at present occupied by C. R. I. & P. Passenger and Freight depot—Ed.); Farrell & Lippincott, wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, etc., etc., Main Street; Forsythe & Co., general agents, receiving, forwarding and commission merchants, the firm consisting of R. J. Forsythe, Wheeling, Virginia, and Andrew Gray, Peoria; John A. McCoy, dealer in leather of all kinds, boots, shoes, and hats, corner of Fulton and Water Streets; I. & J. Tapping, fashionable tailors, successors to J. G. Lineback.

CHAPTER II.

FROM VILLAGE TO CITY.

By act of the Legislature of 1844-5, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Peoria," the Village of Peoria became incorporated as a City with the following boundaries: All of fractional sections three, nine and ten, and south half of section four, Township, Eight North, Range Eight East. These dimensions were, from time to time, enlarged until, by act of February 12, 1863, the entire township was taken in. By the revised charter of 1869, the area was fixed as follows: Fractional sections two and three, the south half of section four, the northeast quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter; the southeast quarter and the south half of the southwest quarter of section five; all of section eight, and fractional sections nine, ten, sixteen and seventeen to the middle of the Lake. By the recent annexations of South Peoria, and West Peoria, or No Man's Land, the City has been enlarged by taking in all of section seven lying south of Seventh Avenue; all of section eighteen, the north half and part of the southwest quarter of section nine, and part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty—for a more particular description of which see records.

By the annexation of North Peoria there have been added the north half of the northwest quarter of section four, Township Eight North, Range Eight East; the south half of section thirty-three, the south half of the north half of section thirty-three, the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter, and so much of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four, Township Nine North, Range Eight East, as lies west of the road to Springdale Cemetery.

The population at the time Peoria became a city was 1,619, according to a census taken in January, 1844. In June, 1855, another census was taken which showed the total number to be 11,858, an increase of over seven fold.

In March, 1851, Simeon DeWit Drown issued a second Directory and Historical View of Peoria, dated as of the year 1850. This was followed by an annual publication under the title of "Peoria City Record and Drown's Statistics," the latest number of which, that has come under our notice, is that of 1857. In the year 1856, Omi E. Root commenced the publication of a series of annual directories, which was continued for many years. In 1859, N. C. Geer, publisher of the "Peoria Transcript," issued a thirty-two page pamphlet giving a descriptive account of the City, its early history, together with a view of its then present business, manufactories, and other industries. From these publications may be learned much of the progress made by the City in population and wealth during the first fifteen years of its corporate existence.

The number of occupations and kinds of business carried on in 1844, as indicated by the preceding chapter, had not materially increased, but the number of persons engaged in them was much greater. Among the new lines of business then carried on, may be mentioned the production of colored daguerreotypes (colored by hand); the enlarged manufacture of threshing machines, horse-powers, reaping machines, corn-threshers and cleaners, the manufacture and sale of leather goods, copper and tin-ware, plows, carriages, brass and iron foundry products; a large increase in the wholesale business in groceries, drugs, hardware, leather goods; also in the business of insurance and in that of forwarding and commission.

By 1854 the log buildings had all disappeared but two; there were then 1,385 frame and 817 brick buildings, making 2,204 in all. Messrs. Walker & Kellogg, dealers in grain, pork and other produce, had just erected, on the river bank extending back 250 feet on Elm street, one

of the largest grain and packing-houses in the Illinois Valley. It was 60 feet wide, the first (or basement) story of brick and the superstructure frame. The basement extended back 100 feet from the river, where, on account of the sloping nature of the ground, it met the surface. The main story was sixteen feet high, and the whole covered with a pitched shingle roof, making what Mr. Drown called a one-and-a-half story building. A tram-way was constructed in the basement, for which purpose an excavation was made to the extreme rear end of the building. The grain from the bins on the main floor was let down through spouts into truck wagons on the tram-way, and by them conveyed to the river and loaded in bulk on canal-boats, of which the firm operated a line to Chicago and St. Louis. An inclined way for wagons, partly earthen and partly frame, was constructed from Water Street on which the railroad was then in process of construction, by which the wagons could be taken in at the gable and thence on a plank way, to the river end of the building, where they emerged and reached *terra firma* over another and much steeper incline constructed entirely of wood. The wagons were driven in according to the order of their arrival, and were unloaded into the bins on the main floor below. Some idea of the immense business coming to Peoria by wagons in those ante-railroad times may be gained from the fact that, on many occasions, not only the immense building from end to end, but the approach thereto and some distance along Water Street, was filled with a solid line of teams and wagons awaiting their turn to unload.

Special mention is made of two extensive marble factories, one carried on by Parkhurst & Pillsbury at the head of Franklin Street, and one by John Jewell at the foot of Fulton Street, employing about twenty workmen and ten or a dozen traveling agents. Their work was met with all over the West.

The exports and imports of the City for the year 1853-4 amounted to \$3,126,092.00; the sale of merchandise to \$1,855,562.00.

Three banking houses appear to have been doing business at that time: "The Central Bank," of which Robert Arthur Smith was Cashier, on the lower corner of Main and Water Streets; N. B. Curtiss & Co., on the corner opposite, and J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., at No. 13 Main Street.

The City Council was not at all niggardly in regard to the privileges asked by railroads about to enter the City. The contract having been let to Messrs. Sheffield & Farnum for the construc-

tion of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad, which was expected to be completed by the opening of navigation the next season, the Council, on July 28, 1853, granted it the right of way generally through and along any streets, lanes, avenues and alleys of the City. The first locomotive over the same arrived, November 7, 1854, the first passenger train November 9th, and, for some time, the freight house and ticket office occupied the open air on Water Street from Main to Fayette, there being no building for the purpose.

In No. 7, of "Drown's Record" it is announced that, on and after Thursday, November 22, 1855, the cars on the Eastern Extension would leave Peoria from the east end of the bridge at 7:15 A. M., and 3:15 P. M., leaving Walnut Grove (Eureka) at 9:00 A. M., and 5:00 P. M.; that, on and after the 1st day of December, the trains on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad west, would leave the station at Peoria daily at 6:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; returning, would leave Brimfield (Oak Hill Station) at 9:00 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

Notice is taken that the Peoria Gas-Light & Coke Company had just established its plant at the foot of Persimmon Street, and had then 3¾ miles of pipe laid in the streets. A description is given of the method of making the gas, which was then furnished to business houses, private families, hotels and churches.

Notice is taken of the fact that Messrs. William and Isaac Moore had erected a large flouring mill on North Fayette Street, which had three run of burrs; also, that Messrs. Walker & Kellogg had erected a fine brick building for a warehouse just above the building they had erected last year. (This was the Railroad Station House above mentioned—Ed.) It is also noted that the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad had built its freight depot, engine house, blacksmith shop, machine shop and round house at the foot of Evans Street, where they still remain.

In constructing the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad bridge at the foot of Walnut Street, the track had been made about three feet higher than the roadway of the old wagon-road bridge. This, as well as the fact that the railroad was in too close proximity to the wagon-road, rendered some changes necessary. First an inclined crossing was constructed over the railroad; then the bridge proper was raised to correspond and an incline was made at the southeastern end; then the causeway southeast of the bridge was changed so as to place it further from the railroad—all of



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which required much time and a large expenditure of money. When the railroad was first opened for passenger traffic a small station house was erected at the intersection of the two bridges, to and from which point passengers were conveyed in omnibuses and carriages.

At the time of the issue of "Drown's Record" of 1856, the process of reconstructing the wagon-road bridge was in progress. The bridge had been built in 1848 and on being removed, it was found to be very much decayed with dry rot, it having been built of oak and black walnut. It was being replaced with a structure of pine. At that time the draw was, as now, 292 feet in length. Messrs. Stone, Boomer & Bouton were the contractors, and the improvement was to cost between ten and eleven thousand dollars.

Of the business of the past year the following statements are made:

The two warehouses of Walker & Kellogg and Grier & McClure had handled grain as follows: 648,847 bushels of wheat; 1,475,000 bushels of corn; 340,000 bushels of oats; 25,625 bushels of rye; 26,527 bushels of barley; total, in bushels, 2,517,059.

The manufactories of Peoria are estimated in value as follows: Distilleries, \$540,000; breweries, \$25,000; foundries, \$128,000; flouring mills, \$500,000; agricultural implements, \$150,000; plow factories, \$85,000; planing mills, \$296,600; cooperage, \$138,000; carriages and wagons, \$125,000; lightning rods, \$120,000; marble and stone-cutting, \$36,000; stone and earthenware, \$7,300; cabinet furniture, \$75,000; saddle and harness, \$36,000; tin, copper, brass, etc., \$28,000; candle and soap factories, \$26,600; fish, \$85,000; boat-building, \$40,000. Total, \$2,251,000, to which must be added as not enumerated, \$1,000,000.

The real estate is quoted at \$150 to \$300 per front foot for first class business property, residence lots from \$400 to \$3,000 each.

There were four banking houses: N. B. Curtiss & Co.; Goodell, Ellwood & Co.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., and S. Pulsifer & Co. There was one insurance company, the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, No. 39 Main Street, and fourteen agencies in the city. Owen Donlevy represented four companies, Sweat and Bills eight, and James A. Lee one.

In the Record of 1857 is a description of the railroad bridge across the river as follows: Entire length, 600 feet, crossing the river a little diagonal from Walnut Street, in three spans of 150 feet each, supported by three piers and abutments; the length of the draw the same as the

old bridge (292 feet)—the entire bridge about 4,000 feet in length, 300 feet truss, 292 feet draw and 3,300 feet trestle work, ranging from 10 to 25 feet in height. The space between the draws of the two bridges was fenced by piles driven on each side of the channel to keep boats in their proper place ascending or descending, and to prevent their being driven between the two bridges by the wind. The railroad bridge was built by Messrs. Harper & Twedale, the cost being \$60,000 for the three spans and draw. The structure was entirely of wood.

The expenditures of the City of Peoria for the year, ending December 31, 1856, were as follows: Engineer's department, \$16,950.88; health department, \$3,280; fire department, \$2,523.62; police department, \$1,224.11; miscellaneous (including salaries of the Mayor, \$500; City Clerk, \$400; City Treasurer, \$300; Assessor, \$300; City Attorney, \$300)—total, \$9,063.01. Among these miscellaneous expenditures are found \$709.29 for keeping in repair public wells, pumps and building cisterns (there being then no public water works); \$400 for celebrating the 4th of July; \$146.50 to Henry Grove for attorney's fees; \$150 for expense of suits in the United States Court. The fact that the City had suits in the Federal Courts indicates that it was then somewhat involved in the French claim controversy. The amount paid the Peoria Gas-Light & Coke Co. was \$1,624.48; to harbor fund, \$89.50; cemetery fund, \$5.17; the interest on bonds issued to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad being \$11,612.41.

The account of Zenas Hotchkiss as Treasurer shows, among other things, the following: To money received from the collection of taxes for 1856, \$12,091.57; liquor licenses, \$8,088.50; auctioneer licenses, \$575; brokers' licenses, \$200; dray and wagon licenses, \$230; billiard tables, \$135; ten-pins, \$140; circuses, menageries and other shows, \$499; from hay scales, \$1,055.38; from James M. Cunningham, Police Magistrate, for fees collected, \$935.32; received from Peoria County for taking care of paupers, \$1,974.92; total amount received on account of railroad fund, \$15,269.79; amount paid out, \$11,672.41; receipts from harbor fund, \$530.73.

The exports and imports for the years 1856 and 1857 amounted to \$9,831,010, in the following articles, as near as could be ascertained, viz.:

Barley (bushels).....	50,662	\$ 104,676
Beer (lager and strong)....	7,200	89,440
Beeves	1,932	86,940
Broom Corn Seed (bushels).	15,000	3,750

Coal, charred (bushels).....	20,000	2,600
Coal, mineral (bushels).....	130,000	13,000
Corn (bushels).....	2,569,780	848,087
Corn Meal (bushels).....	5,500	3,800
Corn, Hominy (bushels)....	1,200	360
Corn Starch (manu. lbs.)....	466,000	20,000
Dry and Green Hides.....	7,904	80,568
Flax-seed (bushels).....	800	1,400
Flour; barrels, (bags not enumerated)	98,512	591,072
Grass-seed, clover (bushels)..	2,880	20,160
Grass-seed, timothy (bu.)...	1,250	4,375
Hogs, ...	44,789	890,371
Lumber, hard-wood (feet)..	600,000	168,000
Lumber, boards (feet).....	13,960,140	511,992
Lumber, shingles (M).....	13,797,600	
Lumber, lath (M).....	7,732,830	
Millet (bushels)	1,800	900
Oats (bushels)	385,595	134,598
Plows (700 sent to Cal.)....	8,550	85,500
Rye (bushels)	78,222	58,667
Shorts or Middlings (lbs)...	2,524,080	31,562
Sheep and Calves (slaught'd)	1,000	8,500
Wheat (bushels)	828,199	739,079
Whiskey (bbls 40 gal. each).	333,181	4,331,353
Total	\$9,831,010	

Root's Directory for 1857 covered about the same period as Drown's Record of the same date. From this publication we learn the following additional facts:

The Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad was the only one then finished to Peoria. The Peoria and Oquawka road was finished for about twenty miles west and eighteen miles east of Peoria. The Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad had been leased to the Chicago and Rock Island Company, which was running trains between Peoria and Chicago—the passenger depot being a small wooden building (recently erected) on Water Street between Hamilton and Fayette Streets. A contract had been let for the building of the bridge across the Illinois River for the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad.

The Western Division was opened to Brimfield (Oak Hill Station—Ed.), the passenger station being on Water Street below Chestnut (corner of Elm).

The Business Directory shows the following: Architects, 2; attorneys-at-law, 26; auction and commission, 5; bakeries, 11; banking houses, 3; blacksmithing, 9; boat-yards, 3; boiler-maker, 1; booksellers and stationers, 3; book-binders, 3;

manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes, 26; breweries, 5; carpenters and builders, 21; carpet-dealers, 4; carriage and wagon manufacturers, 7; composition roofers, 2; confectioners, 5; coopers, 9; manufacturers of corn-shellers, 3; dealers in crockery, 3; daguerrean artists, 3; dentists, 2; distilleries, 4; druggists, 13; dry-goods merchants, 24; express offices, 1; fanning-mill manufacturers, 2; dealers in farming machinery, 3; flour and feed stores, 3; forwarding and commission merchants, 12; foundries and machine shops, 3; fruit-dealers, 3; manufacturers and dealers in furniture, 6; groceries, 51; gunsmiths, 5; hardware merchants, 6; manufacturers and dealers in hats and caps, 3; hotels, 18; insurance agents, 4; intelligence offices, 3; land offices, 8; leather and findings, 4; linseed oil manufacturer, 1; liquor dealers, 12; livery stables, 5; lumber merchants, 9; marble dealers, 3; match manufactories, 1; mills, 4; milliners and dressmakers, 18; music stores, 1; nurseries, 2; omnibus lines, 2; oyster dealers, 6; painters and glaziers, 9; physicians, 23; planing mills, 2; plow factories, 3; pork-packers, 4; printing offices, 6; produce and commission merchants, 7; rope-makers, 2; saddle and harness makers, 6; sash, door and blind manufacturers, 4; soap and candle manufacturers, 2; soda-water manufacturer, 1; starch manufacturer, 1; steamboat agencies, 2; stoneware manufacturer, 1; surveyors, 6; tailor and clothing stores, 23; tanner and currier, 1; dealers in tin, copper, sheet-iron and stoves, 5; dealers in tobacco and cigars, 7; turner, 1; undertakers, 2; upholsterers, 3; wallpaper and hangings, 4; watchmakers and jewelers, 7; yankee notion and variety stores, 7. Owing to the increase in business, as well as in the number and value of buildings, the insurance business was becoming a matter of importance. The Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company was transacting business at No. 39 Main Street. Its officers were Isaac Underhill, President; B. L. T. Bourland, Vice-President; Charles Holland, Secretary, who, together with A. G. Tyng, Philo Holland, William E. Mason, William Kellogg, William R. Phelps, William Fenn, of Lacon, William A. Herron, P. R. K. Brotherson, Leonard Holland, and John Reynolds, constituted the Board of Directors. The capital stock was \$100,000.

Owen Donlevy, at No. 33 Main Street over the store of A. P. Bartlett, was agent for the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Stephenson County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Chicago City Fire Marine Insurance Company, Union

Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Boston, and International Life Assurance Company, London, England. Peter Sweat and Roswell Bills were in partnership in the insurance business adjoining the Post Office. They represented the following companies: The Home Insurance Company, New York; Aetna Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Hartford Insurance Company, of Connecticut, Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Goodell, Ellwood & Co., bankers, appear instead of the Central Bank, and S. Pulsifer & Co., are added to the number of banking houses.

The following are the newspapers advertised in this issue:

"The Peoria Democratic Press," daily and weekly, office No. 10 Main Street, Peoria; E. P. Sloan proprietor—there being a jobbing department attached.

"The Illinois Banner," a German weekly, of which A. Zotz was editor and proprietor, connected with which was an English and German jobbing office.

"The Morning News," daily, tri-weekly and weekly, of which George W. Raney was proprietor and editor, corner of Main and Water Streets, with jobbing department attached.

"The Republican," daily evening, tri-weekly and weekly, published by S. L. Coultar, third story of Hotchkiss building, on Main Street between Washington and Water.

The "Daily and Weekly Transcript," corner of Water and Fulton Streets, with book and job office attached.

"The Memento," a Journal of Odd Fellowship, was published at the same place—name of the publishers not given, but known to be N. C. Nason.

T. J. Pickett carried on a book and job office at 13 Main Street. This is supposed to have been the same office in which "The Republican" was published. Pickett formerly had been proprietor and editor of "The Republican," but about this time he became a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk and retired from the editorship, leaving the same in the hands of Campbell C. Waite.

From "The Peoria Transcript's" account of Peoria, published by N. C. Geer in 1859, we gather the following items:

A description is given of Springdale Cemetery, which was then very new, having been organized but three years previous. The officers were: President, William A. Hall; Secretary, Hervey Lightner; Treasurer, Lewis Howell; Superintendent,

John D. Hall. The grounds are described as follows: "The natural beauty of these grounds is unsurpassed. The stranger is prepossessed in their favor on entering. As he proceeds, particularly if he is a lover of the grand and picturesque in nature, his pleasure increases, and he ends the circuit of the grand tour not only delighted, but, we may almost say, enchanted. Nature never endowed a lovelier spot for the consecrated ground. Here is the overarching tree, the open green sward, the purling, murmuring rivulet, the gentle slope, the winding road; then the steep acclivity, at the top of which one peeps out through an opening in the trees, on the one hand, and sees the quiet lake on whose bosom the sunbeams lie sleeping, or gazes down a precipitous depth into a wild ravine luxuriant with vegetation, where those sunbeams rarely penetrate.

"The landscape gardener has little to do to cultivate these grounds, except to restrain the luxuriance of nature; to cut away, perhaps a tree here, to let in a little more sunshine, or there, to give more prominence to the view down that dell, or along the road that leads up yonder ravine.

"The tasteful hands of the living testify by their adornments their love and veneration of the dead, and no longer are burial grounds unsightly and repugnant, but pleasing and attractive spots, where we love to wander and muse on life, its hopes, its aims and its ends."

The Peoria County Fair Grounds, now constituting "Table Grove Addition" to the City of Peoria, received the following favorable notice:

"Of the beauty of these grounds and their general applicability to all purposes of an extensive agricultural and mechanical exhibition, the citizens of Peoria County may be justly proud. In these respects they have few equals, and to find their superior we must go beyond the limits of Illinois. The territory occupied comprises 22½ acres of land, tastefully laid out and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of exhibitors and spectators. The avenues and pathways which intersect the grounds are numerous, and are disposed in the best approved style. The buildings are spacious and appropriate, and adequate to any demand. Of trees, there is great abundance for shade and ornament, the larger number consisting of those indigenous to the soil, which form a magnificent grove; but still, notwithstanding the liberality of nature, the Association has made extensive, yet judicious, outlays for rare specimens of trees, which have been nurtured with care and are vigorously thriving. The variety of shrubbery is extensive, and is arranged so as to

strike the eye with the full force of its beauty. The grounds are kept in fine order, and at this season of the year, when all nature is rejoicing in the development of beauty, they have a paradisiacal appearance, which fills the heart of the observer with delight. No more fitting spot can be found on which to erect shrines to the presiding genius of Agriculture and the Mechanics Arts."

Then follows a description of the manner in which the grounds had been fitted up for fair purposes: "Water is supplied by two wells and a living spring,—is of the best quality, and is sufficiently abundant for all emergencies."

This description is worthy of being perpetuated for the additional reason that, two years later, these grounds were used as the camp of the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, also by the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry during the fall and winter of that year, while camping at Peoria under command of Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, as also by one or two regiments in the summer of 1862.

The Peoria City Library then had 350 members and contained 3,500 volumes. The price of membership was \$1.00, with an annual fee for the use of the Library of \$2.00.

The German Library Association, organized August, 1857, then numbered 100 members with 500 volumes in the library. The initiation fee of members was \$1.00 with monthly dues of 25 cents.

There were five military companies in the city, two American, two German, and one Irish,—all in a good state of discipline.

There were three lodges of Masons, one Royal Arch Chapter and one Commandery of Knights Templar; three lodges of Odd Fellows and one Encampment, and two lodges of Good Templars.

There was also a Young Men's Christian Association, which held weekly meetings.

The grain trade was at a low ebb in consequence of a failure of crops. The pork-packing business is described as follows:

"The pork-packing business is very important, and has been pretty steadily on the increase. We give the number of hogs packed here for the following years:

1850	26,796
1853	23,725
1856	44,781
1857	35,322

"The number of hogs packed last year, was 53,550, or 18,245 more than the previous year."

"The following is a statement of the different houses engaged in packing, and the number packed by each:

Tyng & Brotherson	21,000
Reynolds & Co.	17,150
Grier & McClure	8,200
G. Trant	2,200
Kellogg & Nowland (For Adams & Co., St. Louis)	5,000
Total	53,550

"Most of the slaughtering was done by Reynolds & Co., who killed 28,512 hogs, and Kellogg & Nowland, who killed some over 10,000. Their slaughter-houses are located on the river bank in the neighborhood of the distilleries. The above statement does not include the retail butchering business of the city."

The lumber trade gets the following notice:

"There are at present sixteen individuals and firms in the lumber trade. Several new ones have entered the business the past year. Although the trade was greatly curtailed by the absence of country demand, we find the sales to have been larger than any previously reported year. The following is a statement of the sales in 1853, '55, '56, and '58:

	Lumber-feet	Shingles-pieces	Lath-pieces
1853	6,256,683	3,602,000	1,107,600
1855	9,715,284	6,815,500	3,102,800
1856	13,960,140	.....	.....
1858	14,768,000	9,281,330	3,411,200

"Nearly all the lumber is sold at retail, but several of our yards are prepared to wholesale to dealers in adjoining towns—on the railroads leading, east and west, and on the river below, and elsewhere—on terms as advantageous (freight considered) as can be had in Chicago. The trade for the present year has, thus far, largely increased over the last, and, with a good crop the coming fall, dealers will close the year with a business unexampled in the history of our city."

The population, year by year, and the assessed valuation of property within the city are given as follows:

"Below we give a table of the population and valuation of Peoria for each year since 1844:



Eberhard Goell

Year	Population		Valuation
1844	1,619	Real Estate	\$319,752
1845	1,934	" "	323,022
1846	2,392	Real and Personal	555,711
1847	3,014	" " "	719,837
1848	4,079	" " "	854,536
1849	4,601	" " "	1,154,029
1850	5,890	" " "	1,540,281
1851	6,202	" " "	1,751,662
1852	7,316	" " "	1,797,930
1853	8,285	" " "	2,315,660
1854	10,155	" " "	2,212,252
1855	11,923	" " "	2,857,980
1856 est'd	14,500	" " "	4,458,530
1857	17,482	" " "	4,718,965
1858	21,103	" " "	4,736,910

One sign of prosperity is said to be that a greater number of buildings was in process of erection than ever known at any one time before,—not insignificant buildings, but substantial and costly structures, 120 of them being enumerated. Among the well known buildings then in process of erection may be mentioned those of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company and E. N. Powell on Main Street,—still standing and known as the Iron Front Building. Charles Ulrichson was architect, Smith & Murden masons, and Isaac Bushnell the painter. A. J. Hodges was carpenter for the first, and G. L. Ryors for the second.

The City Hall on Fulton Street (lately demolished).

Two stores on Adams Street by Wm. Reynolds (where Clarke & Co. now are—Ed.), 47 feet front by 100 deep, and three stories high; Charles Ulrichson, architect, Patrick Ward, mason, Wm. Reddick, carpenter—cost, \$11,000.

Store on North Adams Street between Main and Hamilton by P. C. Merwin 17, feet front by 85 feet, three stories; Wm. Thompson, mason, Joseph Tyrrell, carpenter.

Store on Main Street, corner of the alley between Water and Washington, by C. W. McClelland, 20 feet by 70 feet, three stories—cost, \$4,500; Ulrichson, architect, Pierce & Smith, masons, Ryors, carpenter.

Store on the corner of Main and Adams Streets by Dr. Rouse, 22 by 72 feet, three stories—James Leeds, mason; Wm. Leeds, carpenter (now occupied by Central National Bank—Ed.)

Two stores on Washington Street, between Bridge and Walnut Streets, by N. Bergen, 38 by 60 feet, three stories—cost, \$5,000: (formerly known as Bergen's Hall—Ed.)

Two stores on Washington between Fulton and Liberty Streets, by Davis & Smith, each 18 by 100 feet; three stories high—cost, \$7,000.

Two stores, corner of Washington and Hamilton Streets, by J. K. Cooper and J. E. McClure, 72 feet by 65 feet, three stories—cost between \$8,000 and \$9,000.

Two stores on Water Street between Fulton and Main Streets, by Samuel Voris, 42 feet by 65 feet, three stories high—cost \$10,000.

Two stores on the corner of Fulton and Adams Streets, by John Warner, 54 feet front on Adams Street by 90 feet deep, basement story underneath on Fulton Street (now occupied by Harned, Bergner & Von Maur—Ed.)

Store on South Adams Street by Henry Lammers, 28 feet front by 40 feet deep, three stories high.

Four brick stores on North Adams Street, corner of Hamilton, 62 feet by 72 feet, three stories high, by Eldrick Smith—cost \$15,000. (Still known as the Smith Block—Ed.)

Italian Villa on the Bluff, by J. L. Griswold; three stories and basement—cost, \$18,000; Ulrichson, architect; Ryors, carpenter, (since known as the Griswold place, now occupied by Eustace Smith as a residence—Ed.)

Two brick dwelling houses, corner of Monroe and Fayette Streets, by John Hamlin, two stories and basement—cost, \$2,500; Ulrichson, architect, Ryors, contractor (now owned by Mrs. Harry Van Buskirk—Ed.)

Ornate Gothic Cottage on the bluff, by E. G. Johnson, in the form of an "L," front 32 by 18 feet, wing 24 by 18, with addition in the rear 25 feet square; T. S. Whitby, architect—cost, \$4,000. (Still occupied as a dwelling—Ed.)

For further details of the growth and development of the material interests of the City the reader is referred to the chapters which follow.

CHAPTER III.

VILLAGE AND CITY GOVERNMENT AND CITY BUILDINGS.

On July 11, 1835, the first Board of Trustees of the Village of Peoria were elected. They were Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, Chester Hamlin, R. P. Burlingame, Charles W. McClallen and Isaac Evans, but Evans refusing to serve Cyrus Leland was appointed in his place. Dr. Rouse was chosen President; Cyrus Leland, Clerk; R. P. Burlingame, Treasurer, and one Jesse Miles, Supervisor and Collector. They held their first meeting on July 18, 1835.

On July 18, 1836, Henry W. Cleveland, George B. Parker, Chester Hamlin, Thomas Phillips and Jacob D. Shewalter were elected Trustees, George B. Parker was chosen President and J. L. Marsh, Clerk. On February 18, 1837, George C. Bestor took his seat as one of the Trustees, but how or in whose stead he became entitled to the place does not appear. On the same date John H. Lisk was appointed first Town Constable. On March 8th, Elihu N. Powell was appointed Clerk.

On July 31, 1837, James C. Armstrong, John C. Caldwell, Thomas J. Hurd, Samuel H. McCrory, William Frisby, S. S. Veacock, Rudolphus Rouse, Augustus O. Garrett and Cyrus Leland were elected Trustees; Rudolphus Rouse was chosen President; Martin L. Tucker, Clerk; J. C. Armstrong, Treasurer, and Jesse Miles, Street Commissioner, Assessor and Collector. During the year, Charles W. McClallen became a member of the Board of Trustees to fill a vacancy. On January 31, 1838, William C. Terry was chosen Clerk; Lewis Howell, Assessor, and Edward F. Nowland, Collector, Street Commissioner and Town Constable.

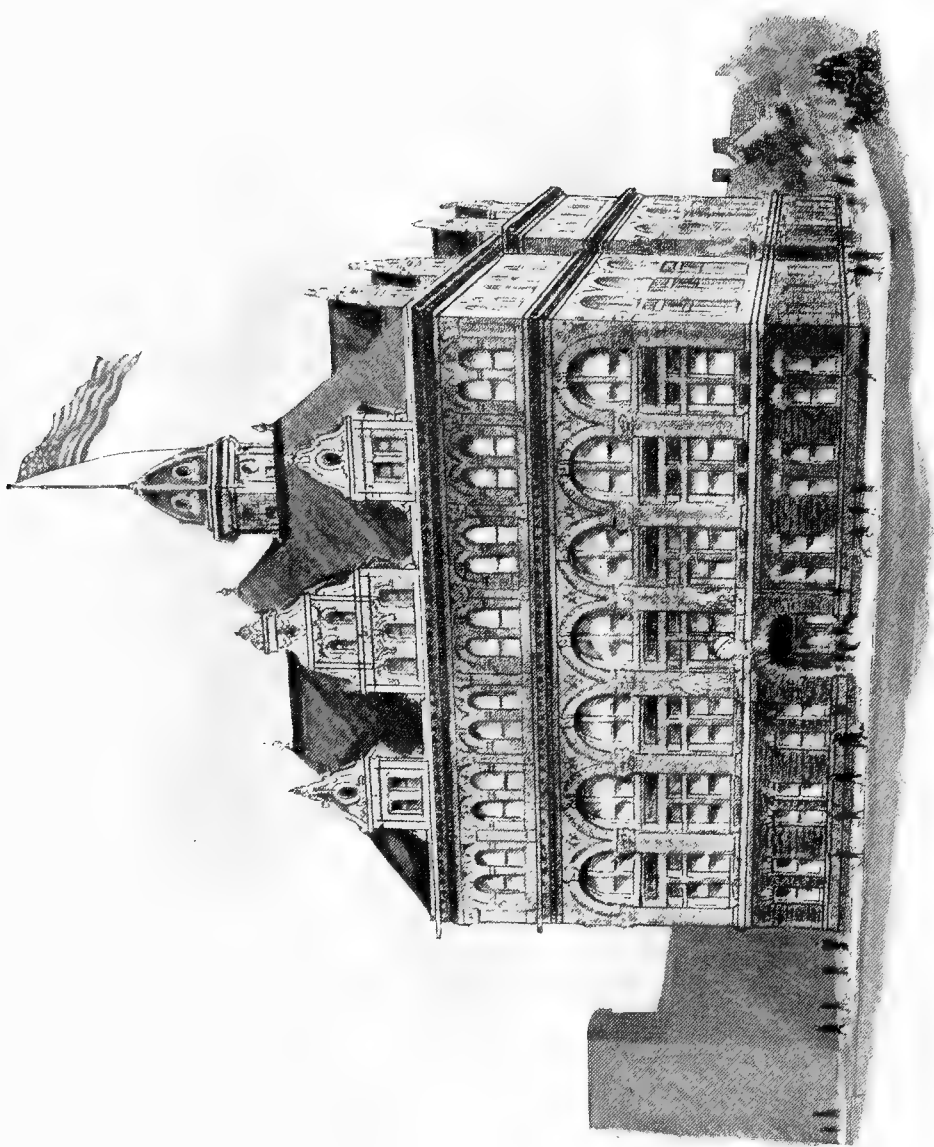
On July 30, 1838, Rudolphus Rouse, George B. Parker, James C. Armstrong, Alfred G. Curtenius, J. McClay Smith, James H. Work, Norman H. Purple, Augustus O. Garrett and Cyrus Leland were elected Trustees; Dr. Rouse was chosen President; J. C. Fuller, Treasurer; Russell Blake-

ley, Street Commissioner and Town Constable, and John McClay Smith, Clerk. On April 30, 1839, Moses Pettengill was chosen Trustee instead of Cyrus Leland, resigned.

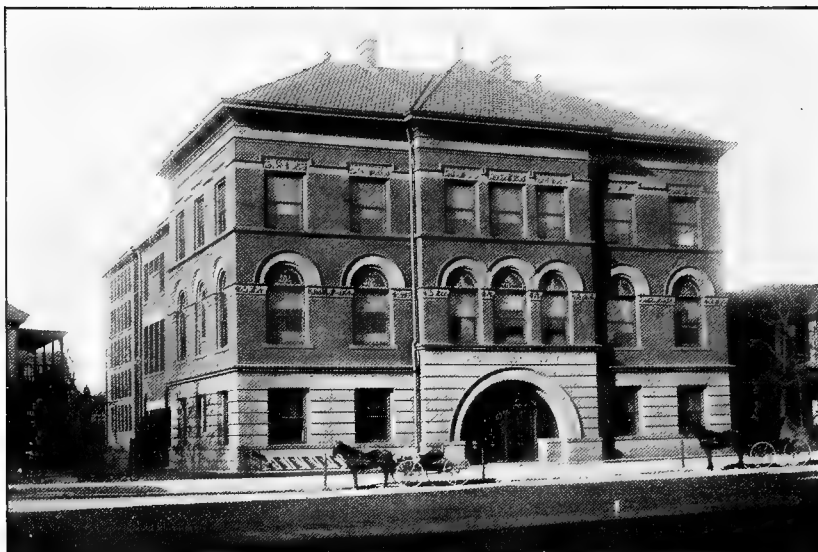
On November 25, 1839, Rudolphus Rouse, George B. Parker, Augustus O. Garrett, Moses Pettengill, A. Meyer, James Mossman, George C. Bestor, George T. Metcalfe and J. McClay Smith were elected Trustees; Rudolphus Rouse was chosen President; J. McClay Smith, Clerk and Treasurer; George B. Parker, Street Commissioner, and Lewis Howell, Assessor. Daniel Brestle was subsequently chosen Trustee to fill a vacancy.

On November 30, 1840, Rudolphus Rouse, Amos P. Bartlett, James Taylor, Daniel Brestle, Charles W. McClallen, Benjamin White, Isaac Underhill, George W. Reed and George T. Metcalfe were elected Trustees; Rudolphus Rouse was chosen President; Amos P. Bartlett, Clerk; John McClay Smith, Treasurer; George B. Parker, Street Commissioner; Jacob Silzell, Constable, and J. Grabeill, Superintendent of the burying ground. During this year William M. Dodge was chosen Trustee in place of James Taylor (resigned), H. B. Stillman, Street Commissioner in place of George B. Parker (resigned), and Henry Hahn to the same position in place of H. B. Stillman (resigned).

On November 29, 1841, Rudolphus Rouse, Isaac Evans, Isaac Underhill, Aquila Wren, Peter Sweat, Chester Hamlin, John C. Heyl, Jacob Gale, and Amos P. Bartlett were elected Trustees; Peter Sweat was chosen President; Amos P. Bartlett, Clerk; Jacob Gale, Treasurer; George B. Parker, Police Justice; A. Wren, Assessor; Edward F. Nowland, Street Commissioner, and George Divelbiss, Constable. During the year the following changes took place in the Board: N. H. Purple took the place of Jacob Gale, W.



CITY HALL.



PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

B. Farrell that of N. H. Purple, A. O. Garrett that of Isaac Evans, Lewis Howell that of A. Wren and John Hamlin that of Chester Hamlin, while George B. Parker became Assessor in place of A. Wren.

On November 28, 1842, George T. Metcalfe, H. B. Stillman, J. W. Caldwell, G. W. Reed, William E. Mason, Lewis Howell, L. O. Hulburt, Daniel Brestle and Amos P. Bartlett were elected Trustees; L. Howell was chosen President; A. P. Bartlett, Clerk; Jacob Guyer, Treasurer; Thomas Bryant, Police Justice; Charles Kettelle, Assessor; Henry Hahn, Street Commissioner and Town Constable. During the year John Hamlin was chosen Trustee in place of G. T. Metcalfe (resigned); A. A. Benjamin, Street Commissioner and Town Constable in place of Henry Hahn (resigned), and William M. Dodge, Clerk in place of A. P. Bartlett (resigned).

On November 27, 1843, Henry B. Stillman, William M. Dodge, William E. Mason, George W. Reed, John King, E. N. Powell, Lewis Howell, L. O. Hulburt and Charles T. Stearns were elected Trustees; John King was chosen President; Lewis Howell, Clerk and Treasurer; George C. Bestor, Assessor; Thomas Bryant, Police Justice, and S. DeWitt Drown, Street Commissioner, Town Surveyor and Town Constable.

In December, 1844, the last Board of Trustees was elected. Its members were Halsey O. Merri- man, William M. Dodge, Charles T. Stearns, Charles Cox, George W. Reed, Samuel B. King, John Rankin, Benjamin White and Philip J. Mosher. Halsey O. Merri- man was elected President; Charles T. Stearns, Clerk, and Lewis How- ell, Treasurer.

The citizens having voted in favor of the adop- tion of the City Charter, the Board of Trustees held their last meeting on April 29, 1845, at which time they closed up the business, ordered the expenses of the election paid and adjourned to no definite time.

During the period in which Peoria was gov- erned by a Board of Trustees two important questions of jurisdiction arose between that Board and the County Commissioners' Court. It has already been noted that, when the latter body laid out the town plat, all the ground between Water Street and the river was reserved from sale until the village should become incorporated. It was claimed by the Board of Trustees that, when incorporated, not only that ground but the streets, and even the Court House Square, had become the property of the Village. This claim having been asserted, the County Commissioners re-

quested the Board of Trustees to execute to the County a deed of conveyance for the public square. This was at first refused unless the county would yield up all right to the license fees for ferries, dram-shops and the like, as well as all fines imposed for violations of law within the village. The controversy grew very spirited and it does not appear just how it was settled, but sometime thereafter the Trustees did cause a deed to be made to the county for the public square.

The Legislature of 1844-5, passed an act en- titled, "An Act to Incorporate the City of Peoria," one of the provisions thereof being that the chart- er should be submitted to a vote of the people and, if a majority should vote for it, the same should immediately take effect as a law, but, if a majority should be against it, the same should be void. In pursuance of the provisions of this act an election was held at the Court House on April 21, 1845, to decide whether or not the charter should be adopted, at which election the vote stood 162 in favor to 35 against it. An election was held on Monday the 28th of April, for one Mayor and eight Aldermen, at which time Will- iam Hale was elected Mayor and Jesse L. Knowl- ton, Peter Sweat, Charles Kettelle, Clark Clevel- land, Chester Hamlin, John Hamlin and Hervey Lightner were elected Aldermen. Jacob Gale and Amos P. Bartlett having each received 168 votes (and being the next highest), there was no choice as to the eighth man. On May 5th, 1845, William Hale was sworn in as Mayor, as were all the Aldermen elected. The first ordinance adopted was one providing that, in case of a tie-vote for alderman, the lot should be cast by the Mayor. No sooner had the ordinance been adopted than the lot was cast by the Mayor and it having turned out in favor of Mr. Bartlett, he was declared duly elected and sworn into office. At the same time, Jesse L. Knowlton was elected City Clerk, and thus was inaugurated the City Government of the City of Peoria.

By several acts of the Legislature thereafter passed, the charter was, from time to time, changed, the boundaries extended and the juris- diction of the City enlarged. These amendments were, however, all swept away by a general re- vision of the charter in the year 1869, which was soon followed by a revision of the entire body of ordinances.

The most important change, however, took place in the year 1892, when a vote was taken in pursuance of law upon the question of adopting the provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to

the government of cities and villages. Since that time the City of Peoria has been governed by this general law.

The original charter provided that an election for a Mayor and eight Aldermen should be held on the last Monday in April, 1845, the Mayor to hold his office for one year and the Aldermen for two years, but that the terms of the Mayor and one-half of the Aldermen should expire at the next regular election, and thereafter only four Aldermen should be elected each year. The annual elections were to take place on the last Monday in November. The first Mayor and four Aldermen therefore held their respective offices for only seven months.

By an amendment of the charter, passed February 20, 1861 the time for the annual elections was changed to the second Tuesday in March, the first election to take place on the second Tuesday in March, 1862, and the terms of the offices to begin on the third Tuesday of the same month, the incumbents to hold their offices until that time.

There was only one election held under the charter as amended, for, on February 12, 1863, another amendment was adopted fixing the time of the annual election on the second Monday in April, the term of office to commence on the third Monday of that month.

In 1867, another change was made fixing the time of the annual election on the same day as the township election, but only one election was held under that amendment.

The Legislature of 1869 revised the entire charter and fixed the time of the annual election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, the same day on which the general elections were held, the officers elected to take their seats on the first Tuesday in January ensuing. This continued until the adoption of the general incorporation law, since which time the elections have been held on the third Tuesday in April.

The terms of office specified in the following table must be referred to the above provisions of the charter, where not so specified.

MAYORS—William Hale, April 28, 1845; Charles T. Stearns, November, 1845; William Mitchell, 1846; Jacob Gale, 1848; Dennis Blakeley, 1849; George C. Bestor, 1850; Jonathan K. Cooper, 1851; George C. Bestor, 1852; Charles Ballance, 1854; Gardner T. Barker, 1855; William R. Hamilton, 1857; John D. Arnold, 1859; William A. Willard, 1860; Gardner T. Barker, March 11, 1862, (time changed); Matthew W. McReynolds, April 13, 1863, (time changed);

Jacob Gale, 1864; Henry T. Baldwin, 1865; Philip Bender, 1867; P. R. K. Brotherson, 1868; Gardner T. Barker, November, 1869, (time changed); P. R. K. Brotherson, 1870. (For the years following, the term of office was two years, the elections being held in November of the odd years, but the Mayors elect did not take their seats until January following); P. R. K. Brotherson, 1872; John Warner, 1874; Leslie Robinson, 1876; John Warner, 1878; Frank Hitchcock, 1882; John Warner, 1884; Samuel A. Kinsey, 1886; John Warner, 1888; Charles C. Clarke, 1890; John Warner, April, 1892 (time changed); Philo B. Miles, 1893; William M. Allen, 1895; John Warner, 1897; Henry W. Lynch, 1899; William F. Bryan, 1901.

CITY CLERKS—Jesse L. Knowlton, 1845-6; John A. McCoy, 1846-7; James M. Cunningham, 1848-1856; James S. Barkman, 1856-7; James M. Cunningham, 1857-60; Casper W. Rees, 1860-5; Henry H. Forsythe, 1865-76; Charles T. Luthy, *pro tem*, 1876-8; Henry H. Forsythe, 1878-86; S. F. Flint, 1886-8; Michael Fay, 1888-93; Frank Lukens, 1893-5; James R. Conway, 1895-7; Robert M. Orr, 1897—.

CITY TREASURERS—Ralph Hamlin, 1845-6; Jonathan K. Cooper, 1846-7; William M. Dodge, 1847-8; Clark B. Stebbins, 1848-50; John T. Lindsay, 1850-2; Zenas Hotchkiss, 1852-3; John King, 1853-5; Zenas Hotchkiss, 1855-6; John King, 1856-7; A. O. Garrett, 1857-8; Owen Dunlevy, 1858-9; Matthew W. Reynolds, 1859-60; Augustus O. Garrett, 1860-2; Philip Bender, 1862-6; Peter Sweat, 1866-7; Tobias S. Bradley (elected in 1867 but soon afterwards died and William Rounseville was chosen for the remainder of the term); John Schwab, 1868-70; Otto Treibel, 1870-2; Barnhart Meals, 1872-6; Philip Bender, 1876-8; Frederick D. Weinette, 1878-83; Henry Detweiler, 1883-4; Charles Jaeger, 1884-6; Henry Detweiler, 1886-8; John W. Brauer, 1888; Charles Ulrich, 1889; Henry Detweiler, 1890-94; Joseph Gillig, 1894-6; Will O. Clark, 1895-7; A. Gerdes (first chosen in 1897, but dying soon afterwards was succeeded by Henry Pothoff, who having resigned, John J. McDonald was chosen for the remainder of the term) 1897-9; Adolph Trefzger, 1899; John Thode, 1901.

The official positions above mentioned have had a continued existence from the beginning. In the meantime many offices have been created by charter or by ordinance, some of which still exist, but they have been too numerous to be here mentioned. In 1892, the Council relieved the City Clerk of a portion of his duties by the creation of the office of Comptroller. Since that



Thomas H. Gorman.

time there have been appointed to that office the following: Norman K. Smith, 1892-4; Jacob Heim, 1895-6; William D. Meisser, 1897-8; James R. Conway, 1899-1900; James E. Pillsbury, 1901—

There have been three general compilations and revisions of the ordinances of the city. The first was made by James M. Cunningham, City Clerk (being also an attorney), in the year 1869, immediately after the adoption of the Revised Charter. The entire code, as revised, was adopted by a general ordinance, passed October 15 of that year. The original charter and all amendments thereto, the amended charter, all general laws affecting the government of cities, the ordinances as revised, together with a list of all the Mayors and Aldermen, were then published, the book being known as the Revised Ordinances of 1869.

The second revision and compilation was made by John M. Tennery, Michael O. Shaughnessy and William G. Randall, in the year 1884, and was adopted by the Council in a general ordinance, passed October 15 of that year. It is not so comprehensive a work as the former, but in addition to the revised ordinances it contains much useful matter, including a list of Mayors and Aldermen down to that year.

The third revision was made by Wilbert I. Slemmons, Israel C. Pinkney and Daniel F. Raum, in 1892, and was adopted by the Council by general ordinance passed April 16th of that year. This is a comprehensive work embracing, besides the revised ordinances, all ordinances relating to special privileges and grants made by the city, and all general and special laws relating to the government of cities and villages.

CITY BUILDINGS.

The first building erected by the City of Peoria for public use was probably the market, which was situated in the middle of Washington Street between Main and Hamilton Streets. It was of the prevailing style of market-houses of its day, being an open shed with pitched roof supported by upright posts or columns, with the usual appliances of such structures. The general dimensions, the time of its erection and its cost are all unknown to the writer; but, from what is reported, it must have been a structure of very modest dimensions and of moderate cost. For a time it served the double purpose of a market and a shed for the fire engines.

On March 21, 1848, a committee consisting of

Lewis Howell, Charles W. McClallen and Dennis Blakeley was appointed to purchase, for \$300, lot number 3, in Block 6 (where the Dewein Building now stands), for an engine house and City Hall. The building there erected was a two story brick structure with gable looking towards the street. The first floor was used for an engine house, the second for Council Room, Police Magistrate's Office, City Clerk's Office and other purposes appertaining to the City Government—the city prison or calaboose being in the cellar. This building was occupied until the year 1859.

In view of a pressing necessity for enlarged accommodations, the City Council, about the year 1858, purchased the lots (144 feet on Madison Avenue by 171 feet on Fulton Street) and, in March, 1859, passed an ordinance for the erection of a City Hall, to include an engine-house, police office and city prison. The plans of the new building were furnished by Valentine Jobst, architect, and the contract for the erection of the building was let to Joseph Miller—Smith and Murden laying the stone and brick work. It was a brick building, with stone trimmings, two stories, with tower for alarm bell 60 feet in height. It is said to have been of Italian style of architecture, built of pressed brick, fifty-two feet front by sixty feet deep and cost about \$10,000. On the first floor were located an engine-room, the police and Mayor's offices, and, in the rear, the city prison. On the second floor were the Council room, the Clerk's office, the City Engineer's office, and apartments for several other officials connected with the administration of city affairs. It continued to be occupied until the year 1893 when it was superseded by the present elegant City Hall.

On the corner of Madison Avenue and Fulton Street and adjoining the City Hall there was erected, about the year 1859, an extensive market-house, costing about \$10,000. It was of brick, built in the form of a cross, one story with high roof, the floor paved with brick and the whole divided into stalls which were rented to the market men. This market was never very popular nor productive of much revenue to the city, the citizens being able to purchase at the groceries everything needed.

The present City Hall was erected in the years 1897-8, at a cost of \$234,592.09. It has an assembly room for public meetings, a Council Chamber and offices for all departments of the

City Government. It is four stories high and is built of pressed brick trimmed with stone from Lake Superior. It is surmounted by a bell tower, in which is hung the old alarm bell formerly used in the tower of the old City Hall. The City Prison, erected at the same time as an adjunct to this building, is located on the same lots.

THE COLISEUM.—The City being in great need of a hall of dimensions suitable for the accommodation of large public meetings, conventions and the like, the City Council, in the year 1900, took steps to erect a large hall, and to that end purchased for \$12,000 lots at the corner of Adams and Hancock Streets, upon which "the Coliseum" now stands. The building was partly erected during the fall and winter months of that year, finished about the first of May, 1901. It was inaugurated by holding therein a musical festival lasting several days. It contains one main audience room with stage, galleries on three sides, and suitable ante-rooms, dressing rooms and stair cases.

THE WORK HOUSE.—In the early part of the year 1878, a movement was set on foot for the establishment of a Work House, or House of Correction, for the imprisonment of persons found guilty of violations of the ordinances of the City of Peoria, or of the lower grades of public offenses. On the 8th of May, of that year, a joint meeting of the City Council and of the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County was held, and an agreement entered into, for the erection of

such a building at the joint expense of the City and County. A committee of six, three from each body, was appointed to select and purchase grounds and to erect the building. A small tract of land, adjoining the Water Works, part of that formerly known as Plum Point, and embracing six and one-fourth acres, was purchased. A brick building two stories high was erected, the whole cost of which, with the grounds, was about \$18,000, of which the county paid \$8,000. It was completed and first occupied by Alexander Furst, Superintendent, on the 9th day of April, 1879. Its management is placed under a Board of Inspectors consisting of the Mayor, who is *ex-officio* President, and three persons appointed by him with the approval of the City Council. Their term of office is three years. Under the joint agreement between City and County, each of these municipalities has a right to send persons there and to have them kept, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed. By entering into an agreement with the Board of Inspectors, the same privileges may be acquired by other municipalities. The inmates are kept at work at some suitable occupations that can be carried on upon the grounds, the occasions having been very rare when they have been set at work outside the prison limits. The beneficial influence of this institution upon the various classes of petty offenders has been of a marked character, and has tended greatly to the lessening of the commission of crimes of the lower order.

CHAPTER IV.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For all purposes except that of drinking the river was the main water supply of the early settlers. But the water of the Illinois River has never been regarded as very wholesome. In early times there were numerous small springs issuing from the river bank, near the brink, which were utilized by collecting the water into receptacles provided for that purpose. But these were useful only to those living near the river. There were also copious springs issuing from the face of the bluff, one near where Western Avenue now is; one at Spencer Street; one at Main Street; one near the head of Jackson Street and one at Spring Street. There were others of less note, but these were regarded as important, some of them being made the subjects of special reservations in the grants of the land upon which they were located. But for common use they were too far distant from the village. As the population extended back from the river, resort was had mainly to wooden cisterns, the construction of which constituted an important item in the cooper's trade,—every cooper making it known by his advertisements that he was prepared to build cisterns of the most approved pattern and on short notice. They were constructed after the pattern of a common railroad tank and hooped with iron, but set into the ground instead of upon an elevated support. Brick cisterns had not yet come into use. To render the water palatable, ice would be a desideratum, the manner of furnishing which was as primitive as the cisterns. One man, a grocer, advertised September 22, 1838, that he had ice for sale at 1½ cents per pound for the balance of the season, to those calling before seven o'clock in the morning. Four years earlier, the proprietor of the only newspaper in the village had advertised for rent an ice-house 12 feet deep, 9 feet square, double lined, with good wheat straw between the lining and the batting. Ice-houses above ground were prob-

ably deemed impracticable. With the water and ice at hand another citizen gave notice that he had just received one pipe fourth-proof Cognac Brandy, one barrel White Malaga Wine, one barrel Madeira, one-half barrel Port, one-half barrel London Particular Teneriffe, six boxes Claret, one box Muscat, four barrels brown sugar, and various other articles (doubtless including lemons) in his line, which he would sell for cash. There were two public houses which were ready to furnish their guests with the best the country could afford. The people were, therefore, not under the necessity of relying wholly upon raw cistern water.

The first attempt to establish a public supply of water was made by Stephen Stillman in 1833. His plan was to utilize the water of a spring near the head of Jackson Street, in front of what is now the new St. Francis Hospital, by conveying it in wooden pipes to the Public Square. The County Commissioners were contemplating the erection of a new Court House, and as there was no adequate supply of water nearer than the river, a contract was entered into with Stillman at the March Term, 1833, granting to him, his heirs and assigns the exclusive right to bring water to the Public Square. His project also contemplated the construction of a tank or reservoir at the southeast corner of the square, but this part of the enterprise does not seem to have been carried out. The pipes consisted of logs bored from end to end by hand, which was the usual way of making pump stocks in those early times.

Soon after the completion of the Court House the County Commissioners entered into a contract with Dr. Rudolphus Rouse to sink a well at the west corner of the square, which was completed and served the public for many years. It has been stated that wells were sunk only in the low grounds below Adams Street because of

the impossibility of raising the water by means of suction pumps from the depth required. This is an erroneous statement, as the well mentioned proves. There were also wells as far up as Monroe Street, but those on the higher grounds were operated by means of the rope, windlass and bucket, and not by the pump. These wells were sunk at the public expense and some of them have been maintained by the City until very recently, if not until the present time.

But these early improvements had no reference to protection against fire. As early as August 10th, 1836, the Board of Trustees adopted an ordinance requiring every owner of a building to provide for it two substantial leather fire-buckets, with his or her name inscribed. When a fire would break out, a bell would be rung, at first the bell on the Main Street Church, afterwards that on Tobey & Anderson's Plow Shop, whereupon every person able to carry a bucket was expected to repair to the scene. Two lines would then be formed from the burning building to the river, along one of which buckets filled with water would be passed from hand to hand, and along the other the empty buckets would be returned to be again filled. After the introduction of the fire engines, as nearly every family had a cistern, these were laid under contribution so long as the water in them would last.

By Act of the Legislature of February 1st, 1843, a company called the Peoria Water Company was chartered with power to improve any spring within two miles of the corporate limits. This company excavated about the spring in the northeast corner of Section eight near Spencer Street and improved it with substantial masonry, which still exists. They also conducted the water through leaden pipes into the residence portion of the city, also to some of the business houses in the vicinity of the public square, and extended their pipes as far as Hancock Street between Madison and Monroe. This company still has an existence and probably continues to supply some of its former patrons with water. The spring was subsequently further utilized by Ransom E. Hickey, in the manufacture of soda water, and is still used to supply a bottling establishment of a similar character.

The first movement towards the establishment of a fire department was made on January 8, 1844, when at a meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Peoria, it was resolved that a meeting of the citizens be called to assemble at the Court House for the purpose of devising means to pro-

tect property from fire, and that the Clerk be authorized to give notice thereof, and to furnish light, etc., for the meeting and to charge it to the town. Nothing substantial, however, seems to have resulted from that meeting.

By an act of the Legislature of March 3, 1845, the Trustees of the Town were authorized to construct a general system of water works, with power to take any springs within two miles of the corporate limits, which power was to ensure to the City if the new charter should be adopted. But nothing seems to have been done under this act. At the March Term, 1846, of the County Commissioners' Court, William H. Fessenden, Peter Sweat and A. P. Bartlett were appointed a committee to superintend the construction of two cisterns in the Public Square to be used in case of fire. On September 10th, of the same year, the City Council appointed Charles W. McClallen, Lewis Howell and Charles T. Stearns (Mayor) to purchase, at the expense of the city, a good fire engine and hose. This was done and on November 23d, of the same year, it resolved that the engine committee be authorized to purchase another of the same pattern, if the same could be obtained by paying \$500 down and the balance by November 1, 1847. Both engines were built by Hunneman, were purchased in Boston at a cost of \$1,200, and came by water by way of New Orleans. They were for a time lodged in the Market House on Washington Street. This was the origin of the splendid Fire Department we now have.

Within the next few years four fire companies were organized in the city, but just when the first one was formed it is difficult to ascertain. They were at first formed or disbanded at the pleasure of the City Council, but afterwards two of them obtained charters from the Legislature.

The chief supply of water still continued to be the river and, when that was too distant, cisterns would be laid under contribution. Not only the members of the companies were subject to be called upon to do duty in working the engines, but every citizen able to work might be drafted into the service by the Marshal, and if he refused to respond to the call, he might be fined for his refusal. In this way the engines were kept constantly manned.

Independent Fire Company, No. 1, was organized some time in the year 1846, probably about the time of the purchase of the first fire engine.

On March 21, 1848, a committee consisting of Lewis Howell, C. W. McClallen and Dennis

Blakely was appointed by the City Council to purchase Lot 3 in Block 6 for \$300 for engine house and City Hall. Upon the completion of the City Hall, as elsewhere stated, Company No. 1 was re-organized and took up its quarters there, and continued to occupy the first floor of that building until the completion of the New City Hall on Fulton Street in 1859.

Neptune Fire Company, No. 2, was organized about the month of June, 1847, as Illinois Engine Company, No. 2, with thirty-four members. In 1852 it moved from the old Market House, to what was known as the Central City Hose House on Adams Street between Hamilton and Fayette, now occupied by O'Brien Bros., 229 N. Adams Street. In 1854 they received a new engine and re-organized under their new name. This company was disbanded in 1858. But a new company was organized July 9, 1858, as Young America, No. 4, with 66 members, and were given the old engine No. 1. In the fall of 1858, the City Council gave them the engine of Neptune, No. 2, at which time the name was changed to that of Fire Company, Young America, No. 2, and they were also given the hall formerly occupied by the Neptune. This company continued in existence until October 12, 1865, during which time it many times carried off the broom in tournaments with the fire departments of other cities.

Germania Fire Company, No. 3, was organized in 1853, and received a charter from the Legislature by Act of February 14, 1855. Their first engine was made by Kufferle of St. Louis. In 1860, they received a new engine which in 1867 they donated to the city, and purchased a steam fire engine, a part of the price being paid by the city. They kept their first engine in an old blacksmith shop on Washington Street until 1854, when the city built them an engine house on Liberty Street on the south corner of the alley between Adams and Washington Streets. The hall on the second floor of this building was a rallying place for the Germans for a long time. There August Schultz taught a school by day and there one of their singing societies held forth at night. This company was also the winner of many prizes in tournaments and did most valuable service in the extinguishment of fires.

The Phoenix Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized February 10, 1856. It had its house on the alley between Washington and Adams Street near Main.

New Peoria Fire Company, No. 4, was or-

ganized October 26, 1858, with sixteen men besides the foreman, James Shock, who was also assistant foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company. They were first given the old engine No. 1, but afterwards in 1865 were given the engine of Young America, No. 2, of which they are still in possession. They received a charter by Act of the Legislature of February 18, 1861. This is the only fire company which has survived the changes wrought in the Fire Department by the progress of events. They still have their old hand engine, which is brought out at all public exhibitions of the Fire Department.

Another movement was set on foot in 1857, to provide a general supply of water for the city. A company was chartered under the name of The Peoria City Hydraulic Company, with a capital of \$250,000 with power to increase it to \$500,000, and with the full and exclusive power and authority to construct water works for the convenience and accommodation of the public for the period of fifty years. It was authorized to conduct the water in leaden, iron or other aqueducts from any point on the Illinois River within two miles of the corporate limits, and to lease water privileges upon such terms as they might agree with property owners as nearly upon equal terms as possible under the circumstances, provided the yearly profits should not exceed fifty per cent of the capital stock paid in. The property of the company was to be free from taxation by the city, in consideration of which the city and the fire companies were to have free use of the water and free access to the hydrants (one of which was required to be placed on each block), in case of fires. The city was to have the right to purchase the works, by paying cost and interest on the money expended at not exceeding 12 per cent. per annum. By another act of the same Legislature the city was given power to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 in aid of this company. Nothing, however, came of it and the city remained for some years thereafter without a public supply of water.

Steam fire engines came into use in the year 1866, when Joseph J. Thomas was chief of the Fire Department. Steamer Central City was placed in the service May 21, of that year, Hank Seely being engineer, Benjamin Wright, stoker, O. H. Norton, John Waugh and M. Peve, hosemen; the engineer receiving \$90.00 per month, the hosemen and stoker \$45.00 per month each. But the latter could continue to work at their trades, they being required to be on duty only in time

of fires. The second steam fire engine placed in the service was that of Germania Fire Company, No. 3, in the summer of 1867.

During the war active steps were again set on foot to obtain an adequate supply of water. Disastrous fires having become frequent, it was feared they might have been the work of rebel emissaries in the city. On one or two occasions serious alarm prevailed and citizens turned out to patrol the city in the night time. Whether or not this alarm had anything to do with hastening the action of the City Council does not appear, but on January 19, 1864, a resolution was adopted by that body, to the effect that a committee of three, in connection with the City Engineer and Surveyor, be appointed by the Mayor, to inquire into the expediency of erecting water works for the city, and to report plans and probable cost and all things pertaining to the same at their next regular meeting. (A large task for so short a time). The committee at first consisted of Aldermen Frederick Bohl, P. R. K. Brotherson and Patrick W. Dunne; but before the committee could report Mr. Dunne and Mr. Russell (the engineer) had retired and Isaac Underhill and Michael B. Loughlin had been substituted. That committee on June 21, 1864, reported a plan with estimates of cost and recommended that an amendment of the City Charter be procured at the next session of the Legislature authorizing an issue of bonds to the amount of \$300,000. Such an act was passed by the Legislature and, at an election ordered by the Council, and held on the 10th day of April, 1865, (that being the date of the general City election) upon a proposition to issue the bonds, the same was defeated by an overwhelming vote, only 203 out of an entire vote of 2,300 voting for it. This may appear strange to the people of the present day, but it must be remembered that, when that vote was taken, the war was still raging. True it was, that on the night before, the people had been aroused at ten o'clock by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon over the news of Lee's surrender, but there was still much to be done, and the drain upon the people had already been as heavy as could well be endured. The matter then rested until October, 1867, when another vote was ordered, but, in consequence of three of the wards not having voted, the matter was again dropped until February 4, 1868. In pursuance of a resolution of the Council then adopted, the Mayor appointed a committee consisting of John H. Francis, Enoch Emery and Michael B. Loughlin to consider the matter, to employ a

suitable engineer to make plans, surveys and estimates for the work, with authority to visit such places as they might deem necessary to get the requisite information. The committee reported on March 3, 1868, that they had visited Chicago, and St. Louis and made a personal examination of the works in those cities, that they had employed an engineer for the season, and that, from what they could learn from the plans and recommendations of Octave Chanute, Esq., they were nearly what was needed. The committee strongly urged upon the Council the necessity of proceeding at once and reported an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance establishing a system of Water Works in the City of Peoria," which was passed. At the same time an Ordinance was passed creating a department of the City Government to be called "the Water Works Department," to be under the direction and management of a committee of the City Council consisting of five members to be appointed by the Mayor as soon as might be thereafter, said committee to be renewed on the first Tuesday in May, 1868, and annually thereafter, and to have the general supervision of the construction as well as the control of the Water Works. The committee so appointed consisted of John H. Francis, Enoch Emery, Gardner T. Barker, Larkin B. Day and Samuel A. Kinsey.

About the same time another Ordinance was passed authorizing the Mayor and Clerk to issue bonds to the amount of \$300,000, and on April 11, the Mayor was authorized to borrow the money necessary for the purpose intended.

On May 25th, the committee reported that they had engaged Joseph A. Locke, Assistant Engineer of the Water Works at Louisville, Kentucky, to make a survey and estimate of the cost of water works, capable of supplying the city with 2,000,000 gallons of water per day. The estimated cost exclusive of the grounds was \$310,059. This estimate included a reservoir to cost \$52,250, to be located on the bluff at an elevation of 200 feet from the river.

The committee visited Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg and Syracuse. During the progress of their investigations their attention was called to a new system known as the Holly System, by which the reservoir could be dispensed with and the water injected directly into the pipes by means of rotary pumps with such force as to take the place of fire engines in the extinguishment of fires, anywhere in the city. The committee did not at first favor this plan, but hav-



Joseph V. Grubb

ing visited Lockport and Auburn, where the same was in use, they became satisfied as to its feasibility and that, by that means, nearly \$100,000 could be saved to the city. The plan also contemplated an arrangement for filtering the water, by which it could be brought from the river through a large submerged pipe or conduit into a filter bed, excavated to a depth below low-water mark, and there made to pass through the filter before entering the pipes. A new estimate was then made and the entire cost figured at \$235,368.31.

The Holly System was then adopted and the water works were, by ordinance dated July 21, 1868, located on a tract of land containing eleven acres situated on the river bank at the foot of what is now Grant street, then the Steam Ferry Road, and lying partly in the northwest quarter of Section 2, partly in the northeast quarter of Section 3. The land belonged to John Birket, who was offered \$2,200 for it, if he would sell for that price, but since the city could not come to an agreement with him, the Mayor was authorized to begin proceedings in court for condemnation thereof. The land was, however, purchased at that price.

The Water Works Committee had been authorized to contract with the Holly Manufacturing Company, to furnish engines, pumps and other machinery necessary for the application of its system to Peoria, at a cost not to exceed \$40,000, and, on June 22, 1868, their contract was ratified by ordinance. On August 7, a contract was by ordinance ratified between the City and T. J. Gaylord & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for 1,000 tons of iron pipes and castings. The contract for laying the pipes was awarded to Patrick Harmon, and that for the erection of the buildings to Valentine Jobst.

By an act of the Legislature of February 20, 1869, the charter of the City of Peoria was revised and amended so as to embrace all ordinances adopted subsequent to the original charter, which were thought desirable to be retained. The Water Works Department was incorporated into the revised charter, the powers of the Council were enlarged, and authority was given to issue water works bonds to the amount of \$500,000, at 7 per cent. By a supplemental act, approved April 18, 1869, authority was given to make \$150,000 of these bonds draw interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

By ordinance of April 20, 1869, the Mayor and Clerk were directed to issue \$150,000 of said bonds to bear interest at 10 per cent., and on June 30, they were authorized to issue \$50,000

in bonds at 6 per cent. On the same day a contract was entered into with William Smith, of Pittsburg for 500 tons of pipe to complete the works. With the \$300,000 of bonds previously issued the amount of Water Works bonds issued by the City was one-half million of dollars.

The works were completed during the summer of 1869. On April 15th of that year the City Council passed an ordinance for the regulation and collection of water rates or rents, and on August 1st the same began to be charged up against the takers. Twenty-five and one-fourth miles of water pipe had been laid and 200 double fire hydrants had been set. The total cost was \$431,790.45. The amount realized from the sale of bonds had been \$453,020.65.

Upon test trial the works proved eminently satisfactory. The contract for pipes had called for a resisting power of 300 pounds to the square inch. The force applied was sufficient to throw a stream perpendicularly 150 feet. The effect upon the firemen was unexpected and in some respects ludicrous. The immense force applied wrenched the nozzles from their hands, and the hose went flopping about the hydrants on the street corners like so many enraged anacondas, to the consternation of the on-lookers and to the serious damage of some sections of the hose.

The introduction of the water works wrought a complete revolution in the fire department of the city. For the period of five years the system worked so satisfactorily that the fire engines were no longer needed, and they were all sold or otherwise disposed of with the exception of that of Germania No. 4.

In 1874 the department consisted of The Fire Alarm Telegraph, introduced in the year 1868, The Central City Hose Company, organized in 1870; The Holly Hose Company, organized in 1872; a Hook and Ladder Company, and the Germania No. 4. During that year a new building had been erected in Block 9, North Adams Street, costing with the lot \$3,490.26; also a new hose-house on the bluff, on a lot purchased of Barrett White, for \$578.75, the whole costing \$2,432.50. There were still some public wells kept up at the city's expense.

On March 9, 1875, on motion of Charles H. Kellogg, an ordinance creating a paid Fire Department was adopted, and, at the same meeting, O. H. Norton was elected chief.

During his administration, which continued for three years, several important changes took place. It having been discovered that the supplying of the bluff with water in time of fire

could no longer be continued with the Holly pumps without detriment to the service, a new Cameron piston pump, costing \$2,500, was added, with special reference to that service. A new Dean piston pump was also added to the general system, at a cost of \$6,000. There was also added a chemical engine at the cost of over \$2,600. The Bluff Hose Company was organized and equipped with hose-carriages, horses and harness at the cost of over \$900. In 1876 another chemical wagon was added, at a cost of over \$2,000 and in 1877 Chemical Engine Company No. 2 was formed; a new building for it was erected at a cost of \$2,162.20 on a lot which cost \$1,000, and horses and harness purchased at a cost of \$387.

The first members of the companies were as follows: Jesse Hammett, James Smith, Adam Schneider constituted the Central Hose Company; Henry Schearer, Xavier Stultzman, Maurice Lynch, the Holly Hose Company; H. F. Johnson, James Wasson, H. J. Chauson, the Bluff Hose Company; John Waugh, F. M. Phillips, David Dick, Chemical Engine Company No. 1; Adam Schneider, Charles Upton and Maurice Lynch, Chemical Engine Company No. 2.

New boilers were in 1877 placed in the Water Works at the cost of \$5,399.43.

During the years 1878 and 1879 no additions were made except the purchase of some horses and hose. The companies were then located as follows: Central City in a two-story brick, north side of Adams, between Hamilton and Fayette streets; Holly Hose Company in a two-story brick, west side of Sanford, between South Jefferson and First Streets; Bluff Hose Company in a two-story brick, south side Main, between Elizabeth and Douglas Streets; Chemical No. 1 in same building with Central City; Chemical No. 2 in a two-story brick, north side of Adams, between Lindell Street and Plank Road; New Volunteer Company (Germania No. 4) in two-story brick on Gallatin, between Cedar and Pecan Streets.

In 1880 the entire Holly machinery was sold for \$1,750, and a new set of Worthington pumps were substituted at a cost of \$15,130. The fire alarm telegraph then consisted of 23 miles of wire strung on 320 poles; 2 striking apparatus, 4 large gongs, 1 small alarm gong and 100 electric jars; the whole arranged into two circuits. The Bell Telephone was then in operation, which brought the business and residence portions of the city into closer touch with the Fire Department.

In 1881 a new hose house was built and horses, truck and harness purchased at an aggregate cost of over \$3,000. There was also a new hook and ladder truck purchased, manned and equipped.

In 1883 it was deemed advisable to supplement the pumps at the water works with a steam fire engine, to reach the out-lying portions of the city, to which the water pipes had not been extended. A lot was, therefore, purchased near South Street, a two-story brick building 25x62 feet was erected and a second sized double Ahrends steam fire engine with horses was placed therein. There was also a lot purchased on North Adams Street, a two-story brick house built thereon and a four wheeled hose carriage placed therein. The cost of the new engine house and lots was \$9,859.02.

In 1884 there was added a second sized Clapp & Jones steam fire engine, with horses and harness at a cost of \$4,575. There was also erected a two-story brick building, 20x50 feet, adjoining the hook and ladder house, at a cost of \$2,000.

In 1886 there was a new fire engine house constructed at the corner of Sanford and West Jefferson Streets, a very large proportion of the work being done by the mechanics of the department without cost to the city. The cash outlays were \$4,120.65.

In 1888 one of the most complete fire stations in the country was erected on Jackson between Adams and Jefferson Streets, at a cost of \$12,000. It was intended to accommodate a hose-cart, chemical engine and steam fire engine. A first-class Button steam fire engine was also purchased and placed in the hose-house on West Jefferson Street.

By ordinance of July 23, 1889, as finally amended and perfected August 5, 1890, the entire system of water works belonging to the city was sold to John T. Moffatt, Henry C. Hodgkins, John V. Clark and Charles T. Moffatt, doing business under the firm name of Moffatt, Hodgkins & Clark, which ordinance or contract now constitutes the law respecting the government of the water works and defines the relations existing between the city, the Peoria Water Works Company and the people. As a part consideration the purchasers agreed for themselves and their assigns to take up and pay, according to their terms, the remaining \$450,000 of water works bonds issued by the city. Messrs Moffatt, Hodgkins & Clark turned the works over to the Peoria Water Company, incorporated.

That company reconstructed the entire sys-

tem of supply by the erection of new pumping works near the upper bridge and a reservoir situated on the bluff about three miles from the Court House. The source of supply is from a series of wells sunk near the river, from which is obtained an inexhaustible supply of pure water. The system is a combination of reservoir and direct pressure of such construction that, in case of a failure of a supply from the reservoir, a sufficient pressure can be obtained directly from the pumps. There are three Worthington vertical, high duty pumps having a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons each per day. The reservoir capacity is 19,000,000 gallons. The pressure in the business district is from 95 to 120 pounds per square inch. There are 84 miles of main pipe, ranging from 4 inches to 30 inches in diameter.

Water was first supplied from the new station on December 1, 1890, and the enlarged works were completed in May, 1891. Complications of a financial character having arisen, a receiver was appointed January 9, 1894, by whom the works were operated until the year 1898, when they were purchased at a foreclosure sale by a committee of bond-holders, by whom a new company was formed to operate the works called the "Peoria Water Works Company," which company continues to operate them.

The officers of the "Peoria Water Works Company" are Howard Knowles, President; E. D. Usner, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry B. Morgan, Managing Director; Dabney H. Maury, Engineer and Superintendent; Harry Ringness, Assistant Superintendent; D. John Forbes, Cashier.

Since the transfer of the Water Works to the company some additions have been made to the fire department, which are sufficiently indicated by the following statement.

The old names of the companies having been dropped the organization of the Fire Department in 1899 showed the following: Hose Company No. 1, 203 Jackson Street; No. 2, 300 Prairie Street; No. 3, 1515 Main Street; No. 4, 1521 South Adams Street; No. 5, 1325 North Adams Street; No. 6, 1108 South Adams Street; Volunteer Company No. 4, Gallatin Street; Hose Company No. 7, 628 Knoxville Avenue; Chemical No. 1, 201 Jackson Street; Combination Company No. 1, 1525 South Adams Street; Hook and Ladder No. 1, 300 Prairie Street; No. 2, 205 Jackson Street. Force of the Department, 1 Fire Marshal at a salary of \$1,400; 1 Assistant at \$1,100; 3 engineers, \$960; 9 Captains, \$840; 28 pipemen,

truckmen and stokers and 12 drivers at \$780 each. Each company is fully equipped with the apparatus designated by its name, there being in the service six two-horse hose-wagons; 1 two-horse carriage; 1 two-horse double eighty-gallon Champion chemical engine; 1 two-horse combination chemical and hose-wagon; 1 two-horse City service hook and ladder truck; 1 three-horse eighty-five foot extension aerial truck; 1 second size Ahrends steam fire engine; 8 portable hand chemicals; and in reserve 2 steam fire engines; 2 two-horse hose carriages. There are 32 horses in the department, 28 in the service and four extras.

New engine houses are in process of erection in the newly acquired territories of South Peoria and North Peoria. The apparatus will consist of chemical combination wagons and hose wagons, the crews to consist of four men each. These additions will give the department nine engine houses in all, served by 65 men.

The chief executive officer of the Fire Department has had different designations at different times, such as Chief Engineer, Fire Marshal, Superintendent, etc.

From the time of the completion of the Water Works until the organization of the paid Fire Department, the Superintendent of the Water Works acted as Chief Engineer. They were Carl Moeller, with William Roth, Assistant, for two years, William McLean, one year, and E. S. Easton, with Patrick Toben, Assistant, for one year. On March 9, 1875, O. H. Norton was elected the first chief under the paid Fire Department and served for three years. He was succeeded in 1878 by James H. White, who served until 1882, with James Smith as Assistant, and was succeeded for the next two years by O. H. Norton, with Henry Shearer as Assistant. In January, 1884, James Smith was appointed Chief and served two years, with Henry Shearer as Assistant. In January, 1886, O. H. Norton was again appointed and served one year with Henry Shearer as Assistant. In January, 1887, Carl Moeller was appointed as Chief and continued to render the city efficient service until his death, November 25, 1901. On December 26 Arthur R. Tendering, who had been Assistant, was appointed Chief. During Chief Moeller's long and honorable career, which was continued for so many years, irrespective of the political complexion of the city government, he had the following Assistants: Henry Shearer, 1887-8; James Smith, January,

1889, to November 23, 1895, when he was obliged to retire on account of injuries received while in the performance of duty; John A. Warner, December 2, 1895, to September 5, 1899; Thomas N. Worm, September 5, 1899, to June 5, 1901; Arthur R. Tendering, June 5, 1901, to December 26, 1901, when he was promoted to succeed Chief Moeller (deceased), and D. E. Connell was appointed his successor.

To no branch of their public service are the citizens of Peoria more highly indebted than to their paid Fire Department. To their efficient organization and discipline is due that sense of security from the ravages of fire which all enjoy in so eminent a degree, and to them may be attributed the reasonable rates at which property in the city can be insured. Not only at home, but in neighboring towns and cities to which they have been called in cases of emergency, have their services proved of the highest benefit. Particularly was this the case at the time of a recent disastrous fire in the city of Bloomington, when their timely arrival and prompt and efficient action served to arrest the progress of a conflagration which threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of that city.

But it is to their self-sacrificing devotion to their work that is due the highest meed of praise—a devotion rendered at the risk of life or limb for which no salary payable in money is a sufficient compensation. Fortunately but few calamities of this kind have happened, yet all know they are liable to happen at any moment. The first serious accident occurred at the Chamber of Commerce Fire, January 29, 1888, when, by the falling of the roof, James Smith, Fireman, was covered and so burned and otherwise injured as to be unable to resume his duty for eleven months. At the same fire John Becker was severely injured by being struck by the end of a falling timber. On August 21, 1900, Barny Manning was killed by a falling wall at the fire which occurred at the Carroll Ice House. Several others were injured at the same time. These are only examples of what risks the firemen have to undergo.

THE FIREMEN'S PENSION FUND.

In pursuance of the provisions of the statute a "Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Pension Fund" was organized June 24, 1895, with the following members: Jacob Heim, Charles R. Beeler, J. R. Conway, William T. Irwin, Carl Muller, of whom William T. Irwin, City Attorney, was chosen President, Charles R. Beeler, Treasurer, and J. R. Conway, Secretary, with Thomas M. McIlvaine, Physician. The present officers are Henry Mansfield, City Attorney, President; Robert M. Orr, City Clerk, Secretary; John Thode, City Treasurer, Treasurer; the remaining members of the Board being James E. Pillsbury, Comptroller, and Arthur M. Tendering, Chief of the Fire Department. The sources of income are one per cent upon all licenses issued by the city, one per cent of all wages earned by such firemen as become members, to which in the future must be added twenty-five per cent on the license fee assessed upon all foreign insurance companies. In addition to these the firemen give an annual ball, the net proceeds of which are added to the fund, as are also the proceeds of exhibitions of moving pictures of the department in active operation, the control of which the members have secured and successfully exhibited in several neighboring cities; and with marked success at the Corn Carnivals held annually at Peoria. To these must be added numerous voluntary gifts from the citizens. The amount of available funds now on hand in cash and invested in City Improvement bonds, amounts to over \$16,000. Six pensioners now reap the benefit of this fund. Three disabled firemen, the widow of the deceased chief, and two orphan children of one who lost his life in the service. The purposes of the fund are for the relief or pensioning of disabled and superannuated and retired members of the Fire Department, their widows and minor children, of which fund the City Treasurer, Clerk, Attorney, Chief of the Fire Department and the Comptroller *ex-officio* constitute the Board of Trustees. It is a fund which commends itself to the liberality of all citizens of Peoria.

CHAPTER V.

BRIDGES—GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT—THE TELEGRAPH —SEWERAGE —PAVING —SIDEWALKS—STREET RAIL- WAYS—THE TELEPHONE

The accessibility of Peoria as a crossing of the river suggested at an early date the feasibility of spanning it with a bridge. Accordingly an act of the Legislature was procured for a charter of "The Peoria Bridge Company" at its session in 1835. By the year 1838, one-half the stock had been subscribed, but the financial crisis then setting in, the bridge then projected was not erected. This was fortunate, for the charter provided for a draw for the passage of boats of only thirty feet in width. The great influx of population, from 1835 onward for some years, rendered the business of keeping a ferry at this point very profitable. At the December term of the County Commissioners' Court, 1835, a license was granted to Henry W. Cleveland to run the first steam ferry at the foot of the lake. At the December term, 1837, Aquila Wren, who had purchased this ferry, was permitted to land the same opposite the foot of Main or Fulton Street. On the opposite side he landed at a point in the bay (since then greatly narrowed) not far from the present limits of the village of East Peoria. A channel was cut through the low ground and a wharf constructed, the last vestige of which was carried away in the great flood of 1842. Cleveland laid out a village on the opposite side which disappeared long ago. ⁽¹⁾.

Robert and James Moore also procured a license to run a ferry at Walnut Street. These conflicting interests led to an immense amount of litigation which was finally brought to an end by an act of the Legislature granting to William L. May, who had become the owner of the Bigelow & Underhill ferry at Bridge Street, the right

to run a ferry there for the period of fifteen years, in consideration of which he was to pay annually into the treasury of Peoria County the sum of \$50, and a like sum to the Town of Peoria, the latter to be expended in keeping up that part of the Peoria and Springfield road lying between the river and the top of the bluff. He was also to give free passage to all citizens of Tazewell County with their horses, wagons, carriages and other property when going to or returning from Peoria for the purpose of trading or consulting a physician or lawyer. The Trustees of Peoria were specially authorized to expend the above sum, and as much more as they might think proper, in improving the said road. And said William L. May was required to expend a like sum of \$50 on the same annually.

In 1841 the charter was so changed as to give May the exclusive ferry franchise at that point for fifteen years, for which he was to pay into the treasury of Tazewell County the sum of \$300 for the first year and \$200 annually thereafter, the same to be expended on the said road from the south side of the river out to the highlands. Under this charter May operated his ferry until the building of the bridge.

By Act of the Legislature of 1845, William L. May and his associates obtained a charter to build a bridge at the same point, the County of Peoria to have the right to purchase the same on payment of the cost with six per cent. interest thereon, and in case of its failure to do so, the Town of Peoria was to have the same privilege.

The following epitome of its history was printed by the authority of the Association for the use of the public, and for years kept hanging in its toll-house:

(1) For an amusing account of the opening of this ferry see reminiscences of Mrs. Julia M. Balance in Part I, Chapter 34, p.230.

"Dimensions of Peoria Bridge.

Full Length of Draw.....	295 feet
Full do. of Span Work.....	425 "
Full do. of Trestle Work.....	1,980 "
Total	2,700 feet

Opening for Boats between Piers.....	132 feet
Height from Low Water to Floor.....	25 "
Height from Floor to Top of Frame...	60 "
Height from Top of Frame to Top of Vane	65 "
Total Height to Top of Vane.....	150 "

"High water in 1849, 19 feet, 10 inches above Low Water; High Water in 1858, 18 feet 1 inch above Low Water.

"Bridge first built in 1848. Carried away with the ice, spring of 1849. Rebuilt, and first crossed in October 29, 1849, by Mason & How. Swing carried away by steamboat Amazonia in 1852. Rebuilt and widened channel in '52. Span work rebuilt in '56 by Stone & Boomer—cost, \$10,000. Trestle work in '57 by Major Hines—cost, \$11,000. New cord to span work in 1862. New swing built and opened March 10, '64. New turn-table built by L. G. Baum, winter of '66 and '67—cost, \$1,908, including new spider wheel, eight new wheels and axles, and turning twenty-four others, being eight wheels more than old one. Four spans of truss bridge built by L. G. Baum, in January and February, '69, between the end of How's truss and the R. R. crossing. The trestle work rebuilt on piles, cost about \$15,000, finished on the 10th of March, 1870. Three spans of How's Truss, with iron improvement, rebuilt from March, and finished in September, 1870, by L. G. Baum, mechanic. Cost about \$12,000."

The bridge, with its viaduct on the Tazewell side as originally constructed, measured 2,600 feet, the length of the swing being then 195 feet. In 1852, the center pier was removed and the swing increased one hundred feet in length. About the year 1857, in consequence of the building of the railroad bridge, intersecting it at the Tazewell side of the river, and about three feet higher, the height of the wagon road bridge from the water was increased by about three feet, and the viaduct was rebuilt and removed further from the railroad.

This bridge was purchased by the City of Peoria on the 3d day of November, 1886, since which time it has been operated as a free bridge

and the City has undertaken to keep up the road leading thereto for a distance of 1,980 feet.

About the same time the authorities of Peoria Township undertook the erection of a free bridge at the foot of the Narrows, which, after much litigation, was finally completed and is now in operation and known as the "Upper Free Bridge."

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

On February 12, 1853, Peter Sweat, Hugh J. Sweeney, George C. Bestor, William S. Moss and Henry Grove were granted a charter by the Legislature to become an incorporation by the name and style of "The Peoria Gas Light and Coke Company," with full power and authority to manufacture and sell gas, to be made from any or all the substances, or a combination thereof, from which inflammable gas is usually obtained, and to be used for the purpose of lighting the City of Peoria or the streets thereof, and any buildings, manufactories and public places or houses therein contained, and to erect all necessary works and apparatus, and to lay pipes for the purpose of conducting the gas in any of the streets or avenues of said city; the said company to have the exclusive privilege of supplying the city and its inhabitants with gas, for the purpose of affording light, for twenty-five years.

Prior to that time the street lights were poor indeed. It must be borne in mind that neither petroleum nor any of its products had yet come into use as an illuminating agent; the method of producing oil from bituminous coal had not been discovered; lard oil was used in limited quantities for illuminating dwellings and stores, camphene and spirit-gas produced from turpentine and alcohol were used only for private purposes. Street lamps supplied with whale oil were the chief reliance for lighting the streets, and the street lamps served only to point out the directions in which the streets ran, but for the protection of pedestrians they were practically of no use.

The transition from whale oil to an illuminating gas almost equal to the electric lights of the present day, and in marked contrast with the light-giving properties of gas produced from water and naphtha, produced a marked revolution in the social and business affairs of the city.

The company so formed immediately organized and proceeded with the erection of a plant on the river bank at the foot of Persimmon Street, where its works have ever since then been located. On September 15, 1853, the city entered into a



H. D. Lusk

contract with the company for the lighting of its streets, which contract provided for fifty lamps, distributed on the principal business streets. Although much dissatisfaction with the rates charged for gas had from time to time been expressed, and although several spasmodic attempts had been made to organize other companies to compete with it, the original company continued to maintain its ground to the exclusion of all others, not only for the twenty-five years provided for in its charter, but for many years thereafter, and not until the organization of the People's Gas and Electric Company did it meet with any serious competition, except in the matter of street lighting.

Electric lights were introduced into the city and began to be used for private purposes about the year 1884. On the eighth day of November, 1883, the City Council granted leave to the "Jenny Electric Light and Power Company" to set poles and to string wires in and along the streets of the city. That company then proceeded to establish its plant and, in due time, began to furnish the citizens with electric light. On the 9th day of November, 1885, a contract was entered into by the city with the "Jenny Electric Light and Power Company" for the lighting of the streets for a period of five years. "The Peoria Gas Light and Coke Company" was immediately notified of this fact and was required to remove its lamps from the streets. This was the end of gas-lights and the beginning of electric lights for the streets of Peoria.

The "Jenny Electric Light and Power Company" filled its five-year contract, at which time the company obtained a second contract for five years, but at the end of two years some new arrangement was made and the name of that company was changed to the "Peoria General Electric Company," which continued to light the streets until the end of the year 1900. The "Peoria Gas and Electric Company" having been formed, now became a bidder for the lighting of the streets, and on November 1, 1900, a contract was entered into with George E. Macomber, of Augusta, Maine, for that purpose, and since that time that contract has been and is now being filled by that company.

The "People's Gas and Electric Company" was incorporated March 21, 1899, under the General Incorporation Law, with a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, to be located at Peoria and to have a duration of 99 years, of which capital stock Franklin T. Corning sub-

scribed for 100 shares, Charles C. Clarke, 50; Chauncey D. Clarke, 50; George H. Littlewood¹, 50; Fred. Luthy, 50; Robert D. Clarke, 50; H. Sandmeyer, Sr., 25; B. Warren, Jr., 50; Philo B. Miles, 25; O. J. Bailey, 25; T. J. Miller, 150; Sumner R. Clarke, 4,375. The first Board of Directors were Sumner R. Clarke, Benjamin Warren, Jr., Franklin T. Corning, Oliver J. Bailey, George H. Littlewood, Theodore J. Miller and Philo B. Miles. Immediately after organizing, and having received the usual permit from the City Council, this company proceeded to erect new works and to lay an entirely new system of gas pipes in the streets and alleys in the city. To counteract this movement the "Peoria Gas Light and Coke Company" made large reductions in the price of gas, but the new company, nothing daunted, went on and completed their works and began to deliver gas at still lower figures. Then followed a war in prices until it became manifest that, unless some adjustment could be made, great losses must accrue. The name of the "People's Gas and Electric Company" was on February 13, 1900, changed to that of the "Peoria Gas and Electric Company," under which name it entered into a contract with the city for the lighting of the streets as before stated. The new company seemed to have become a dangerous rival to the old, and the stockholders of the latter began to sell their stock to parties interested in the new. This process of absorption has been going on until now it seems to be almost if not quite complete. Both companies still maintain offices adjoining each other, the former price of gas has been restored, the war has been ended and the people who expected such great things from the formation of the "People's Gas and Electric Company," and who have two sets of gas pipes in their cellars, are wondering what it all means.

In the meantime, certain of the aggrieved ones have caused proceedings to be instituted to inquire by what right or authority all this has been brought about, the outcome of which must be left for some future historian to tell.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Long before the railroad had reached Peoria, the city was in communication with the rest of the world by the magnetic telegraph. Prior to the month of June, 1848, the city of St. Louis had been placed in communication by telegraph with the eastern cities. One Henry O'Reilly, of Albany, New York, seems to have been at the

head of this great enterprise, and through his efforts lines were being extended through the Northwestern States. The line was completed to Peoria on the 16th day of June, 1848, and at 4 o'clock, P. M. of that day Springfield was called by Mr. R. Chadwick and the response "Aye, Aye" came in the Morse characters. Communication was then solicited with St. Louis, informing them that Peoria was calling. At about 9 o'clock the same evening the Editor of the Peoria Register sent the following dispatch to the Editor of the St. Louis Republican: "Respects of the Peoria Register to the Whig Presses of St. Louis. The prairies are on fire for 'Rough and Ready.' The Illinois boys who stood by 'the old man' at Buena Vista will not desert him on the 7th of November." It is related as one of the marvels of the telegraph that these communications were received by the operator, Mr. Chadwick, from the sound of the magnet without the aid of the register. The next achievement recorded is that, at noon of the day next after the Presidential election of 1848, the result had been communicated fully 2,000 miles in this republic, the vote in Boston being known at Peoria at 11 o'clock A. M. The astounding fact is also mentioned that a message from Philadelphia to St. Louis had outstripped the flight of time by just one hour.

As Peoria has always kept in the front rank in the march of improvements, so on this occasion her citizens took hold of this new and rapid means of communication with the rest of the world. On April 14, 1849, William Mitchell, secretary of the "Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company," a corporation then forming at Peoria, presented to the County Commissioners' Court for the purpose of having the same recorded as required by law, the articles of association of said company, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, approved February 9, 1849, entitled an "Act for the Establishment of Telegraphs." As stated in the articles of association, the Company was formed for the purpose of maintaining the following lines of telegraph then established: Commencing at Chicago in the State of Illinois, establishing stations at Lockport, Ottawa, Peru, Peoria, Springfield, Jacksonville, Alton, St. Louis, Missouri, Beardstown, Rushville, Quincy, Hannibal (Missouri); Keokuk, Burlington and Bloomington (now Muscatine), Iowa; Rock Island, Dixon, Dubuque (Iowa) to Galena in the State of Illinois, and to erect, establish and maintain such further lines of telegraph in the State of Illinois, and their connections with such other points and

places in said States of Missouri and Iowa, and in the State of Wisconsin and the Territory of Minnesota, and elsewhere as said association and their successors and assigns might deem expedient. The capital of said company was to be \$500,000, divided into shares of \$50 each, which was held as follows: A. G. Henry, of Springfield, 200 shares; Francis Voris, Peoria, 240; Wm. Hempstead, Galena, 220; Timothy Davis, Dubuque, 240; John Dean Caton, Ottawa, 64; Henry S. Beebe, 140; Gaius Jenkins, 60, both of Lockport; C. G. Oshea, Chicago, 210; John McDonald, Beardstown, 100; Henry O'Reily, Albany, for Alton, 200; Sanford J. Smith, St. Louis, 400; G. K. Gunnigal, St. Louis, 20; Hart Fellows, Rushville, 40; Lorenzo Bull, Quincy, 288; Henry N. Starr, Burlington, 240; Sanford J. Smith for Bloomington, 160; same for Hannibal, 200; same for Keokuk, 100; C. G. Oshea for Dixon, 40; same for Davenport, 100; same for Rock Island, 100; same for Morris, 60; Henry O'Reily for Jacksonville, 80; same for Albany for himself and associates and for the patentees, 4,438. Power was also given to increase the capital stock and number of members as they might think proper. The charter was to commence April 11, 1849, and to terminate January 1, 1950. The articles were acknowledged by fifteen of the subscribers to the stock before William Mitchell, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, April 11, 1849, and filed for record on the same day. The Company was then organized with Francis Voris as President, and Lewis Howell as Secretary, both of Peoria. All the lines then belonging to the O'Reily system were transferred to this company and Peoria thus became the headquarters of the entire telegraph system of the State.

Two years later the system embraced the following lines: beginning at St. Louis, thence to Alton, to Jacksonville by way of Delhi, Jerseyville, Kane, Carrollton, White Hall, and Manchester; thence east following the railroad to Springfield, a total distance from St. Louis of 131 miles; from Springfield to Peoria by way of Middletown, Delavan, Dillon and Groveland, 169 miles from St. Louis; from Peoria by way of Chillicothe and Henry to Peru, thence to Ottawa, thence by Morris and Lockport, following the canal to Chicago, 160 miles from Peoria and 356 miles from St. Louis. This was the main line. At Jacksonville a branch line started passing through New Lexington to Beardstown, thence through Frederick to Rushville, from Rushville through Ripley to Mt. Sterling, thence through

Clayton and Columbus to Quincy, 196 miles from Peoria; from Quincy the line ran north through Ursa, Lima and Warsaw, crossing the Mississippi at Churchville, Missouri, thence to Keokuk and from Keokuk through Montrose and Fort Madison to Burlington; from Burlington to Wapello, the county-seat of Louisa County on the Iowa River; thence to Muscatine, thence to Davenport, where it crossed the river to Rock Island. This was the Southern Branch; the distance from Jacksonville to Rock Island being 269 miles, from St. Louis 365 miles and from Peoria 369 miles. From Quincy a short line of 20 miles ran on the east side of the River to within a mile of Hannibal, where it crossed and terminated at that place. Another branch called the North Branch started at Peru running thence to Dixon and thence by Mt. Carroll and Elizabeth to Galena, thence crossing the River to Dubuque in Iowa, distant from Peru, 122 miles, from Peoria 187 miles and from St. Louis 338 miles; making the aggregate length of the main line and its branches 767 miles. These distances were given by the chronicler, Mr. Drown, to show that Peoria was in the center of a great line of telegraphic communication, connecting three States within its range, and having telegraphic communication with New York, Boston and New Orleans.

The business done in Peoria during the month of May, 1850, amounted to 750 messages sent and received, the gross receipts being \$178.94; during the month of June, 697 messages, the gross receipts being \$193.02. For the last three months of 1850, the business tabulates as follows:

October, 749 Messages, Gross receipts..	\$203.87
November, 874 Messages, Gross receipts..	254.75
December, 767 Messages, Gross receipts..	211.76

In regard to the profits the Democratic Press remarked as follows:

"If the expenses in keeping up the lateral lines were not such a draw-back, the stock of the principal line would pay handsomely. Quincy is a smart sort of place; but *we have to support the telegraph for her.*"

When it is considered that in May, 1846, the latest news relating to the breaking out of the Mexican war was received through New York and New Orleans newspapers, each requiring ten days to reach Peoria, the establishment within two years of connecting lines of two thousand miles in length, and that in two years more Peoria had become the center of a system covering over 700 miles, over which intelligence could be flashed

instantaneously, and then consider the marvelous growth of that system during the half century just closed, the mind becomes astounded at this wonderful invention of Professor Morse.

That Peorians were not unappreciative of the benefits of this great invention is demonstrated by their rejoicing over the completion of the first Ocean Telegraph. On August 9, 1858, the announcement was made in the "Peoria Republican" that this great feat, over which the world had been watching with intense interest, had been accomplished. Arrangements were set on foot for a celebration of the event with a grand supper at the Peoria House, which came off according to appointment on the evening of the 3d of September. Brilliant speeches were made and high hopes expressed of the inestimable benefits to be derived from this great enterprise. But in a short time Peorians, with all the civilized world, were destined to disappointment by the failure of the cable, and to have their hopes deferred for a period of eight years.

The office was first opened for business on the second floor of a three-story building, erected by Francis Voris in 1846 and then owned by him, long known as the Farrell drug store, now No. 117 Main Street. The office remained there until the death of Mr. Voris in 1852, after which time Hon. John Dean Caton became President and got control of the line. Although at first the profits were small, yet when it began to be known how great the advantages would be to the railroads resulting from its use, enormous sums were paid by them to the companies having control of the patents. In this way Judge Caton and his associates reaped handsome fortunes. The lines of this company were ultimately leased to the Western Union Company by a perpetual lease paying eight per cent. on the capital stock.

Mr. Chadwick was the first operator. About that time Mr. Voris, having taken a fancy to William Yontz, a bright young lad, son of John Yontz, proprietor of the Clinton House, put him in the telegraph office to become an operator under the tutelage of Mr. Chadwick. The next year John Yontz, being seized with the gold fever, took his family to California where the boy engaged in the telegraph business and eventually became the Superintendent of all the lines of the Western Union Company on the Pacific Coast. "One of the strange things," remarks our informant (Henry T. Baldwin, who was a member of Mr. Voris' family), "in connection with the business

which has been marked by vast improvements, is that the glass insulators are substantially the same as those adopted over fifty years ago."

It is not easy to follow with exactness the different movements of the telegraph office for the first few years. It is certain no great amount of room was required, for the entire outfit could have been accommodated on a single desk or table no larger than those now in use at ordinary way stations on a railroad; one operator, and possibly young Yontz as the first messenger boy, at Peoria constituting the entire force.

It is not always an easy matter to assign the chief operator to his proper official position, he being sometimes designated as manager and sometimes as operator. From the Peoria Directory the following facts have been gleaned: In 1850 the office was located on the second floor of a building on the corner of Main and Water Streets, probably on the west corner, the first floor of which was occupied by the Central Bank and the third floor by the "Daily and Weekly News." W. H. Parsons was the manager. In 1857, the office was under the Peoria House adjoining the Post Office. Richmond Smith was operator, Hon. John Dean Caton was President, and the headquarters of the company had been removed to Ottawa, where he then resided. About this time or soon afterwards the manufacture of telegraph apparatus was commenced in that city, but the factory has long since ceased to operate. Lewis Howell was still Secretary. In 1858, the company retained its original name but, in consequence of its connection with other companies, its lines had by this time become known as the Caton Lines. Richmond Smith was then manager. In 1859, the office was located at No. 5, North Adams Street, second floor, where it remained three or four years, James G. Thornton being manager in 1859, and Robert S. Fowler in 1860. In 1863 the office was at No. 27 Main Street, where the drug store of Robert Davis now is, Richmond Smith being operator. About this time, or before, the company was leased to the Western Union, under which name it has gone ever since that time. Although the street numbers had been changed in the directories, yet it is known the company continued to maintain its office in the same building for several years thereafter, during a portion of which time it had offices at other points in the City. During this year Mr. Joseph E. Ranney, formerly manager at Bureau Junction, took control of the office in this City and occupied that position until 1882. When he first took possession

the business was done over a single wire. The messages were first sent to Bureau Junction, there re-transmitted to Chicago and thence to other desired points. Mr. Ranney, with one night operator and one messenger boy, did the entire work, and the sum of five to seven dollars a day was considered a fair day's earnings. During the war, however, the business multiplied rapidly; the number of wires increased and improvements in methods of transmission grew with the demands of the times.

When the Board of Trade was organized and became located at its new quarters on the west corner of Fulton and Washington Streets (now the Zell, Hotchkiss & Co. Bank), the Western Union started an office there, and when the Chamber of Commerce was opened it occupied an office in that building, where it still remains. The following managers have succeeded Mr. Ranney: J. McRobie, 1882-1884; B. H. Griffin, 1884-1894; E. Adams, 1894-1899; R. C. Baker, 1899 to the present time.

Rival companies have from time to time been started, but with one exception they have all been absorbed by the Western Union, or finding it an unprofitable field have abandoned it. From 1871 until 1876 the Great Western Telegraph Company maintained an office at the following places: In 1871-2, at No. 25 Main Street, adjoining that of the Western Union; in 1875, at No. 102 Fulton Street and at the Peoria House; in 1876, at No. 102 Fulton Street, B. F. Herrington being manager. In 1877 the Atlantic and Pacific Company appeared to have an office, but the location is not given. In Oct., 1881, the Mutual Union Telegraph Company was granted the right to construct a line from the bridge to Commercial Street, thence to the alley on northeast side of the Chamber of Commerce, thence to Liberty Street, thence along the alley to Main Street, thence to Adams Street. By a subsequent ordinance the route was somewhat changed.

On June 6, 1882, the "Board of Trade Telegraph Company" was granted leave to construct a line from the bridge to the Chamber of Commerce on nearly the same route as the other. On October 3, 1882, the Mutual Union was granted leave to extend its lines southward to the sugar refinery, at or near Sanger Street.

The "American Union Telegraph Company" also seems to have done business in Peoria from 1881 to 1882. All these companies shared the same fate.

The "Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Com-

pany" commenced business in Peoria probably as early as 1882. On May 6, 1884, it was granted leave to construct a line from Harrison to Main Street on the upper side of Commercial Alley. This was probably only an extension of an already existing line. It became merged in the "Postal Telegraph Company" in 1885. The Postal System is the result of a combination of independent lines reaching all important points in the United States, Canada and British America. It operates four cables of its own to Europe and connects with two more, as well as with two to South America. Its office in Peoria is equipped with the latest devices in telegraphing, having its own dynamo and other up-to-date appliances. It is at present the only rival of the Western Union Company in the city.

SEWERAGE.

The site of the City of Peoria is so well adapted by nature, that little has been needed in the way of grading the public streets. It is not so, however, in respect to sewerage. The streets running parallel with the river maintain an almost perfect level throughout their entire length, while those running from the river towards the bluff rise gradually until the summit of the plateau is reached, about on a line with Monroe Street, if extended through the city. From that point there is a gradual descent towards the foot of the bluff, thus causing a depression or swale between the highest point of the plateau and the foot of the bluffs, increasing in width from the neighborhood of Evans Street to the southern limit of the City. On this account, as well as on account of the difficulty in draining the lands on top of the bluff, deep sewers have become a necessity.

In former times, in seasons of heavy rains or melting snows, the surface waters flowing from the bluffs, as well as those issuing from springs and a small stream running through Frink's Hollow at the head of Jackson Street, found their way into a low place towards the southern limits of the city, familiarly called Goose Lake. When Main Street was graded between Glendale Avenue and the bluff, and the land lying to the northeast of it was filled in, the waters coming from the bluff in that section were diverted from their original course and caused to accumulate to the northeast of Main Street, and sometimes to flow along Hale Street, now Glendale Avenue. This caused trouble. Dr. Mortimer Nevins' Water

Cure building at the foot of the bluff was greatly injured and the city was compelled to pay him damages in the celebrated suit of Nevins against the City of Peoria. This suit was conducted with marked skill and ability by Marion Williamson, Esq., and in it was first established, in this State, the principle that, in improving its streets, the city had no right to divert the flow of water from its natural course so as to injure the property of the adjoining owners.

To avoid further trouble, the city undertook to relieve the property holders in that section of the city by the construction of a culvert at the head of Jackson Street, to bring the water from the bluff in that neighborhood into Hale Street, and thence to the river through a deep cut in Morgan Street. This improvement was accomplished and did good service for many years, but it was still found insufficient to relieve the property holders on Hale Street, and the city was again called upon to answer to a suit brought by Isaac Underhill.

As the western portion of the city increased in population, and as the property there became more valuable, a demand came for the relief of the owners of land overflowed by Goose Lake, and to accomplish this purpose a deep sewer was constructed with lateral branches, having its main outlet at Oak Street. This was the first extensive effort made to relieve that portion of the city of its surplus waters by underground sewers. But this improvement was only local in character, and it afterwards became incorporated into a more general system adapted to the wants of the entire city.

Prior to the adoption of any general system, however, there had been some local sewers constructed, covering that portion of the city lying between Main and Bridge Streets.

A general system of sewers was adopted about the year 1900, and has been steadily pursued until a large portion of the city has been covered. Later, also the villages of South Peoria, West Peoria and North Peoria have been annexed, neither one of which had a general sewerage system.

The city is divided into sewerage districts, the property in each being assessed for the sewers constructed therein. These districts are known by the streets through which the main sewers are constructed, or by the territory intended to be drained. Commencing at the northern limits of the city they are as follows: Caroline Street, Spring Street, Green Street, Jackson Street, Main

Street and Walnut Street districts, and the West Bluff district, which has two main outlets, one on Cedar Street and the other at the outlet of the old Goose Lake sewer on Oak Street.

The sewers are constructed mostly of vitrified earthen pipes, of which there are 50.6 miles constructed. There are also circular brick sewers, of which there are 11.5 miles, and egg-shaped brick sewers, of which there are 8.7 miles—making in all about 70.8 miles of sewers already constructed in the city. The vitrified pipes range in diameter from six inches to twenty inches; the circular brick sewers range from twenty-four to eighty-eight inches in diameter; and the egg-shaped brick sewers range from 1 foot 6 inches by 2 feet 3 inches to 4 feet by 5 feet in diameter.

The total area of the city is 5,303 acres, or 8.28 square miles; of which 2,076 acres, or 3.24 square miles (or 39.1 per cent. of the whole area), is provided with sewers. Some of these were laid very deep and required a marked degree of engineering skill. Particularly was this so with the main sewer on Saratoga Street, which affords an outlet to the drainage on the west bluff. The construction of this sewer attracted much attention of engineers from other cities. It is expected that, as the population increases, the system will be extended throughout the entire city.

STREET PAVING.

The ground upon which Peoria is built is principally composed of sand, with a mixture of loam on the surface. In their unimproved state the streets were usually dry, except in the spring of the year, when the frost was coming out, at which season they sometimes became very bad. The citizens of Peoria did not, therefore, realize the necessity of constructing any street pavements, or the covering of them with plank, as was done elsewhere, for many years. When the necessity did arise, experiments of different kinds were tried, with only partial success. Gravel was laid upon some of the streets, but, for want of proper skill in placing it, or the neglect of the city in keeping it clean after being laid, it was a practical failure. Others were covered with broken stone, usually denominated macadam. But with this the city made but little better success than with the gravel. Main Street was one of the principal streets macadamized. White cedar blocks were tried on North Adams Street, but these were soon abandoned for something bet-

ter. Cobble stones were used on several of the streets leading from the river towards the bluff, but these also have been mostly replaced by pavement of other kinds. It was thought, at one time, that the granite or Belgian block would be the right thing for Peoria, and Washington Street from Main to Locust was improved with that material. It was found, however, to be too rough and unsuited to the tastes and demands of the people doing business on that street. About the year 1885, the first experiment was tried with brick pavement on Hamilton Street, between Adams and Monroe, a length of 1,280 feet, 60 feet wide, and containing a total of 9,226 square yards. This pavement was laid with a double course of common hard-burned brick on a six-inch gravel foundation. Sixteen years of service have demonstrated the utility of this character of pavement under proper usage. Apparent defects have been caused by the opening of the street for the purpose of making gas, water and sewer connections, but latterly the requirements of the city have been such that all these connections must be made before the laying of the pavement, which measure will insure greater durability to the street improvements. Improved qualities of brick have also been adopted.

In 1891 the first asphalt pavement was laid on Moss Avenue, from Elizabeth Street to Malvern Street, a length of 3,624 feet and a width of 30 feet. Since then asphalt has been laid every year, except in 1893 and 1898—the largest amount (53,358 square yards) having been laid in 1896.

A new pavement, composed of broken stone, somewhat in the nature of macadam pavement, and called Novaculite, was first laid in the year 1900 on Dechman Avenue, from Pennsylvania to Nebraska Avenues, a distance of 1,705 feet.

From 1885 to 1888, inclusive, there had been laid 24,302 square yards of cedar blocks, all of which had been taken up and replaced prior to the first day of January, 1901. Some time previous to 1896, there had been laid 28,116 square yards of cobble-stones, of which 12,690 square yards yet remain, the balance having been taken up and replaced by other varieties of paving. Also, prior to 1896, there had been laid 47,378 square yards of stone blocks, of which only 12,690 square yards still remain.

There are short sections of macadam pavements still existing on Adams Street, between Chicago and South Streets, and on Glen-Oak Avenue, northeast of Jackson Street. Stone block



Thomas A. Greer

pavements still exist on Adams Street, between Cedar and Chicago Streets, on Knoxville Avenue, between Main and Hamilton, and on Spencer Street, between Seventh and Moss Avenues.

Short sections of cobble-stone pavements yet remain on Chestnut Street, between Adams and Washington Streets; on Harrison, between Jefferson and Water Streets; on Oak Street, between Depot and Washington Streets; on Union Street, between Seventh and Moss Avenues, and on Walnut Street, between Adams and Water Streets.

The other principal streets of the city are all paved with either brick or asphalt, the proportions of each being shown by the following table:

Kind of Pavement	Square Yards	Miles	Miles 30 feet Wide
Asphalt.....	179,692	8.68	10.20
Brick.....	573,151	23.71	32.56
Novaculite.....	5,255	0.32	0.30
Cobblestone.....	16,690	0.82	0.94
Stone block.....	12,690	0.41	0.72
Total.....	787,478	33.94	44.72

The following table shows the amounts and character (in square yards and length in miles) of paving laid each year upon the streets and alleys of the city, including the right of way of the Central Railway Company:

Year Laid	Asphalt	Brick	Novaculite	Cedar Block	Cobblestone	Stone Block	Total Square Yards	In Miles	Miles—30 feet wide
1885.....		9,226		3,268			12,494	0.33	0.71
1886.....		3,370		5,558			8,928	0.24	0.50
1887.....		8,114		6,300			14,414	0.61	0.82
1888.....				9,176			9,176	0.32	0.52
1889.....		11,350					11,350	0.58	0.64
1890.....		93,119					93,119	3.72	5.29
1891.....	12,477	43,655					56,132	2.22	3.20
1892.....	22,198	48,631					70,829	3.19	4.03
1893.....		6,745					6,745	0.46	0.38
1894.....	28,086	95,927					124,013	5.15	7.04
1895.....	30,351	79,905					110,256	5.40	6.26
Previous to 1896...					28,116	47,378	75,494	3.30	4.29
1896.....	53,358	95,589					148,947	5.96	8.46
1897.....	13,763						13,763	0.73	0.78
1898.....	No	pave	ments	constructed					
1899.....	14,373	49,455					63,828	2.86	3.62
1900.....	5,086	28,065	5,255				38,406	1.91	2.18
Total amount laid..	179,692	573,151	5,255	24,302	28,116	47,378	857,894	36.98	48.72
Taken up and re-placed.....				24,302	11,426	34,688	70,416	3.04	4.00
Total Sq. Yds. 1900	179,692	573,151	5,255		16,690	12,690	787,478		
Length in miles 1900	8.68	23.71	0.32		0.82	0.41		33.94	
Length in miles, 30 feet wide....	10.20	32.56	0.30		0.94	0.72			44.72

The paving of alleys commenced about the year 1887. The alleys already paved, with two exceptions, are 18 feet wide, and are all paved with brick, with the exception of five blocks—two between Adams and Washington Streets, two between Monroe and Madison Avenues, and one between Jefferson and Adams. The total length of these alley pavements is over 16,000 feet.

SIDEWALKS.

The first sidewalks laid in the city were generally composed of coal ashes and cinders brought from the various factories. The first brick pavements were laid on Water Street and on Main, between Water and Adams Streets. Board or plank sidewalks were afterwards constructed, extending along the principal streets in the city, but these have been mostly removed. The character and length of the sidewalks in the old city on the first day of January, 1901, are shown by the following table:

Brick.....	484,175	lineal feet or	91.70	miles
Plank.....	44,340	" " "	8.39	"
Cement.....	47,779	" " "	9.05	"
Artificial stone....	435	" " "	0.08	"
Flagstone.....	5,125	" " "	0.97	"
Tar.....	16,569	" " "	3.14	"
Cobblestone.....	575	" " "	0.11	"
Total.....	608,698	" " "	113.44	"

No data are at hand from which the amount of sidewalks already constructed in the annexed portions of the city can be estimated. The largest proportion, however, consists of plank, but there are a number of sidewalks constructed of cement and brick.

Prior to the year 1877 there had been no established grade for the City. Every street was graded according to the best judgment of the City Engineer and the City Council then in office. Consequently there was no uniformity. It is true that attempts had been made by one or two of the engineers to establish a uniform grade, but only to be disregarded by their successors. In the year 1877, however, a general survey of the city was made under the direction of a skillful engineer named Chesbrough, in pursuance of which a permanent grade was established for the entire city, which has since been followed. By it all grades of streets and alleys are referred to a *datum* plane one hundred feet below a fixed

point at the top of the fourth flute on the south angle of the Corner Stone of the Court House. From this point the grades of all streets are determined. Low water mark in the Illinois River before the construction of the dam at Copperas Creek, was 22.55 feet above this *datum* plane, to which must now be added three feet for the additional depth of water caused by the dam, without reference to the additional flow of water from the Chicago Drainage Canal. The several different elevations of the City may be briefly indicated as follows: Following the line of Main Street, as now graded, the elevation in feet of the several streets above the *datum* plane are as follows: Water Street, 47.50; Washington, 65.50; Adams, 86.00; Jefferson, 96.20; Madison, 102.00; Monroe, 108.50; Perry, 114.90; Glendale, 117.00; Globe, 120.00; Bluff, 137.00; High street, 197.50; while the highest point reached is at the intersection of Knoxville and Illinois Avenues, where it reaches 235.90.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Prior to the year 1870 there were no regular lines of public conveyances for passengers in the City of Peoria. It had long been thought that an omnibus line on Adams Street would be a paying investment, but no one seemed to have the courage to make the venture. At length, in February, 1867, a charter was obtained for a street railway, the company being named the "Central City Street Railway Company." Stock was subscribed and a meeting of stockholders was held, but the project was for the time being abandoned as unprofitable. The first Board of Directors consisted of De Witt C. Farrell, John C. Proctor, John L. Griswold, Horace G. Anderson and Washington Cockle. These having resigned, a new Board was elected on August 7, 1868, of which William R. Bush was made President; Nelson Burnham, Secretary, and Edward H. Jack, Treasurer. Yet nothing was done for another year, when, on October 4, 1869, a new Board consisting of William Reynolds, John L. Griswold, Washington Cockle, Henry R. Woodward, Joseph W. Cochran, Joseph H. Wright and James T. Rogers was elected. William Reynolds was chosen President, Joseph W. Cochran, Secretary, and James T. Rogers, Treasurer. Two days later the City Council granted this company the right to construct its tracks over certain streets, covering a large portion of the city. On October 7, 1869, the Company took steps to build

a line two miles in length, commencing at South Street. Edward J. Cowell obtained the contract for building the road and furnishing four horse cars for the sum of \$20,000. It was completed on December 31, 1869, and cars began running on January 15, 1870. The enterprise at once began to show signs of profit and, within one month from the day the cars first began to run, it was resolved to continue the line from Main Street to the hollow near the "American Pottery." This was soon completed and the next spring it was extended to the "Central Park," which the Company had in the meantime purchased and fitted up as a place of resort. Subsequently, in 1875, an artesian well was sunk there, bath-houses and natatorium were provided, and it has ever since been maintained as a pleasant place to retire from the heat and vexations of life in a city. This was the only company chartered directly by the Legislature. After 1870 all such corporations had to be organized under the provisions of the general incorporation law. Under this law the Peoria Horse Railway Company was organized. On November 10, 1871, the City Council granted it the right of way for a double track along Washington Street from Persimmon to Main, along Main Street and the Farmington road to Elizabeth Street, along High Street from Main to Elizabeth, and along Elizabeth north to the city limits; also for a single track along Floral Street to Bourland, on Bourland to Hansel, on Hansel Street to city limits; also along North Street from Main to Armstrong Avenue and along Armstrong Avenue and Taylor Street to Bluff Street; also along the Knoxville road from Main Street to the city limits. A glance at the map will show that this grant includes all the tracks on the Center and West Bluffs, the Main Street track and that on Washington Street to the Union Depot.

The Fort Clark Horse Railway Company was organized May 17, 1873, by Jacob Darst, John S. French, John H. Hall, William E. S. Bunn and Jacob Littleton. In anticipation of their doing so, the City Council on August 6, 1872, granted them permission to construct their tracks along certain streets, the initial point being the intersection of Franklin and Second Streets. From that point one line was to follow Franklin and Bridge to Water Street, another to follow Second, Spencer, Smith, McReynolds, South Madison, Howett, Shelby and Lincoln Avenues to the city limits. Another was to follow Franklin,

Monroe, Mary and Perry Streets to the city limits. On August 13, 1874, this company was granted leave to extend its tracks from the intersection of Jefferson and Second Streets to Harrison, thence on Harrison to Adams, thence along Adams and Main to Monroe Street, but on Adams and Main Streets they should use the tracks of any other road having tracks on the same, which they should acquire by purchase, by condemnation or other legal means. In attempting to enforce this grant by condemnation this company got into a long litigation with the Central City Company, in which the latter was successful. The two roads, running parallel with each other, a rivalry sprang up between them which was never settled and which finally led to the absorption of the Fort Clark by the Central City Company.

On April 20, 1888, the Central Railway Company was organized to take the place of the Central City Horse Railway Company and the Peoria Horse Railway Company, and to change the motive power from that of horses to electricity. On May 16, 1889, the City Council granted it the right of way over all the streets named in the grants to the two former companies and some others. The Peoria Horse Railway then became consolidated with the Central City under its new name.

On May 18, 1891, the Fort Clark Company was granted the right to use electricity instead of horse or mule power and on March 11, 1892, it changed its name to that of "Fort Clark Street Railway Company."

On December 10, 1891, the Peoria Rapid Transit Company was organized in the interest of the Central Company and laid its tracks on Monroe, Fifth and Sixth Streets as they now are. The Fort Clark Road being thus paralleled on all sides by the tracks of the Central Road in close proximity, was unable to compete longer with that powerful organization and it soon fell into its hands. The Central Railway Company now practically owns and operates all the lines in the city (with the exception of that leading from the intersection of Main Street and Glendale Avenue to Prospect Heights), including a line through Averyville and one on lower Adams Street, through what until recently was South Peoria, also a line in Richwoods Township leading from Knoxville Avenue to Corrington Avenue at the race tracks. Its officers are Walter Barker, President; Samuel Woolner, Jr., Vice-President; J. B. Greenhut, Second Vice-President; J. N. Ward,

Secretary; H. J. Woodward, Treasurer; John Finley, General Manager, and Eugene Tetu, Cashier.

The Peoria Heights Street Railway Company was organized October 1, 1892.

The Glen Oak and Prospect Heights Railway Company was organized May 7, 1896. These two companies were doubtless intended for local and temporary purposes in connection with certain new enterprises set on foot in the neighborhood of the present village of Prospect Heights.

The Peoria and Prospect Heights Railway Company was incorporated December 17, 1897. It has in operation a single track road, commencing at the intersection of Main Street and Glendale Avenue and running along several streets until it reaches the old Mount Hawley road at the Alps, and follows the same past Glen Oak Park and Springdale Cemetery to the village of Prospect Heights. Its stock is held largely by the stockholders of the Central City Company, but as yet no consolidation of the two roads has been effected.

There is also an electric road running from Peoria to Pekin, called the "Peoria and Pekin Traction Company." It uses the tracks of the Central Railway Company from Western Avenue to Hamilton Street, making a loop on Fulton Street, Jefferson Avenue and Hamilton Street, reaching the main line again at the corner of Hamilton and Adams.

Several changes in the routes have been made since the lines were originally constructed. From the West Bluff, called the Main Street line, the cars run on Main to Adams, on Adams to Chestnut, on Chestnut to the Union Depot. On Adams Street cars run the whole length of the City. From the East Bluff or Knoxville Avenue line, they run down Main and Adams Street to Oak, thence on Oak and Hurlbut Streets. The Rapid Transit line runs down Main and Washington Streets to the Union Depot. The Monroe Street line runs down Hamilton Street to Jefferson Avenue, thence to the intersection of Second and Sanford Streets, where it branches,—one line running west on Second Street to the city limits, the other on Sanford, Warner, Howett and Lincoln Avenue. For the present the Central Railway Company seems to control the situation and has a practical monopoly of all the street railways in the City.

THE TELEPHONE.

The first telephones came into practical use in the City of Boston in the month of May, 1877. Just two years later they were introduced into the City of Peoria. There were at first two rival inventions, that of Professor Alexander Graham Bell and that of Thomas A. Edison, both of which were introduced here.

On May 15, 1879, Messrs. Charles B. Allaire and Walter S. Reyburn, under the firm name of Allaire & Reyburn, opened an exchange with thirty-six subscribers. It was the Bell system and was located on the third floor of the old Board of Trade building, on the corner of Fulton and Washington Streets, now known as the Zell, Hotchkiss & Co. Bank Building.

In the month of August following the Western Union Telegraph Company, which then controlled the Edison patent, opened an exchange in the Chamber of Commerce, under the name of "The Edison Telephone Company." The rivalry between the two companies became spirited, the Edison Company furnishing instruments at lower rates than its rival, so that by the year 1880 it had 271 instruments in use, while the Allaire & Reyburn had only 183. The latter company then bought out their rival, since which time the Bell has been the only instrument in use in Peoria. In the year 1883 the firm of Allaire & Reyburn was succeeded by "The Central Illinois Telephone Company," of which D. H. Lauderbaugh, of Chicago, was President; Charles B. Allaire, Treasurer, and Walter S. Reyburn, Secretary and Manager. This company continued to operate the system in Peoria until the year 1885, when it was succeeded by the "Central Union Telephone Company," which at that time was made up of several companies operating in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio. From that time until the present this company has continued to operate all the telephones in the City without opposition.

The exchange remained in its first quarters until April 1, 1899, when it removed into its new building, at Nos. 308 and 310 Fulton Street. This building was erected and is owned by the Central Union Telephone Company, and is one of the most perfectly equipped of its kind in the country. It has now in use about 3,250 telephones, operated by about 115 employees.



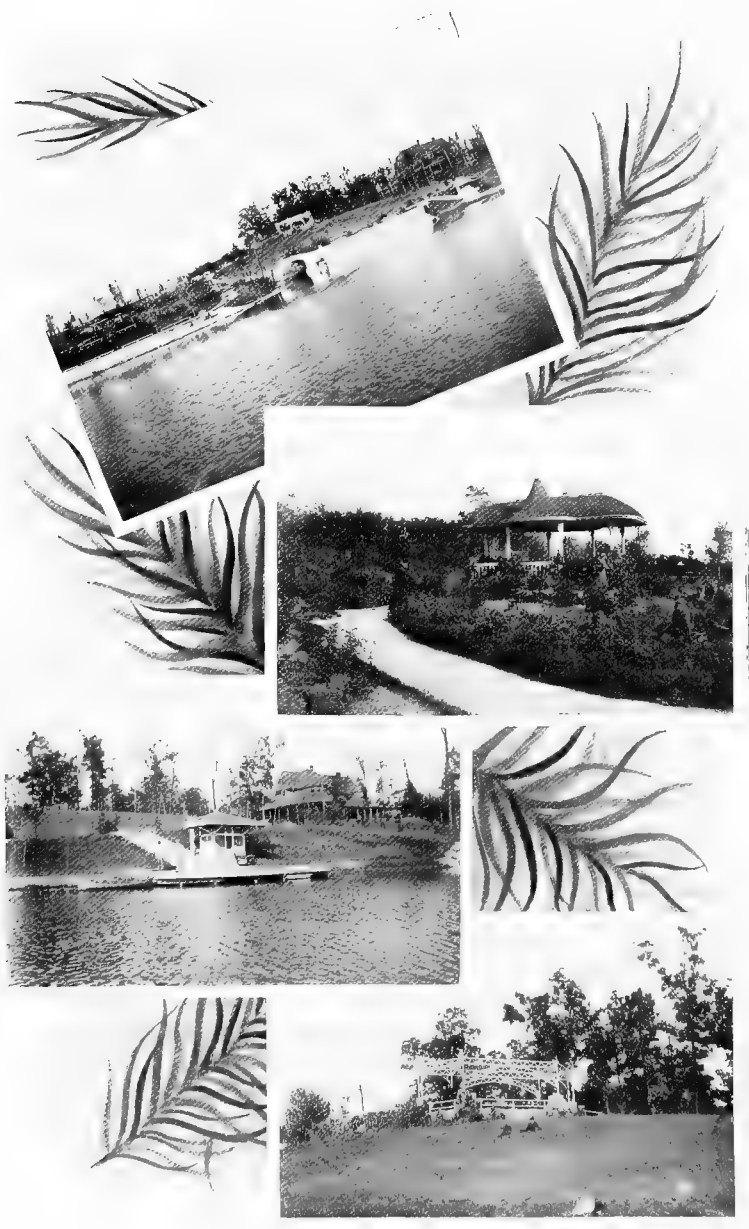
RUSTIC BRIDGE—
LAURA BRADLEY PARK.



PAVILION
SOUTH PARK.



SCENE
IN GLEN OAK PARK.



VIEWS AROUND LAKE—GLEN OAK PARK.

CHAPTER VI.

THE PARKS AND ARTESIAN WELLS.

In its early days Peoria needed no parks embellished by the hands of man. The surroundings of the village, its background of flowering prairie, wooded hills, shaded dells and flowing springs lent a charm to the scene sufficient to gratify the taste of the most fastidious. Fitting names were given to some of the most charming spots, such as Spring Hill to the bluff at Seventh Avenue and Spencer Street, on account of the copious spring issuing from its face; and Rose Hill to the East Bluff from Jackson to Spring Street; while Prospect Hill, four miles north of the city, and rising to an elevation of four hundred feet, received its name from the view it afforded of some of the finest scenery in the State. The small areas or squares, which, in recent years, have been converted into parks, were not originally intended as such. State House Square had no particular designation in the plat of Monson & Sanford's Addition. It may have been so named in expectation that, when the State Capital should be removed to Peoria, the State House would be erected upon it.

Morton Park was a gift to the city, for the use of the poor, by George Morton, one of the proprietors of the addition in which it is located. The gift was, however, to take effect only upon failure of heirs of a particular person, which event having occurred, the city acquired full title.

Lincoln Park was formerly the City Cemetery, but, upon its abandonment for that purpose, was converted into a park. These are the only ones owned by the city.

The discovery of artesian water, which forms an important feature in other parks, was made about the year 1860, by the Messrs. Voris on land now owned by Oliver J. Bailey, near East Peoria. This well, which is over 900 feet in depth, continues to flow.

Spring Hill Park, a tract of five acres, originally constituting a part of the homestead of Captain William A. Hall, was first improved for park purposes by Col. Charles H. Deane, in the year 1875. This was done by sinking an artesian well to the depth of 875 feet, by constructing bath houses and natatorium and by adding other attractive features, all of which combined to make it a popular resort. It is now used for sanitary purposes. (See Medical Profession.)

The County Fair Grounds, now Table Grove Addition, was at one time a popular resort, but, when no longer needed for fairs, passed into private hands and was cut up into blocks and lots.

Jefferson Park was a tract of ground located in the present village of Averyville, purchased by the Peoria Fair Association for the purpose of holding State and County Fairs. It was also used for park purposes, and it was here the "Old Settlers Union" held their annual reunions for several years.

Central Park, in the extreme northerly quarter of the city and adjoining Jefferson Park, contains ten or twelve acres. It was purchased by the Central City Horse Railway Company and is still held in the interest of its successor, the Central Railway Company. It has an artesian well 865 feet deep, which supplies a large bath house and an open-air natatorium with an excellent quality of water for such use. The grounds are well shaded with native forest trees, and a small stream, issuing from Springdale Cemetery and flowing near by, adds attractiveness to the place. Other improvements added by the proprietors made this park, until the improvement of Glen Oak Park, the most popular of any in the city.

Riverside Park, situated between the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad and the river, is also held in the interest of the Street Railway Com-

pany and is devoted to racing, driving, ball-playing and other popular amusements.

Besides the artesian wells already mentioned there is one, sunk in 1876 by Sidney Pulsifer, on Glen Oak Avenue, between Main Street and Hamilton Boulevard. It has always been used for sanitary purposes. There is another on North Adams Street near the Public Square, owned by David L. Bigham, which supplies an extensive sanitarium with water. There are also connected with it bath rooms and a large natatorium. There is also one at the Stock Yards, sunk by Thomas Neill in 1877, still flowing, and one sunk by the city at the old water works, which has never been put to any practical use. The water of these wells, all obtained from the same stratum of rock, flows from the pipes at a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit, it holds in solution a large per centage of chloride of Sodium, chloride of Potassa, carbonate of Lime, carbonate of Magnesia, and is strongly charged with Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It possesses undoubted sanitary and medicinal properties.

PROSPECT HILL.—The natural beauties of Prospect Hill early attracted attention to it as a place of summer resort. In the beginning of the year 1850, a joint stock company was formed, with a view of erecting a hotel and summer resort on a ten-acre piece of ground in the northwest corner of Section 22, Township 9 North, Range 8 East, close by where the road leading into the river bottom leaves the Mt. Hawley road, the cost of which was to be \$5,000. This sum was divided into shares of \$50 each. The building, when erected, was a substantial frame, 76 feet front with wings 53 feet deep. It was called "Prospect Hill Pavilion," and, beside usual hotel accommodations, it is said to have had one of the finest ball rooms in the State. It was at first kept by Mason Gass, who afterwards kept a popular hotel in the city. But the high hopes then entertained were doomed to disappointment, for after running for two or three years it was burned to the ground and never rebuilt.

PARK SYSTEM OF PEORIA.

The Park System of Peoria is known as the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Peoria, Illinois, organized under an act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the creation of Pleasure Driveway and Park Districts;" approved June 19, 1893; in force July 1, 1893.

A petition for organization was filed in the

County Court February 18, 1894. An election was called for and held on March 13, 1894, for incorporation and organization of a Pleasure Driveway and Park District. The result of this election was as follows:

For organizing, 2,672 votes; against organizing, 1,110 votes. An order was entered March 15, 1894, declaring the Peoria Pleasure Driveway and Park District duly organized, comprising the following described territory: Beginning at the southwest corner of Peoria Township, thence north along the west boundary line of Peoria and Richwoods Townships to the intersection of the north boundary line of section eighteen (18) in Richwoods Township with its west boundary line; thence at right angles east along the north boundary line of section eighteen (18) and other sections to the Illinois River; thence south and southwest along the Illinois River to its intersection with the south boundary line of Peoria Township; thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning; the same being all of Townships eight (8) and nine (9) North, Range eight (8) East of the Fourth Principal Meridian in the County of Peoria and State of Illinois, except a strip two miles in width off the north end of said Township nine (9) above named.

The usual convention was held, the candidates for the Board of Trustees nominated, and the first election was held May 15, 1894. The following are the members of the first Board of Trustees elected:

President John H. Francis; Trustees, H. H. Fahnestock, William M. Allen, Henry Triebel, John D. McClure, Benjamin F. Cartwright, Henry Seibold.

The following parks were then purchased:

Glen Oak Park, containing 93 acres, at a cost for the land of \$88,000.

Madison Park, situated at the intersection of Seventh and Lincoln Avenues, containing 87 acres, at a cost for the land of \$45,000.

South Park, situated in extreme southern portion of District, containing 10 acres, at a cost of \$7,500.

"Laura Bradley" Park, situated in western part of Peoria Township and containing 140 acres, was donated to the Park District by Mrs. Lydia Bradley.

The first work of improving the Park System was commenced April 22, 1895, at Glen Oak. This park was dedicated and opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies on Labor Day, September 7, 1896.



Wm. B. Hamilton

Wm. B. Hamilton

The other parks have received due attention from the Board until the present time. South Park has been completed and is being used by the public as a park. Laura Bradley Park is be-

ing improved each year, and Madison Park is receiving some attention.

The expenditures of the Park System up to June 1, 1900, will be found in the following table;

FUNDS	1st YEAR 1895	2d YEAR 1896	3d YEAR 1897	4th YEAR 1898	5th YEAR 1899	6th YEAR 1900	TOTAL
No. 1—Acquiring Parks, Boulevards and payment of Outstanding Obligations.....	\$ 9,800.00	\$132,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$142,300.00
No. 2 } —Improving and No. 3 } Maintaining No. 4 } Parks.....	3,960.02	118,673.65	\$ 41,048.47	\$ 27,791.39	\$ 47,300.86	\$32,983.52	271,757.91
No. 5—Salaries.....	2,093.21	5,526.32	4,300.00	3,705.00	3,860.00	3,900.00	23,384.53
No. 6—Legal Expenses..	87.94	648.20	200.00	4.50	.....	2.00	942.64
No. 7—Organization and Election Expenses..	2,172.59	691.50	737.44	985.43	856.84	856.30	6,300.10
No. 8—Tools, Machinery and Repairs.....	.....	574.00	397.81	408.11	758.26	815.70	2,953.88
No. 9—Water and Lights .....	.....	596.71	942.91	1,434.67	1,298.57	1,246.75	5,519.61
No. 10—Office and Incidental Expenses...	2,277.20	1,660.32	880.82	833.98	855.44	413.04	6,920.80
No. 11—Interest.....	.....	11,830.13	9,360.00	9,287.00	9,058.00	9,000.00	48,535.13
Total for each year....	\$ 20,390.96	\$272,700.83	\$ 57,867.45	\$ 44,450.08	\$ 63,987.97	\$49,217.31	\$508,614.60

The law allows the Park Board to levy a six mill tax for park purposes on all property of the District. This provides a fund of about \$60,000 each year.

There has been issued \$200,000 in bonds running twenty years, bearing $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, for the payment of which a sinking fund of \$10,000 each year has been provided.

When the parks have been improved and boulevards constructed to connect them with each

other, Peoria will have a park system that any city might be proud of.

The present officers of the Board are:

Eddens J. Darst, President; Samuel A. Kinsey, Benjamin Warren, Jr., R. R. Bourland, Godfrey Wys, P. J. Malee, James G. Kellar, Trustees; B. F. Cartwright, Secretary; O. F. Dubuis, Engineer and Superintendent; W. T. Whiting, Attorney; Frank Trefzger, Treasurer.

CHAPTER VII.

THE POST OFFICE—CUSTOM HOUSE—INTERNAL REVENUE —UNITED STATES COURTS.

No sooner had the citizens of Peoria secured the location of their county-seat than they determined to have a Post Office. This was effected by the appointment, on the 9th day of April, 1825, of James Adams as the first Postmaster at Peoria. It has been heretofore supposed that John Dixon was the first Postmaster, but that supposition is not borne out by the records of the Department.

Little can be learned of Mr. Adams who received the first appointment, his name not appearing either in the assessment list or in the poll-books of that year. His career as Postmaster was short. It is not known where he kept the Post Office, but it is very probable it was in his private house or private office, as, according to tradition, the first quarter's income amounted to only seven or eight dollars.

Peoria has had twenty-three Postmasters, of whom three, Norman Hyde, George C. Bestor and Washington Cockle, received appointments after having been once superseded. The following is the list, twenty-six in all, with dates of appointment:

James Adams.....	April 9, 1825
Norman Hyde.....	Feb. 23, 1826
Stephen Stillman.....	April 9, 1830
Norman Hyde.....	July 12, 1830
John Hamlin.....	August 17, 1832
John L. Bogardus.....	August 21, 1833
William Mitchell.....	May 16, 1834
Giles C. Dana.....	Feb. 23, 1835
Joseph C. Fuller.....	July 12, 1838
George C. Bestor.....	Nov. 3, 1841
William H. Fessenden.....	Oct. 6, 1843
Washington Cockle.....	August 19, 1847
John King.....	May 29, 1849
Peter Sweat.....	March 29, 1853
George W. Raney.....	September 28, 1858
George C. Bestor.....	March 27, 1861
Enoch Emery.....	May 12, 1865
Isaac Underhill.....	August 25, 1866

David W. Magee.....	April 20, 1867
John S. Stevens.....	January 7, 1876
Washington Cockle.....	January 13, 1880
John Warner.....	June 15, 1885
William T. Dowdall.....	May 3, 1886
Alexander Stone.....	December 2, 1889
Henry B. Morgan.....	February 14, 1894
Wm. Edgar Hull.....	March 9, 1898

It is not at all probable that Stephen Stillman ever qualified or served as Postmaster. His appointment is dated April 9, 1830, and his successor's July 12, 1830. Counting the time required for the transmission of his commission and the return of the application for the appointment of his successor, there would be little time left.

Norman Hyde, who had two appointments, was a young man of varied qualifications. He was a school teacher, surveyor, Postmaster, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and Judge of the Probate Court, all within a year.

The names of all the other Postmasters, with the exception of that of Joseph C. Fuller, are well known. John L. Bogardus was a lawyer, hotel-keeper, a speculator in real estate, a ferryman, and it is said that he carried on an extensive business in fishing in the Illinois River, at the same time that he held the office of Postmaster. The business of the Postoffice Department in this section at that time must have been very limited, for it is known that John Dixon, about the year 1827, obtained a contract to carry the mail from Peoria to Galena once every two weeks, and for that purpose it was necessary to open the trail between Peoria and Dixon's ferry on the Rock River.

We do not know certainly at what time the Post Office began to occupy a room or building separate from the dwellings of the Postmasters. It is possible that Bogardus kept the Post Office in his hotel, which was a log cabin not far from the foot of Hamilton Street. Mr. Washington

Cockle, who was Postmaster in 1847, says that one of the Postmasters, whom he erroneously names Dr. Cross, probably meaning Giles C. Dana or some later Postmaster, established the office on Main Street, at the corner of the alley between Adams and Washington Streets, where the stone front building now stands. It appears from Drown's Directory of 1844, that the Post Office was then on Main Street (probably opposite the Court House), the office of Purple & Metcalfe, attorneys, adjoining it, and that of George C. Bestor, dealer in real estate, in the rear; and that there were then two clerks, Washington Brady and William E. Caldwell. Mr. Cockle further says that Wm. H. Fessenden removed the office into a two-story brick building, which he had erected near the corner of Adams and Fulton Streets, where he (Mr. Cockle) found it when he assumed the duties of the office. This building occupied a portion of the ground now occupied by the Cox building on the corner of Adams and Fulton Streets, and adjoined the Clinton House.

Just how long the Post Office remained there has not been ascertained; but in 1850, during the incumbency of John King as Postmaster, it is found to be located in the basement of the Peoria House, near the corner of Adams and Hamilton Streets. The Post Office remained there until 1861, when, upon the appointment of George C. Bestor, he removed it to his own building, now No. 311-313 Main Street, owned by Mr. Volney H. Freeman.

In 1865, upon the appointment of Mr. Enoch Emery, it was removed to the first floor of Rouse's Hall. It remained there until some time during the incumbency of Gen. D. W. Magee, when it was moved to the Puterbaugh building, where the Post Office building now stands.

When it was determined that the Government was to have a building of its own in Peoria, a rivalry sprang up between different locations, and a commission was appointed to decide upon the location, which commission chose the present site. The ground, with the buildings then upon it, cost the Government \$52,000. Contracts for the masonry and superstructure were awarded March 1, 1884, and the building was completed in the spring of 1889 at a cost, exclusive of the site, of \$251,833.86. While the erection of the new building was in progress, the Post Office was kept in the Grimes building, on the corner of Jefferson and Hamilton Streets, and was moved into the new building January 1, 1889.

A comparison of the above list of Postmasters with the political complexion of the administrations during which their appointments were made, will probably determine the politics of each of them.

In "Peck's Gazetteer" of 1837, it is said, "There are four lines of stages leading from Peoria, viz.: One to Galena, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, distance 160 miles, fare \$12; one to Chicago, same days, distance 160 miles, fare \$12; one to Springfield, same days, distance 70 miles, fare \$6; and one to Knoxville, on Thursdays, distance 46 miles, fare \$4. Some of these are fine Troy post-coaches; others are open wagons, on lifeless springs, which do very well on smooth ground in dry weather."

In the "Peoria Register and North Western Gazetteer," dated January 20, 1838, a portion of a column is given up to a table of towns on the Illinois River with their distances from Peoria, namely: Detroit, six miles, 4 houses; Rome, 18 miles, 25 houses; Allentown, 19 miles, 3 houses; Chillicothe, 21 miles, 30 houses; Lacon, 33 miles, 55 houses; Henry, 45 miles, 5 houses; Webster, 63 miles, 5 houses; Hennepin, 57 miles, population 700—county-seat of Putnam County; Enterprise, 69 miles, 4 houses; Peru, 71 miles, population 150; Rockwell, 74 miles, 8 houses; Utica, 79 miles, 1 house; Ottawa, 90 miles, population 800; Wesley City, 3 miles, 30 houses; Pekin, 10 miles, population 400; Liverpool, 40 miles, 6 houses; Havana, 50 miles, 30 houses. But sparse as the population would seem to have been, the list of advertised letters was very great. The list remaining in the Post Office at Peoria uncalled for, January 31, 1838, occupies nearly two columns (the paper being 24 inches in length), G. C. Dana Postmaster; that from Knoxville, John D. Sanborn Postmaster, occupies nearly one-fourth of a column; while that from Charleston, now Brimfield, L. L. Guyer, Deputy Postmaster, contains twenty names.

From other sources we find that in 1837 the business of the Post Office was done on the credit system. The Government charged from 10 to 25 cents on each letter according to the distance carried, and so much upon each weekly, semi-weekly, monthly, semi-monthly, or bi-monthly publication, payable at the place of delivery. The Postmasters kept regular accounts with the recipients and rendered bills quarterly. Public officials did the same, and one instance is known where the official, who was a physician, rendered an account for medical services and for fees as an officer of the law, all in the same bill.

In the absence of banks or postal orders the matter of making remittances by mail was of serious importance. In order to preserve the evidence of the remittance, the party desiring to send it would take a neighbor with him to the Post Office, and there, in his presence, place in a letter already written and addressed, a certain amount in bank-bills, and place the same in the Post Office, taking at the same time from his neighbor, who might be the Postmaster himself, a written memorandum of the amount sent, the denomination and serial number of the bills, and the name of the bank by which they were issued, together with the name of the party addressed, his post-office address, and the date of the remittance. The Postoffice Department did not assume any responsibility for the remittance, but if payment was ordered to be made by mail, and the letter should be lost or stolen, this would be good evidence of the payment, and the party to whom the remittance was made would be the loser.

In 1844, Peoria had a mail to Springfield and Ottawa, daily except Sunday; to Danville and Burlington three days in the week, and to Rushville two days in the week—all carried by stage coach, the stages departing at three, four and eight o'clock A. M., the mails closing the evening before at 7:00 P. M. Mr. Cockle relates that, during the time he held the office, although mercantile business with St. Louis was mainly transacted by river steamers, yet the mails came by coaches, that being the quickest method. The mails for Chicago went north to Dixon, where one route branched off for Chicago, and another to Galena. There was a daily mail to Springfield by way of Pekin; one to Chillicothe, Lacon, Henry, Hennepin, Granville and Peru; one to Burlington, Kickapoo, Brimfield and Knoxville; three times a week to Monmouth, Piccaune and Oquawka; also to Albany, by Mt. Hawley, Wyoming, Toulon, Burns, Geneseo, Erie, Kingsbury, and to Bloomington, Urbana, Canton and Rushville, and two a week to Ottawa, Metamora and Magnolia.

Mr. Cockle's commissions amounted to \$600.00 per annum. In his time money was sent by draft, the merchants making their own exchanges. There was no money order or registry system, no bank in the city and no place of deposit. Mr. Cockle kept his official moneys in an old Bank of England specie bag, which he carried home every night and placed it under his pillow. It is also related by others that merchants were in

the habit of hiding their money in coffee-sacks and other places of concealment.

In 1850 there were daily mails to Peru and Springfield; daily (except Sunday) to Burlington; tri-weekly to Albany, Urbana and Rushville; semi-weekly to Ottawa by way of Washington, Metamora and Magnolia, with an additional trip to Washington on Wednesdays; and weekly to Smithville, Kingston Mines and Hollis. This was only four years before the advent of the railroads.

Mr. Cockle, in 1884, gave the following comparison of the business of the office: "For the last quarter of 1860, the receipts of the Peoria Post Office were \$4,076.00; for the last quarter of 1870, \$7,830.00; for the last quarter of 1879, \$13,849.00; they are now (1884) about \$75,000.00 per annum. We issue money orders in the amount of over \$100,000.00 per annum, and pay orders to the amount of over \$200,000.00 per annum. During the year we collect 713,000 letters, 237,000 postal cards, 117,000 newspapers; we deliver 852,000 mailed letters, 65,000 drop letters, 276,000 mailed postal cards, 60,000 local postal cards, 5,000 registered letters and 650,000 newspapers. This is a very different business from that transacted thirty-four years ago.

"Last year the expenses of the office were \$21,500.00, including salaries and everything. Our present annual rent is \$2,500.00. We have nine carriers at \$850.00 each; one at \$500.00, and two substitutes. We send out about sixty pouches of mail per day. The first money-order ever paid at this office was on the 4th day of November, 1864. It was for the sum of \$25.00, and was sent from Springfield by Abner M. Watson and paid to Henry Keener of this city. At that time only 21 orders had been issued at St. Louis; 67 at Chicago; 275 at Philadelphia, and 334 at New York. During that month we only paid about twenty orders, amounting to three or four hundred dollars in all, and now we pay fifty or sixty orders every day, the aggregate for the year being \$200,000." This was in 1884.

A free delivery system was established at Peoria, July 7, 1873, when Gen. D. W. Magee was Postmaster. Eight carriers were appointed as follows: John Stillwell, Charles R. Gundlach, Henry Schimpff, E. O. Place, Robert Pfeiffer, Dietrich Kuch, Eugene Rollman and John Onyun. They started with three deliveries daily in the business portion, and two in the residence portion of the city. At the present time (December, 1901) there are thirty-six carriers and clerks, and



R. H. Harned

four substitutes. There are eighteen collections in the business portion of the city daily, and from 1:20 P. M. to 6:50 P. M. a collection is made every thirty minutes in the business portion of the city. There are five deliveries in the business district, commencing at 6:30 A. M., and two in all the resident districts. There is also a sixth delivery to the hotels and newspaper offices at 8:30 P. M.

Since the present Postmaster, Mr. Wm. E. Hull, has had charge of the office, the help has been increased by the appointment of a cashier, four additional clerks, and ten additional carriers. Ten sub-stations have been established in the city and two rural free delivery routes in the country, with two carriers and one substitute. The growth of the business of the office is shown by the following items furnished from official sources:

The gross receipts of the office for the year closing June 30, 1901, from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and money collected on second-class matter and box-rent, amounted to \$161,623.18. There was handled during the year 7,804 registered letters and packages.

Domestic Money Orders issued.....	\$161,378.51	
Domestic Money Orders fees.....	1,838.79	\$163,217.30
International Money Orders issued.....	\$ 11,944.05	
International Money Orders fees.....	160.75	\$ 12,104.80
Domestic Money Orders paid.....	\$501,472.79	
International Money Orders paid.....	6,432.24	\$507,905.03
Grand Total,		\$683,227.13

The officers and employees of the Peoria Post Office at the present time are as follows: Postmaster; one Assistant Postmaster; one Cashier; one Superintendent City Delivery; one Chief Mailing Clerk; one Money-Order Clerk; two General Delivery Clerks; one Stamp Clerk; one Registry Clerk; four Mailing Clerks; four Distributors; three Stampers; one Record; one Stenographer; three Special Delivery Messengers; ten Clerks in charge of sub-stations.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

In the early days of railroad construction much of our railroad iron was imported from

England. This was the case with the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad. To facilitate the building of that road, an act of Congress was obtained creating Peoria a Port of Entry, William S. Moss was appointed Surveyor of Customs, but his only duties seem to have been limited to collection of the import duties on railroad iron imported for his own use. When the emergency had passed, the port was abolished. Henry S. Austin succeeded William S. Moss as Surveyor and was the incumbent of that office when the port was abolished.

By an act of Congress of September 29, 1890, Peoria was made a Port of Delivery, and A. L. Schimpff was appointed Surveyor of Customs, which position he held until August 15, 1892. His successors have been Philip Smith, until September 10, 1894; James Daugherty, until November 17, 1898, and Richard W. Burt from that date until the present time. S. W. Dodge has been Deputy Surveyor of Customs from March, 1891, to this date.

The total amount of collections to the present time have been \$170,433.92.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Internal Revenue Law was passed by Congress July 1, 1862. The Fifth Congressional District, which then embraced the counties of Peoria, Knox, Henry, Bureau, Stark, Marshall and Putnam, was constituted a Collection District and John H. Bryant, of Princeton, was appointed first Collector. By subsequent enactments the District has been greatly enlarged, so that it now embraces the counties of Peoria, Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island, Henry, Stark, Bureau, Marshall and Putnam.

The rates, as well as the subjects, of taxation have been greatly changed. The original rate levied on spirits, which constitute the largest source of revenue for the Peoria District, was 50 cents per gallon, which was afterwards increased to \$2.00, but later very much reduced. The law at times provided for stamp duties, license fees on many occupations, taxes on incomes and other items not now taxed.

The amount of taxes collected at Peoria afford no sure index of the amount of revenue actually paid by Peoria County into the National Treasury, but, inasmuch as the items of spirits constitute the principal source of revenue at the present time, it may be of interest to give the

following tables. The first annual report embraced only the period from the taking effect of the law until June 30, 1863, which was not a full year. The annual collections have been as follows:

1863\$	166,620.42	1883\$	13,963,625.50
1864	2,689,125.64	1884	13,036,354.77
1865	1,466,519.10	1885	13,298,687.18
1866	1,202,275.08	1886	13,913,381.95
1867	639,194.31	1887	13,657,928.09
1868	319,839.15	1888	18,388,340.66
1869	1,591,351.02	1889	19,322,265.26
1870	3,663,260.07	1890	23,126,584.20
1871	2,553,970.87	1891	21,624,477.69
1872	4,108,333.42	1892	20,828,247.36
1873	4,766,975.11	1893	18,488,691.73
1874	4,716,712.55	1894	13,834,902.32
1875	4,851,139.18	1895	13,407,108.38
1876	8,003,048.41	1896	12,507,489.92
1877	7,598,502.78	1897	15,859,716.29
1878	6,594,669.22	1898	22,837,553.39
1879	6,930,169.57	1899	21,922,965.69
1880	10,324,576.75	1900	25,480,154.96
1881	11,425,131.77	1901	30,296,762.94
1882	13,267,988.65		

Total...\$469,674,641.35

Statement showing quantities of grain in bushels used in the production of distilled spirits during the fiscal years commencing with the year ending June 30, 1889, and ending June 30, 1901, as follows:

Year	Malt	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Total
1889	506,170	....	145,146	4,295,735	6,147	4,953,198
1890	544,914	....	191,709	4,589,154	....	5,325,807
1891	574,121	....	174,646	4,576,310	....	5,325,077
1892	573,233	10	159,764	4,636,806	....	5,369,813
1893	498,014	....	137,132	3,910,907	....	4,567,456
1894	404,114	....	77,615	3,165,585	....	3,649,236
1895	257,260	2,052	76,777	1,962,319	....	2,300,071
1896	456,295	550	79,985	3,586,950	1804	4,123,960
1897	286,043	....	52,616	2,214,676	....	2,553,335
1898	440,247	....	109,152	3,310,505	....	3,889,904
1899	570,909	....	141,870	4,159,164	....	4,871,943
1900	541,961	....	152,800	4,059,999	....	4,754,752
1901	681,853	....	177,042	5,232,068	....	6,090,963
Total,						57,755,515

Statement showing number of cattle fed at

distilleries by years from 1889 to 1898 inclusive, as follows:

1889	17,675	1894	22,097
1890	22,838	1895	12,256
1891	21,878	1896	18,897
1892	20,800	1897	12,250
1893	28,038	1898	14,963
Total.....			191,742

Since the year 1898, the Government requires no report of this item.

The following is a list of the Collectors of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois, with terms of service of each:

J. H. Bryant.....Sept. 11, 1862 to Feb. 28, 1866
H. R. Sanderson...March 1, 1866 to Sept. 2, 1866
J. H. Bryant.....Sept. 3, 1866 to April 30, 1867
William Kellogg...May 1, 1867 to April 30, 1869
Enoch Emery.....May 1, 1869 to April 30, 1871
Thos. J. Henderson..May 1, 1871 to May 19, 1873
Richard H. Whiting..May 20, 1873 to Mar. 3, 1875
H. Knowles (Act.) Mar. 4, 1875 to Mar. 31, 1875
Howard Knowles...April 1, 1875 to June 30, 1885
George A. Wilson...July 1, 1885 to July 15, 1889
Julius S. Starr...July 16, 1889 to March 31, 1894
James W. Hunter...April 1, 1894 to April 4, 1898
Aquila J. Daugherty
(died in office) April 5, 1898 to July 24, 1901
W. T. Murray (Act.) July 25, 1901 to Sept. 8, 1901
Percival G. Rennick.....September 9, 1901

Total number of persons employed in the Fifth Illinois Revenue District, December 12, 1901: 1 Collector; 12 Deputy Collectors; 6 Clerks; 24 Gaugers; 27 Storekeeper-Gaugers; 27 Store-keepers.

THE UNITED STATES COURT.

By act of Congress of March 2, 1887, the Northern District of Illinois was sub-divided and provision was made for the holding of two terms of the Circuit and District Courts, each year, at Peoria. By the terms of the act a Chief Deputy Clerk and a Chief Deputy Marshal were to be appointed to have their respective offices at Peoria. Under this arrangement courts have been held by the successive District Judges; first, by Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, next by Hon. Peter S. Grosscup, and lastly by Hon. Christian C. Kohlsaat, in whose stead Hon. J. Otis

Humphreys, of the Southern District of Illinois, held the April and October Terms, 1901.

At the organization of the court Enoch F. Sloan was appointed Chief Deputy Clerk of both courts, and continued to hold that position until his death. He was succeeded, March 20, 1897, as Chief Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court, by Frank C. Howe, and on February 1, 1899, by Mr. Howe as Chief Deputy Clerk of the District Court, that position having, in the meantime, remained vacant. Mr. Howe continues to fill both positions.

On April 12, 1887, Cyrus L. Berry was ap-

pointed Chief Deputy United States Marshal for the Southern Division of the District, to have his office at Peoria. He was duly qualified on the succeeding day and served until January 10, 1890. Haller E. Charles was then appointed to the same position and served until April 24, 1894. He was succeeded by Richard R. Voris, who served until December 31, 1898. On January 1, 1899, Stephen O. Tripp was appointed to the same office, and still continues to discharge the duties thereof to the entire satisfaction of the Court and the public.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS.

No better mirror of the times can be found than the modern newspaper. In this respect Peoria has been peculiarly fortunate from a very early date in its history. From causes already considered the growth of the village was greatly retarded from the year 1825 until 1834, but no sooner were these causes removed than it began to grow rapidly in population and business enterprise. One of the most important of the business ventures of that period was the starting of a weekly newspaper.

On the 10th day of March, 1834, Abram S. Buxton and Henry Wolford commenced the publication of "The Illinois Champion and Peoria Herald," a weekly paper of four pages 20 by 13½ inches, five columns to the page, well printed and ably edited. Mr. Buxton had been associated with the afterwards celebrated George D. Prentice in the publication of the "Louisville Journal." He was a man of fine literary taste, had a good library, was a clear and forcible writer, and gave evidence of much ability as an editor. Mr. Wolford was a practical printer and did much of the type-setting and presswork with his own hands. Under their joint management the paper soon became one of the most popular and influential in the State. Mr. Buxton's life was, however, cut short by that insidious disease, consumption, his death having occurred on the 1st day of September, 1835. The paper then passed into the hands of James C. Armstrong and Jacob Shewalter, who continued its publication, with Jerome L. Marsh as editor, until the early part of the year 1837, when they sold out to Mr. Samuel H. Davis, formerly publisher of the "Winchester Republican."

The name of the paper was at that time changed to that of the "Peoria Register and North Western Gazetteer," the first number of

which was issued on the 7th day of April of that year. It was somewhat larger than its predecessor, it being a four-page paper, 18 by 24 inches, six columns to the page and well printed. Its circulation in September, 1838, is indicated by the fact stated in its columns that, on account of sickness, one side of the whole edition, consisting of forty-five quires, had been worked off by the two sons of Mr. Davis, aged 16 and 10 years, respectively. It appears further that when Mr. Davis took hold of the paper he was in or past middle life; he was an able writer and a man of sterling integrity and great force of character. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a leader in its Sunday School and other church work. He, as well as Mr. Buxton, his predecessor, was an ardent Whig, and while he in no sense favored the doctrines of the Abolitionists, yet, as related elsewhere, he resented with all the force of his intellect and pen the outrage which had been committed upon them in the Main Street Church, and the refusal of the proprietors of the paper to publish their vindication. During the first four years of its publication the paper was neutral in politics; but, in 1840, it openly avowed the principles of the Whig party and supported General Harrison for the Presidency. While Mr. Davis was its proprietor the "Peoria Register and North Western Gazetteer" was universally acknowledged as one of the ablest papers published in the State. On February 20, 1840, Mr. John S. Zieber began the publication of the "Peoria Democratic Press," in the interest of the Democratic party. This was probably the occasion of the action of Mr. Davis in changing his from a neutral to a Whig paper.

The Register. At this period Peoria had, as one of her citizens, a gentleman who afterwards

became somewhat noted in the central portions of the State, and who formerly had been foreman in the printing establishment of the well known firm of Harper Brothers, of New York. This was Mark M. Aiken, and it was doubtless through his influence that two young men who had worked under him there were induced to come to Peoria. They were Samuel and William Henry Butler, twin brothers, to whom Mr. Davis sold his paper some time in the year 1842. They continued the publication of the paper under the name of the "Peoria Register," dropping a part of its former title. Mr. Davis was, however, continued as editor until the time of the anti-abolition riot spoken of in a former part of this work, when in consequence of the attitude assumed by the proprietor in relation to that event, he resigned. During his connection with the paper he had erected on the corner of Printer's Alley, on the lower side of Main Street, a three-story brick building, in the second story of which was his office. In the year 1845, the Messrs. Butler sold out to Mr. Thomas J. Pickett, who continued its publication under the name of the "Weekly Register." On June 28, 1848, Messrs. Pickett & Woodcock issued the first daily paper ever published in Peoria, called "The Daily Register," a very small sheet and very short-lived. Sometime thereafter Mr. Pickett formed a partnership with Mr. Henry Kirk White Davis, son of the former proprietor, and, in connection with "The Register," they commenced the publication of the second daily paper in Peoria, which, in memory of the first paper published there, they named "The Champion," the first number of which was issued December 13, 1849.

Both of these publications were continued until January 26, 1850, when the building in which they were printed and published was wrecked, and the printing materials, presses and other appurtenances were destroyed by an explosion which occurred in the lower part of the building, which had until lately been occupied as a drug store, and in which still remained a quantity of straw and some combustible liquids. In this disaster two men lost their lives—Mr. William Pickett, a brother of the proprietor, and Mr. James Kirkpatrick, publisher of another paper called the "Peoria American," both of whom were crushed to death by the falling walls. Mr. Nathaniel C. Nason, who was employed in the office, and who afterwards became publisher of the "Peoria Transcript" and other periodicals, barely escaped with his life. To give an idea of the paucity

of printing facilities in Peoria at that time, it may be stated that Messrs. Pickett & Davis had undertaken to print in pamphlet form an edition of 3,500 or 4,000 of the new Township Organization Law, with notes and forms prepared by Onslow Peters, Esq., the author of the law. They had begun the work and had a few pages printed at the time the building was wrecked. The firm then made arrangements with James J. Langdon, a printer in Chicago, for the use of the type in his office and sent Mr. Nason with another printer to help him to complete the job. Mr. Langdon had not enough of the type wanted and Mr. Nason, who had charge of the work, obtained the use of what more was needed at the office of the "Prairie Farmer," and did part of the work there. The paper upon which it was printed was bought from A. H. & C. Burley, and the press-work was done at the office of John Wentworth, of the "Chicago Democrat," who had the only up-to-date press run by steam in Chicago. The books were completed by March 15, but there being then no railroads, and the canal not having been opened for the season, Mr. Nason was obliged to await that event. In the meantime he found employment in the office of Mr. Langdon and in that of the "Chicago Evening Journal," then published by Geer & Wilson—the first named member of the firm being the same Nathan C. Geer, who, nine years later, became proprietor of the "Peoria Transcript."

About this time the firm of Pickett & Davis was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Pickett and the purchase of his interest by Mr. Davis. The latter then undertook to revive "The Register" and "The Champion," the latter of which he did publish for a short time much reduced in dimensions and printed from old worn out type of large size, which had been used in a job-office. But after several unsuccessful efforts he was forced to abandon the enterprise about the first of May following, when he sold out the material remaining in his office and left the city.

The Republican. Mr. Pickett then purchased a new outfit and, on the first day of June, 1850, began the publication of the "Weekly Republican," Henry Butler, one of the former publishers of "The Register," being his foreman. This was a large, handsomely printed and well edited paper, intensely Whig in politics until the breaking up of old party lines from 1854 to 1856, when Mr. Pickett became an ardent Republican.

About the year 1852, Bernard Baily, a brother-in-law of Pickett, became associated with him in the publication of the paper, but this partnership only continued a short time, probably not more than a year. On January 17, 1853, Mr. Pickett commenced "The Daily and Tri-Weekly Republican," which continued to be published as long as the Weekly. In 1856 Mr. Pickett became a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk and the editorial management was (nominally at least) turned over to Campbell C. Waite, who had been, from its inception, employed as a compositor, but who from time to time had done considerable editorial work. Some time in the same year or later the paper was transferred to Samuel L. Coulter, a gentleman of ripe scholarship and an able writer, who endeavored to run it as a Whig paper, but the Whig party rapidly becoming disintegrated, there was no call for its further publication, and in a year or two it went out of existence.

The period covered by the publication of the "Peoria Republican" is a marked one in the newspaper history of Peoria. The paper, first issued as a weekly, was later issued as a daily, tri-weekly and weekly, and so continued until its publication ceased. Mr. Pickett, its founder, was a man of decided ability as a writer and became quite noted as a politician. His father was a Virginian, a soldier in the war of 1812, who after that war moved from his home in Lynchburg to Louisville, Kentucky, where, on the 17th day of March, 1821, his son, Thomas, was born. In 1830, the family moved to St. Louis and, in 1836, to Peoria, where Thomas acquired the art of printing in the office of the "Champion and Herald." In 1844 he and a brother of N. C. Nason published a paper in Pekin, Tazewell County, called "The Palladium," and about a year thereafter he got hold of the "Peoria Register," as already stated. In 1851 he was elected President of the First Illinois Editorial Association, defeating John Wentworth, of Chicago. In 1856, while yet connected with the "Peoria Republican," he was one of the twelve editors who met in Decatur on the 22d of February, which resulted in the call of the first Republican State Convention, at Bloomington, on May 20th of that year, at which time Mr. Lincoln delivered his famous lost speech. He was also a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, which met in Philadelphia in the month of June of that year, and which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency.

Having severed his connection with the "Peoria Republican," Mr. Pickett went to Rock Island, where he became proprietor of the "Rock Island Register," and it was during his residence in that city that he wrote a letter to Mr. Lincoln, suggesting the use of his name in connection with the Presidency, which letter Nicolay & Hay have made historic in their Biography of Lincoln. He was also a delegate from the Rock Island District to the National Convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln, and in the same year was elected to the State Senate, where he rendered efficient service in support of the measures of the Government. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Lincoln tendered him a commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers, but at the request of Governor Yates, who thought his services would be of more value to the State in organizing troops and attending to legislative duties, he reluctantly declined the honor. At a later date he was instrumental in raising the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Infantry and became its Lieutenant-Colonel, and still later the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry, of which he was made Colonel. After the war he went to Paducah, Kentucky, where he founded a paper called "The Federal Union," was appointed Postmaster, and later Clerk of the United States District Court. In 1879, having removed to Nebraska, he in connection with his sons founded "The Nebraska City Sun," and a year later "The Capitol," at Lincoln, which he conducted successfully for some time. He next became proprietor of the "Franklin County Guard" (Neb.), which he conducted until it was destroyed by fire in 1890. In April, 1891, he removed to Ashland, where he made his home with his son, Hon. Thomas J. Pickett, Jr., and continued to assist him in the publication of the "Ashland Gazette" until the time of his death, which occurred December 24, 1891.

The Gerrymander. Simeon De Witt Drown, who was at work on "The Register" in the office of the Butler Brothers, having become disgusted with the way in which the Legislature had re-districted the State congressionally, began the publication of a little sheet called "The Gerrymander"—a Whig paper intended to caricature that proceeding—the first number of which was issued on the 22d day of March, 1843, and continued to be issued during the campaign of that year. The character of its contents is given in a former chapter.



F B Hasbrouck

The Peoria American, another Whig paper, was started in July, 1845, by James Kirkpatrick. It is said to have been the first paper in the State to advocate the nomination and election of General Taylor to the Presidency. The paper continued to be published until the death of its founder as herein related.

The Nineteenth Century, a National Reform paper, was started, in 1848, by Messrs. J. R. Watson and David D. Irons, but after a few months it was sold to Mr. Kirkpatrick, who merged it into the "Peoria American."

The foregoing were all Whig papers in their origin, or became so afterwards, and cover the entire period of Whig journalism in Peoria.

The Peoria Democratic Press, the first distinctively political paper in Peoria, was first issued as a weekly on the 20th day of February, 1840, by John S. Zieber, who had published "The People's Press" in the town of Princess Ann, Somerset County, Maryland. Either at that time or soon afterwards he took as a partner Enoch P. Sloan, and the paper was published in the name of Zieber & Sloan. They sold out about June 1, 1846, to Thomas Phillips, who had formerly published the "American Manufacturer," and who continued to publish the paper for about three years, when it was purchased by Washington Cockle. In the fall of 1851, the paper was again sold to Enoch P. Sloan who, during all previous changes, had retained his connection with it as editor or assistant editor. On January 5, 1854, Mr. Sloan commenced the issue of a "Daily" and "Tri-Weekly Press," which continued to be issued until about the time of the starting of the "Democratic Union." He remained proprietor of "The Press" until the fall of 1856, when, having been elected Circuit Clerk, he severed his connection with it and Leonard B. Cornwell, once Sheriff of the county, became its owner, with John McDonald its principal editor. During all of its history up to this time, especially while under the editorial management of Mr. Sloan, "The Press" had maintained a very high character as a political journal. It was well edited and free from the trash which is often retailed to the public through the columns of party papers. Mr. Sloan was a remarkably thoughtful and considerate writer, never descending to that species of low vulgarity commonly called mud-slinging, but always maintained a high order of excellence in all his editorials. During the eight years of his incum-

bency of the office of Circuit Clerk he devoted a portion of his time to the study of law and was afterwards admitted to the bar. After spending a number of years in a quiet way as the legal adviser of numerous friends, in the examination of land titles, in the preparation of a system of abstracts, unique in its plan, and in writing numerous articles for the newspapers, he was, upon the opening of the United States Circuit and District Courts, at Peoria, in the year 1887, appointed Chief Deputy Clerk thereof, which position he held at the time of his death. During the heated controversy between Douglas and Buchanan, "The Democratic Press" was always found on the side of Douglas, but, after Buchanan's election, the patronage of the administration was thrown in favor of its rival, "The News," which probably led to its becoming merged into the latter paper.

The News was started by George W. Raney as a daily on May 26, 1852, and on July 15th of the same year he commenced issuing the "Weekly and Tri-Weekly News." Raney was what would, in these days, be called a hustler. He knew how money could be made in publishing a newspaper, and he was not slow to avail himself of his knowledge. The paper catered to the tastes of a lower stratum of political influence than did "The Press," and was not at all scrupulous in the use of the party lash. It was the representative of the "Danite" or administration wing of the party, and its editor was rewarded by receiving the appointment as Postmaster at Peoria. In the winter of 1857-8, the office of "The News" was destroyed by fire, and about the same time Mr. Raney bought what remained of "The Democratic Press," and, having united the two, he commenced the publication of "*The Democratic Union*." The different political elements represented in this paper are not fully known, but it is certain it continued to be the leading Democratic paper during the campaign of 1860 and until the month of September, 1862. But one curious feature connected with its editorial management was that, upon the nomination of Douglas for the Presidency in 1860, Mr. Raney, who still continued to hold the office of Postmaster, retired from the editorial chair, and was succeeded by William Trench, an ardent supporter of Douglas. This arrangement continued until after the election, when Raney resumed the editorial chair and continued in that capacity until the month of September, 1862, when, having accepted a position in the army,

the publication of the "Democratic Union" ceased.

The Daily Mail. Soon after the publication of the "Democratic Union" had ceased, the party whose principles it had advocated having been left without an organ, a few of the leaders of that party put their heads together and started an entirely new paper, called "The Mail," a daily and weekly publication, the first issue of which appeared October 16, 1862, Charles H. Wright being the editor. It was at first a morning paper, but was changed to an evening paper May 31, 1864. The names of the proprietors of this paper at its inception and in course of the changes it underwent during its publication, have not been perpetuated in history, and it is probably well they should not be, for in its vindictive and vituperative spirit towards the measures of Mr. Lincoln's administration it was outspoken and offensive. Specimens of the contents of its columns are given in another part of this work. After running about a year "The Mail" was succeeded by "The Star," under William Rounseville, and it by "The Post," under Thomas K. Barrett, both published in the same interest. These publications all died for want of sufficient support, to be succeeded in a short time by a paper representing Democratic principles under an entirely new dispensation.

The National Democrat. Finding himself unable longer to continue the publication of "The Post," Mr. Barrett, in the summer of 1865, sold the entire plant to Colonel William T. Dowdall, who disposed of the old material and put in an entirely new outfit, a caloric engine, new presses and type, and on the 5th day of September, of that year, commenced the publication of "The Daily and Weekly National Democrat." He continued to issue the same as a Democratic paper until the year 1887, at which time, having been appointed Postmaster at Peoria, and his health not justifying a continuance of his labors in connection with the paper, he sold out his interest therein to a joint-stock company.

About the year 1870, Mr. P. W. Sheldon and Mr. Eugene F. Baldwin, under the firm name of Sheldon & Baldwin, started a paper called "The Evening Review." It was independent in politics, but, in the confusion of parties then existing, it became opposed to the re-election of E. C. Ingersoll to Congress. The partnership was soon dissolved and a corporation was formed which carried on the publication for some time, but having become involved in financial diffi-

culties, it was sold by the Sheriff, and Mr. Thomas Cratty became the purchaser. Mr. Cratty associated with himself Mr. Leslie Robinson, and they continued its publication for some time. In 1872, Col. Dowdall purchased that paper and continued to publish it as an evening paper in connection with "The National Democrat," which was a morning paper, until 1887, when he sold both papers to the corporation before mentioned.

The Freeman. On July 28, 1880, a new Democratic paper was started by a corporation called "The Freeman Company" with J. A. Monger as editor. This paper was intensely belligerent in its editorial management. It was published as a Daily and Weekly for four years or more, the last number of the Daily which has come under our notice bearing the date, December 31, 1884; J. A. Monger and J. M. Kinlock being the editors. Several other papers devoted to special subjects have from time to time been started, but their lives being of short duration, it has not been deemed wise to notice them any farther.

The German Press. The Germans were among the first settlers in Peoria. They came here as early as 1834 and founded homes on farms in Woodford and Tazewell Counties on the other side of the river, and many more took up residences in the city. The German population in Peoria and vicinity increased so fast, that they soon felt the necessity of a newspaper printed in their own tongue, to keep them abreast with the time and posted on all important events at home as well as abroad. In 1852 Mr. Alois Zotz came here from St. Louis, and printed the first German newspaper in Peoria and Central Illinois. Its name was "Illinois Banner," and it appeared weekly. About this period two other German papers appeared, "The Volksblatt" and "The Courier," but they were both short lived. In 1858 Mr. Zotz sold his paper to Mr. Edward Rummel, who changed the name of the paper to the "Deutsche Zeitung," and also changed its politics. "The Banner" was Democratic and supported President Pierce and Buchanan, while Mr. Rummel's "Deutsche Zeitung" supported Abraham Lincoln for President. The German Democrats having lost their party organ, induced Mr. Zotz to start a new Democratic paper and, in August, 1860, he began the publication of the "Daily Demokrat," which he continued until 1864, when Mr. Bernard Cremer bought it. It is still edited by himself and published by B. Cremer & Bros. In 1868 Mr. Edward Rummel was

elected Secretary of State, and had to take up his residence at the State Capital. The "Deutsche Zeitung" then came under the control of Captain Edward Fresenius. He disposed of the paper in 1871 to Mr. Rudolph Eichenberger, who, in turn, sold it, in 1878, to B. Cremer & Bros., who consolidated it with their "Demokrat."

In the spring of 1879 Messrs. L. Ph. Wolf, Joseph Wolfram and Wm. Brus started a new German daily, "Die Sonne," which is published at present by Mr. L. Ph. Wolf, with a Sunday paper called "Die Glocke." In 1893 Messrs. Wm. A. Rennen and Wm. Brus commenced publishing a Sunday paper, "Die Sontags Post," which has lately been published by Mr. Herman Goldberger, who consolidated the "Sontags Post" with a new daily called "Der Volksfreund," published by Mr. Carl Wolf. There are at the present time three German daily papers in Peoria:—the "Demokrat," "Sonne" and "Volksfreund," to chronicle the news and keep German society alive. They all have a large circulation in the city and country, and are prosperous.

The Transcript. "The Peoria Daily Transcript" was started as an independent paper, the first number of which was issued December 17, 1855, and the first number of "The Peoria Weekly Transcript" on January 1, 1856. In the spring of 1854, William Rounseville, pastor of the Universalist Church of Peoria and Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State, who had had some experience as editor and publisher of certain magazines, induced Mr. Nathaniel C. Nason, who was a practical printer, but then employed in a general mercantile house in Wesley City, to engage in the publication, at Peoria, of a magazine devoted to the interests of Odd Fellowship. Nason purchased the necessary press, type and printing materials, partly on credit, and entered upon the publication of the magazine. In about a year thereafter Rounseville proposed the starting of a daily paper. After considerable hesitancy Nason consented to try the experiment if Rounseville could find a man to furnish money to pay existing indebtedness and make the required purchases, with such additional amounts as might be needed to pay current expenses up to a certain amount named by Nason. Rounseville procured a friend to advance just enough money to induce Nason to contract for the materials in his own name, but who, when the time came for further advances, as promised, failed to do so. Induced, however, by further assurances from

Rounseville, Mr. Nason commenced the publication of the paper; but, as was anticipated, the receipts did not meet current expenses, and at the end of the third week the men in the office received nothing. Nason then called a halt and notified Rounseville's man that not another stroke of work should be done until money should be forthcoming sufficient to pay all arrearages of wages—he at the same time offering to turn over the whole concern to any person they might name who would furnish a satisfactory guaranty that all claims should be paid. At the earnest solicitation of Rounseville Mr. Nason agreed to keep the paper running for another week, during which time a purchaser was found in the person of Caleb Whittemore, the veteran locksmith, who took into partnership with himself his brother-in-law, Sanford Moon, under the firm name of C. Wittemore & Co. In this transaction Mr. Nason sacrificed all he was worth to secure his creditors against loss. After running the paper for some time at a loss of four or five thousand dollars, Whittemore notified Rounseville (with whom he had an understanding to turn the paper over to him when Whittemore's advances with interest at two per cent. per month should be paid) that another purchaser must be obtained. Such a purchaser was found in the person of James G. Merrill, a rich farmer of Trivoli, who had a brother, Gilman Merrill, working for wages on a daily paper in Boston, and anxious to obtain a higher position. The paper was purchased in his name, but the real purchaser was James G. Merrill. The result was his financial ruin. After struggling until some time in the year 1859 to make the paper a success, Mr. Merrill sold out to Nathan C. Geer, who had formerly been associated with Charles L. Wilson in the publication of the "Chicago Evening Journal," but latterly engaged in publishing "The Gazette," a paper published in Waukegan.

Rounseville was a Democrat, while Nason was a Whig, with a strong infusion of Americanism, and would never have consented to be identified with a Democratic paper. Rounseville continued to be editor from the commencement of its publication until the sale to Geer, which sale was consummated without his knowledge or consent; and, as soon as Geer had obtained possession, he notified Rounseville that his services would be no longer needed. "The Transcript" then for the first time became a distinctively thorough-going and aggressive Republican paper.

After publishing the paper for about a year, as it is said upon somewhat extravagant views, and having failed to make it a financial success, Mr. Geer, in 1860, sold it to Enoch Emery and Edward A. Andrews, who continued its publication under the firm name of Emery & Andrews until the close of the war, Mr. Emery during all that time being editor-in-chief. Mr. Emery then purchased his partner's interest and ran the paper alone until 1869, when a corporation was formed, entitled "The Peoria Transcript Company," with Mr. Emery at its head as President and General Manager. In January, 1880, a new organization was formed, with Hon. Richard H. Whiting as President and Mr. Emery as editor. In May of that year Mr. Alexander Stone, who had come to Peoria from the State of Iowa, purchased a controlling interest in the paper from Mr. Whiting, and soon afterwards purchased the remainder of the stock. Under this new arrangement Mr. Emery continued to occupy the position of editor until January of the following year, when he withdrew and started a paper called "The Peorian," which, after running for a short time, was sold to the Transcript Company.

While Mr. Emery was its editor "The Transcript" was one of the most influential papers in the State. He was a very positive man, making no compromise with what he believed to be unsound in principle. He was an unswerving Republican, and, when he took hold of the paper, it became a powerful factor in shaping the policy of the great party which, at the next Presidential election, was destined to work a revolution in the political affairs of the country. When the rebellion broke out, and even before that event took place, he threw the whole weight of his influence into the scale of loyalty, and, during the whole period of the rebellion, was a firm supporter of the measures of the Government. After the assassination of the President his counsel was "to have faith in Andrew Johnson," so long as his policy seemed for the best interests of the country; but, when that policy became, as he supposed, recreant to sound principles, he did not hesitate to denounce it, although he then held a lucrative office at the President's hands.

Mr. Stone retained the financial management of the paper until the month of June, 1892. Soon after assuming control he changed the form of the paper from a folio to the more modern quarto, and, from time to time, enlarged it with a view to its improvement, both in mechanical appearance and in the extent, variety and char-

acter of its contents. Mr. Emery was succeeded in the editorial chair by Welker Given, of Des Moines, Iowa, who served in that capacity at two different periods; William Hoyne, who after a few months returned to Chicago, and afterwards was chosen to be head of the Law Department of Notre Dame University; Col. E. P. Brooks, of Washington City; Maj. William S. Brackett, of Peoria, and R. M. Hanna, the veteran editor who still wields a vigorous pen in connection with the "Peoria Journal." These all served in succession during the proprietorship of Mr. Stone.

A new company was organized, March 1, 1893, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, the directors of which were J. N. Garver, President and Treasurer; Thomas R. Weddell, Vice-President; James L. Garver, Secretary; A. D. Hosteman and E. S. Kelly, all from the State of Ohio. These gentlemen were prominently connected with the publication of several other newspapers in Ohio and Indiana and, for some time, pushed the publication of "The Transcript" with a considerable degree of enterprise. Mr. Weddell was at first the editor-in-chief; Howard Fuller, City Editor; Willis Evans, Assistant; J. H. Aubere, Telegraph and Society editor; E. F. Younger, Chicago correspondent, and Harry E. Mitchell, legislative correspondent. Mr. Weddell was a young man of varied attainments and of sufficient newspaper experience to have made the paper a success, but it seems the managers had too many irons in the fire elsewhere to give "The Transcript" the attention it required, and after a fitful experience it finally passed into the hands of the proprietors of "The Herald," and the famous "Transcript," which, for so many years, had fought the battles of the Republican party, became merged with one of opposite views.

The Herald Transcript is at present the only Democratic paper printed in the English language in Peoria. From the time of the merging of the "Democratic Press" with "The News," under George W. Raney, until March, 1889, the Democracy did not have an organ which commanded the full confidence and support of the citizens outside the pale of that party. It is true the "National Democrat" had had a long continued career and had met with some degree of financial success, but its support had been drawn very largely from its own party, it being intensely partisan. On March 7, 1889, Mr. Henry M. Pindell, then late from Springfield, Illinois, and the late Senator Andrew J. Bell commenced the

publication of a new Democratic paper called "The Herald." This paper took a higher stand, both morally and politically, than the Democratic papers had heretofore occupied, and being edited with ability and fairness to all parties, and its columns being well supplied with the current news of the day, it very soon began to command the respect and support of the entire community. Mr. Bell remained with the paper but a short time, when his interest was purchased by Mr. Pindell, who has had the management of the paper ever since.

From the time that Mr. Emery had left "The Transcript," its fortunes seemed to wane, one cause probably being the lack of financial management, another the fact that it had met with vigorous competition in the "Peoria Journal." "The Herald" now began to invade the field formerly held, almost exclusively, by "The Transcript," and in the course of a few years it was induced to sell out to Mr. Pindell, which purchase was effected on the 28th day of December, 1898. Since that time the paper has been published under the joint title of "The Herald-Transcript," the present year being the thirteenth of the "Herald" and the forty-seventh of the "Transcript." Through a fearless advocacy of that which he believes to be right in politics, of a clean city government, of uprightness in journalism, and of all measures of improvement calculated to advance the best interests of the community, Mr. Pindell has achieved a success far beyond most of his predecessors.

The Peoria Journal, an independent daily with Republican proclivities, was started by Eugene F. Baldwin and Jacob B. Barnes on December 1, 1877, Baldwin being the editor-in-chief and Barnes, business manager. The enterprise promised to be a financial success from the beginning. After running for a period of eight years, a corporation was formed for the purpose of continuing the publication, the entire plant being turned in at a capitalization of \$100,000, of which Baldwin took \$40,000 in stock, Barnes \$40,000, M. N. Snider \$10,000 and Charles H. Powell \$10,000. These gentlemen constituted the first Board of Directors, Mr. Baldwin being chosen President; Snider, Vice-President; Powell, Treasurer, and Barnes, Secretary. Soon afterwards Snider sold his stock to Powell, who, in turn, dropped out June 9, 1889, and was followed by Baldwin in October, 1891. Before this time, however, Mr. Baldwin's time had become largely engrossed in other business, and Mr.

Barnes had assumed a partial editorial control of the paper. He finally became owner of all the stock, as well as sole editor, and so continued for a period of about twelve years. During the campaign of 1896, the paper advocated a protective tariff and a bi-metallic basis of currency, although in former years it had been an advocate of partial free-trade. It has generally supported the candidates of the Republican party for office. In the year 1900, the paper passed into the hands of Hon. James P. Dawson, of St. Louis, and Charles Carroll, of Peoria, the present manager, at the price of \$40,000. It is now conducted as a strictly Republican paper.

The Peoria Star is one of the latest candidates for public favor in the newspaper line of Peoria. It was started on September 27, 1897, by Eugene F. Baldwin and Charles H. Powell, both formerly connected with the "Peoria Journal." It therefore entered the field with no little prestige, not from that fact alone, but because Mr. Baldwin, who had for many years been connected with other newspapers in Peoria, was well known as a pungent and spicy writer, and one who could hew to the line when occasion seemed to require or justify it. The paper, therefore, began with 3,400 subscribers and, from that time, it has steadily increased until now (January, 1902) it has over 20,000. It has had a very prosperous career, it having proved a financial success from the start. It is now run on a three-deck Ostrander & Seymour press and a four-deck Goss perfecting press, which, it is claimed by the proprietors, make it the finest equipment of any paper in the United States in a city of the size of Peoria. It is also provided with the latest improved machinery for type-setting and other necessary mechanical operations for the rapid production of a daily paper. It is published at the Bohl building, north corner of Jefferson Avenue and Fulton Street, where it has secured quarters for twenty years, with an option of twenty years longer. The paper is thoroughly independent in and of everything and of everybody, and hesitates not to speak its mind freely upon all subjects affecting the public interests. While independent in politics, it generally has supported Republican candidates, but, as occasion may seem to require, it lends its support to an independent or one of an opposing party.

The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine is the official publication of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the first number of which was issued December 1, 1876, by a private printing es-

tablishment at Dayton, Ohio, but under the supervision of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. This firm retained charge of the magazine until 1879, at which time the publication was transferred to Galion, Ohio, and Mr. W. N. Sayre, then Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the organization, was also elected editor of the magazine. Mr. Sayre continued to edit the magazine until 1881, at which time Mr. Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was elected editor. At this time the magazine was established at Terre Haute, Indiana, then the home of the Brotherhood, and it continued to be published at that place until January, 1895, at which time the present editor and manager took charge of the publication, and the headquarters of the organization were removed to Peoria, Illinois. The magazine is, as its name indicates, a magazine in form, size of pages, 6x9 inches. The number of pages in its early days was limited to thirty-two; but it has increased to an average of 160 per month. Until 1887 the circulation was maintained by personal subscription of the membership of the Brotherhood, and was about 4,000 copies per month. The present circulation is 44,000 copies per month. The laws of the Brotherhood were so changed, in 1887, that the magazine was, after that, received by all members of the Brotherhood as a part of their benefits of membership.

The Trades and Labor Gazette was established, in 1895, by George Wilson Bills, who, after publishing it for a year or so, sold out to J. R. Austin, but, in the course of a year or less, it was re-purchased by Mr. Bills in company with Bert H. Zarley. After a period of about five months (February 24, 1899), the present publisher, Walter H. Bush, became the owner, and has continued to issue the paper in an eight-page form every Friday morning.

In the meantime, in the month of August, 1897, "The Peoria Woodman" had been established by Frank N. Bush. It was a monthly containing eighteen pages and continued to be published until December 22, 1899, when it was consolidated with "The Trades and Labor Gazette," in which a page each week was devoted to the Woodmen, Frank N. Bush continuing as editor of this department, in which the interests of the Woodmen were voiced. "The Trades and Labor Gazette" contains all the labor news, and all current reform matter. It is the organ of "The Peoria Trade and Labor Assembly," and

of the Peoria and Canton Sub-District No. 12, of the United Mine Workers of America. It has a circulation of about 4,000.

The Illinois Teacher. One of the most influential publications ever issued in the State was "The Illinois Teacher," started, as elsewhere related, under the auspices of the "Illinois State Teachers' Association." At the first annual meeting of that organization, held at Peoria, December 26, 1854, it was resolved that a periodical devoted to the educational interests of the State be established, to be entitled "The Illinois Teacher," and a committee of nine members was appointed with full power to make all arrangements for its publication for the ensuing year. The committee accepted the proposition of Merriman & Morris, newspaper publishers in Bloomington, to print and publish the periodical for one year, in pamphlet form, in monthly issues of 32 medium octavo pages each, the committee to provide all matter to be printed. A board of twelve editors was appointed, each of whom was expected to furnish all needed "copy" for "The Teacher" for the month assigned to him. Two of these editors were residents of Bloomington, and, in addition to their editorial work, attended to the business department. The plan adopted was cumbersome and proved unsatisfactory. Some of the editors did their work well, others poorly, and two not at all. The printing was of very low grade in every respect, rendering the work unattractive in appearance and a discredit to the body of which it was the acknowledged organ, and to the State in which it was produced. Judged by its first year, "The Teacher" was not a successful enterprise.

At the second annual meeting of the Institute, held in Springfield, December 26, 1855, Charles E. Hovey, of Peoria, the newly chosen President of the Institute, was elected editor of "The Teacher" for the year 1856, and to him was committed the entire management of the publication. Twelve associate editors also were elected, upon whom he might call for such contributions to the contents of "The Teacher" as he should deem advisable. Mr. Hovey at once entered into negotiations with N. C. Nason, the well known printer and publisher of Peoria, to do the printing of "The Teacher." Mr. Nason expected soon to sever his connection with the printing office he then owned and managed. As soon as the arrangement with Mr. Hovey was completed, he purchased an entirely new outfit of materials and



Matthew Hensberg

machinery, and took into partnership Mr. H. S. Hill, a skillful printer recently from New York, who had been in his employ for some time.

In due time "The Illinois Teacher" began the second year of its existence. Under the vigorous and able management of Mr. Hovey it at once took rank as the equal in every respect of the best educational journals of the land, and far superior to most of them. Mr. Hovey continued as editor and manager for two years. His successor was Newton Bateman, of Jacksonville. At the close of Mr. Bateman's year of service, the State Teachers' Association, for reasons that seemed sufficient, relinquished its control over the management of "The Teacher." Thenceforth it was continued as a private enterprise, by Nason & Hill, until 1860, and from that time to 1873 by N. C. Nason alone. In January, 1873, it was transferred to the publishers of "The Chicago Schoolmaster," the name of which was then changed to "Illinois Schoolmaster."

The editors who followed Mr. Bateman were: 1859, Charles A. Dupee, of Chicago; 1860 and '61, Dr. Samuel Williard, then of Bloomington; 1862 and '63, Alexander M. Gow, of Rock Island and Dixon; 1864, Samuel A. Briggs, of Chicago; 1865 and '66, Richard Edwards, President State Normal University, Normal; 1867, '68 and '69, William M. Baker, of Springfield and Champaign; 1870 and '71, until August, Samuel H. White, of Peoria; from August, 1871, to 1873, Eliab W. Coy, of Peoria. Each of these was assisted by associate editors, generally for special departments. From the beginning to the close of its existence "The Illinois Teacher" was the medium of official communication of the Department of Public Instruction with the school officers throughout the State.

The Memento. This was a magazine of 32 octavo-pages monthly, devoted to the interests of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and entered upon its career in August, 1854. William Rounseville, who was Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. in Illinois, was editor, and N. C. Nason publisher. In February, 1856, Mr. H. S. Hill became a partner with Mr. Nason in the publishing business, under the firm name of Nason & Hill, this partnership continuing until April, 1860, after which time Mr. Nason conducted the business alone. Mr. Rounseville's connection with the magazine ceased with July, 1856. When the Civil war broke out, in April, 1861, the publication was suspended. Arrangements were in progress for resuming soon after peace was re-

stored, when the "Odd Fellow's Union," a monthly quarto, published in Springfield by Harman G. Reynolds, appeared. As the patronage was not sufficient to support two such papers, revival of "The Memento" was postponed. One year satisfied Mr. Reynolds, and he abandoned the field, kindly turning over his mailing-book to Mr. Nason. Publication of "The Memento" was resumed in April, 1867, the quarto form being adopted, and continued until May, 1870, when, owing to pressure of duties of an official nature, the publisher finally relinquished it. "The Memento" never paid the cost of publication from its direct income, but it brought much printing from all parts of Illinois, and not a little from other States, the profit on which more than balanced the account.

The Christian Sentinel. This was a magazine of 32 octavo-pages monthly, conducted by O. A. Burgess, I. N. Carman and John Lindsey, in the interest of the church styling itself "Christian," but often designated by others as the "Campbellite." It had previously been published elsewhere, and the first issue at Peoria is No. 8 of Vol. III, dated May, 1856. The last was dated June, 1858. It was afterwards published at Eureka for some months. While published in Peoria, it was printed by Nason & Hill.

The Peoria Medical Monthly, a journal devoted to the interests of the medical profession, was founded in the month of May, 1880, by Dr. Thomas M. McIlvaine, then a student without his professional degree. The design was to furnish the members of the profession remote from the centers of learning with ready access to current developments in medical science. The first number contained well written articles by Drs. John Murphy, J. S. Miller and John L. Hamilton, of Peoria, and one by Dr. A. R. Small, of Decatur. It was well received by the profession and, during the first volume, gave its readers original articles and clinical reports from the best known men in the country. The first volume had 328 pages, after which it was enlarged to about 500 pages. Its publication continued for about ten years, during which time it had attained such a reputation as to make it sought after by the best medical authorities. It made money from the beginning, but because of the increasing and lucrative practice of the editor and publisher, it was discontinued.

The Directories. In the year 1844, Simon De Witt Drown, a practical printer, issued a small volume of 124 pages entitled "The Peoria Direc-

tory for 1844" containing an account of the "Early Discovery of the Country with a History of the Town," which he claims to have been the first book ever printed and published in Peoria. It contains an account of the "early discovery of the country," as related by Marquette, Hennepin and others; a History of Peoria County"; a "History of Peoria" furnished by C. B. Esq., (presumed to have been Charles Ballance); "Reminiscences of Peoria," furnished by I. U. Esq. (said to have been Isaac Underhill), and by J. H. Esq. (supposed to have been John Hamlin); an article on Lake and River Navigation; Early Records of the Village of Peoria; An Alphabetical list of the Heads of Families, with their places of residence and an account of the organization of the Churches and Secret Societies of the Town, together with numerous business cards of merchants, professional men, manufacturers and others. The book is exceedingly valuable as an historical monument.

In the month of March, 1851, Mr. Drown issued a second volume, entitled "Drown's Record and Historical View of Peoria from the Discovery by the French Jesuit Missionaries in the Seventeenth Century to the Present Time; also an Almanac for 1851, calculated for the Latitude and Longitude of Peoria, Illinois, Latitude 40 degrees 40 minutes North, Longitude 89 degrees 40 minutes West from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and 12 degrees 40 minutes West from the City of Washington, to which is added a business Directory of the City, with business cards; Printed by E. O. Woodcock, Main Street, 1850." The contents of the book fully justify the expectations aroused by the title-page. The preface is dated December, 1850, but in the introduction to the "Peoria Business Directory," which occupies the last part of the book, the information is given that, from circumstances over which the publisher had no control, the publication had been delayed far beyond the time intended; that he had with his own hands executed the press-work on an old "Stansbury Press," made in Cincinnati in 1826, equal to the best that Peoria could produce at that time for book-printing. The further information is given that the book was the second bound book to be printed in Peoria. It contains 164 pages of reading matter and business directory, and 48 pages of advertisements or business cards. The Almanac occupies 24 pages, the historical part 128 pages, the remainder being taken up with statis-

tical matter relating to Peoria, the organization of its churches and societies, schools, and a Business Directory.

Mr. Drown was a man of varied attainments, he being not only a printer, but also a surveyor, a writer for the press, a statistician and a man of general information upon all subjects touching the public interests. He was proud of Peoria, and believing that it was destined to become an important city, bent his energies to the preservation, as far as his limited means would permit, of its early history. From the time of the issue of his first Directory until the issue of the second, he had published annually a small statistical sheet under the title of "Peoria Annual Record or Drown's Statistics," none of which prior to 1850 have come under the notice of the writer, but after the issue of the second book this record was enlarged from time to time, and changed in size and form—it having been issued in quarto form until the year 1856, when, for that and the following year, it was issued in the form of an octavo pamphlet. These publications of Mr. Drown, although somewhat lacking in methodical arrangement, and, especially as to the early history, not wholly accurate, are exceedingly valuable for the historical data they furnish. In fact, they entitle Mr. Drown to be called the father of Peoria's History. His statements have been followed to a great extent by all subsequent historians.

Root's Directories. In 1856, Omi E. Root published the first Directory of Peoria, devoted wholly to that purpose. It was a small duodecimo volume of 180 pages, and contained little else than the list of names, to which was added a list of churches and societies. This was the first of a consecutive series of sixteen issues, covering a space of twenty-four years. For six consecutive years they were issued annually, but at times thereafter the intervals between issues would be two or three years. These directories, besides the list of names and business cards, contained much valuable historical and statistical matter. The last issue was for the year 1879.

Other Directories were issued during the same period as follows: In 1859, J. F. Beatty issued one, and in 1868 and 1869, J. M. Cartwright issued one in each year. These followed the general plan adopted by Mr. Root. In 1876, Richard Edwards issued a "Census Report and Historical and Statistical Review," combined with a City Directory. This publication was issued for

the purpose of correcting errors in and supplying omissions from the Government Census. It contains much valuable historical and statistical matter.

In 1878, Messrs. Ebert & Clark, of Hannibal, Missouri, published a directory of Peoria, following the plan of that of Richard Edwards, but not so comprehensive. It also is of historic value.

David B. Gould issued the first number of his series of directories for the year 1880-81, and continued the publication through a series of eight annual issues, the last being for the year 1887. For the year 1887, he issued a special business directory in addition to the regular issues. In the year 1889 Mrs. S. E. Allen, wife of Dr. Melville V. Allen, the business manager in Peoria of Mr. Gould, issued a select Directory, entitled, "Allen's Blue-Book and Avenue Guide for the City of Peoria," which contained also a "Purchasers' Guide of the most Prominent Business Houses in the City." The purpose of this unique publication was "to give as complete an epitome of the Business and Social Interests of the City as possible." In addition to a selected list of four or five thousand names, it contains a complete Street Directory and the best Church and Society Directory ever published in Peoria. It also contains a department of Etiquette. The

book was intended especially for the use of ladies, but its publication ceased with the first volume.

For the year 1886-87, Messrs. J. W. Franks & Sons issued a Directory in the same style as that of Gould, so that, for that year, there were two rival directories. The same happened in the year 1890-91, when Mr. A. E. Ayer issued a directory of the city, which was printed by the "Transcript Publishing Company." In the meantime the Gould and Franks interests had been combined in the formation of a corporation under the name of "Gould's Peoria City Directory Company" of which David B. Gould was President, and Gerald B. Franks, Vice-President, but the Directory was published as "Franks' Peoria City Directory." In a short time the name of the company was changed to that of "Franks Peoria City Directory Company," under which name it has continued to publish the directory annually until the present time. It therefore dates its first issue back to that of David B. Gould, in 1881, the last one issued under date of August 1, 1901, being its twentieth volume. These directories are a great improvement over any previously published, they being provided with the patent marginal index and a numerical street directory, in both of which improvements they are the pioneers among publishers of City Directories.

CHAPTER IX.

HOTELS.

[NOTE.—At the solicitation of the publishers of Johnson's History of Peoria County, published in 1880, Colonel Charles H. Deane, a gentleman of larger hotel experience than any other in Peoria County, furnished an article from which the following, somewhat modified and abridged, is taken. Parts added are included in brackets.—Editor.]

"In collecting data for an article on the hotels of Peoria, I have been very materially assisted by several of our oldest citizens, in regard to early hotels, notably by Mr. Mark M. Aiken, an animated encyclopedia whose wonderful memory enables him to speak of matters current a half century ago, with more apparent certainty than the average citizen tells of what transpired last year. From him I learn that the first tavern—for the French term 'hotel' had not yet been so universally incorporated into our vocabulary—was the 'Traveler's Rest,' certainly a very suggestive and appropriate name, opened in 1825 by John L. Bogardus. It was a double log-house, located on the bank of the river between Main and Hamilton Streets. In one end of the house the family lived and slept, and there the cooking was done and the table spread. In the other end was the inevitable bar, and the bunks for lodgers who were expected to furnish their own blankets. The *cuisine* of the house was, as a matter of course, very simple, plain 'hog and hominy' being the principal dish. Fresh meat, except game, was a rarity, and bread made from wheat-flour was a luxury hard to be obtained and very seldom indulged in. The bar, which was the most popular department of the house, was supplied with one kind of liquor only—whisky—but its more fastidious patrons were served with 'black strap,' *i. e.*, whisky and molasses.

"Mr. Bogardus continued to run 'the only first class house in Peoria' until 1827, when Seth Fulton opened 'Fulton's Tavern,' also on Water Street above North Fayette [now Eaton]. He had a larger house and a better bar, for he had added brandy and gin to his stock in trade, and his house

was better furnished, for he had three 'boughten' bedsteads, and a set of 'boughten' chairs, made in St. Louis and received by boat. As is always the case, superior accommodations and attractions won. Fulton's Tavern was *creme de la creme*, and the Traveler's Rest was only fit rest for renegade whites and a few vagabond Indians who hung about the village for 'fire-water.' Fulton continued his public house until about 1834, when it was closed as a tavern.

"In 1829 William Eads built a two-story frame house on Water street, in the middle of the block bounded by Fulton and Liberty Streets, and opened it to the public as 'Eads' Tavern.' It was by far the most pretentious house in town, having four rooms up stairs, exclusively sleeping rooms, and a bar-room by itself; but we are unable to learn any particulars in regard to its management. In 1834 Mr. Eads sold out to Jacob Slough—and the house was then called 'Slough's Tavern' (1). Mr. Slough was blessed with a buxom, good-looking wife, of rare executive ability, who gave every detail of the business, out of doors as well as in, her personal supervision, and left 'Jakey,' as Mr. Slough was familiarly called, but little to do except to entertain guests and attend the bar. Under his excellent management quite an extensive addition was built to the house, and a

(1) There may be some inaccuracies in this statement, for on November 25, 1837, Mr. Slough caused the following notice to be published in the "Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer;":

"VALUABLE TAVERN FOR SALE.

"Being desirous of removing to my farm in the country, I offer for sale my tavern house and lot in Peoria. It is situated in the south part of Water Street, fronting the steamboat landing, is in all respects as perfect an establishment as any in town, and has hitherto had as large a share of patronage. No house in the Military Tract sustains a higher reputation. The lot is 72 feet front and 171 deep, with all convenient out-buildings, the stable accommodating 24 horses. The Tavern was built two years ago, is in perfect repair and is the Stage House for the Springfield and St. Louis stages. Having realized an independence from the business, I am disposed to give way to some one else and retire to the country. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. JACOB SLOUGH."



THE NATIONAL HOTEL.



HOTEL FEY.

large stable added, and the house became noted, far and wide, for its liquors, bounteous board, and as the only house in town that gave its guests white bread and real coffee every day. In 1845 Mr. Slough sold the furniture, and rented the house to Savage & Lawrence—and they the next year sold to Captain Patterson, an old steamboat man. The Captain had an interesting family of girls, and until they were married off, the house was the popular rendezvous of the young people of the place. In 1849 Captain Patterson sold the furniture, closed the house, and went west, and the building was subdivided into shops, and finally, a few years ago, burned down.

"About 1834 John Hamlin moved a large frame stable from a lot up at the head of Main Street to the lot on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, built quite an extensive addition to it, and rented it to Colonel A. O. Garrett, who furnished it and opened it as the 'Peoria Hotel,' which is the first record we have of the use of the term 'hotel' in this place. The Peoria Hotel had about sixteen sleeping rooms up stairs, a bar-room which was used also for office, a ladies' parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the ground floor. It was a 'toney' house for its day and age, and Colonel Garrett made money there so rapidly that, in 1838, he commenced the erection of what is now known as the 'Peoria House,' which he completed and opened in the fall of 1840, as the 'Planters' House.' This hotel, when first built, was the largest and best hotel building in the State. In size it was about eighty feet square, three stories and a basement high, and it contained thirty-seven sleeping rooms and all necessary public rooms. For a long time it was noted as the leading hotel of Illinois, and is now (1880), and always has been, the largest in Peoria." [The "Peoria House" was located at the northeast corner of Hamilton and Adams Streets, but was demolished a few years ago.]

[An incident connected with the history of this hotel well illustrates the customs of the times. It having been learned that Martin Van Buren was on a visit to his political friends in Springfield, an invitation was extended to him to visit Peoria. This having been accepted, and June 25, 1842, having been designated, a committee of our most distinguished citizens was appointed to carry out the program. On the day named the steamer "Mermaid" was chartered and about seventy of the *elite* proceeded down the river to meet the "Glaucus," on which

the ex-President was expected to arrive. They were disappointed in meeting the "Glaucus" at Pekin, and, there being no telegraphs, Captain Lusk concluded to proceed down the river on a hunt for the distinguished visitor. Taking on board a relay of Democratic patriots, the "Mermaid" continued its cruise until about nightfall, when, passing a curve, the "Glaucus" suddenly hove in sight. Immediately cannon belched forth their thunders from both boats, and cheer after cheer rent the gloom, after which patriotic airs were heard from a band on board the "Glaucus;" the "Mermaid" rounded to in fine style, and amid the roar of cannon and the cheers of the crowd, the ex-President was conducted on board and introduced to the Peorians. Side by side the two steamers plowed through the darkness, which was here and there relieved by bonfires on the shore, while the cheers of the wondering Suckers were responded to by the loud bellowings of the cannon. At Pekin a landing was made, where, in true Jeffersonian simplicity, the ex-President walked the gang-plank, took the Celestials by the hand and kissed their babies. The company of admirers having been further re-inforced, the two boats again set out for Peoria. Arriving at the mouth of the Kickapoo, two guns were fired, which were answered by two from the wharf. Then followed salute after salute, until the landing was reached.

Mr. Garrett was the possessor of an elegant coach and two dappled greys—too gay for a funeral and too toney for common use. So they were reserved for weddings and other state occasions. This was one of the times when they could be used to advantage, and so the ex-President was driven in style to the Planters' House, which was then almost new. There a short reception was held, but it being past midnight on a Saturday night, public decorum must be observed by an early retirement.

On the Sabbath, Mr. Van Buren attended divine service twice—the first time at the Court House, where Rev. Isaac Kellar preached; the second time in the afternoon at the Methodist Church, where services were conducted by Rev. N. P. Cunningham, of that denomination.

On Monday morning a public reception took place at the Planters' House. The people began assembling by hundreds as early as nine o'clock, and at ten a welcoming address was made by Hon. Norman H. Purple, to which the ex-President responded in that felicitous vein for which he

was so much noted. Instead, however, of holding a reception at the Planters' House, he was only too glad to be received by the admiring populace in the Court House Square. Two lines, composed of seven or eight hundred men, were formed, and little Van, bare-headed, smiling and bowing, passed between them, taking each one by the hand as he passed. Thence he was conducted to the ball-room of the hotel, where a large number of ladies were in waiting to pay him their respects.

The hour of departure having arrived, the ex-President again exhibited his Jeffersonian simplicity by walking to the wharf to take the steamer "Frontier," then on its way from St. Louis to Peru. (No special transportation for magnates in those days). Hundreds of people followed him and assembled on the levee to cheer him as the boat should take its departure.

Many other incidents of an interesting nature might be related of this noted hostelry did space permit. Peoria being on the great highway between the Lake Region and the South, many noted personages found under its roof a hospitable shelter.]

"After Mr. Garrett had opened the Planters', the Peoria Hotel was discontinued, and the building was afterwards used for stores. Colonel Garrett remained proprietor of the Planters' House until about 1849, when, being harrassed by suits at law with Mr. Stevenson, one of the contractors who built the house, he transferred the proprietorship to his brother-in-law, John Tuttle, who conducted the house with but indifferent success for about a year, when the property was sold to Messrs. Smith & Hurlburt, who came here from St. Louis. They gave the house its present name, 'Peoria House,' and conducted it very acceptably and profitably for about four years, when Mr. Smith sold his interest to Mr. Warren Hall. Messrs. Hall & Hurlburt made quite a number of improvements in the hotel, and built a large addition on the lower side of it. They also introduced dinner bills of fare, an article which had not before that time been used in Peoria.

"In 1858, Hall & Hurlburt sold to P. B. Roberts, who failed to make any money in the house, and after a few months sold to John King, who had previously made an excellent record as proprietor of the Clinton House. Mr. King very soon took in his son-in-law, Alfred Freeman, as a partner, under the name of King & Freeman. In 1861, John King sold his interest to his son,

Henry C. King, and the firm name was changed to Freeman & King. This firm abolished the old-time gong, which had been used since the first opening of the house, to awaken its guests and summon them to meals; and announced on their room rules: 'Meals prompt; no gong sounded.' In 1862, Mr. Freeman bought the interest of H. C. King, and was sole proprietor of the house until March 1, 1867, when he sold to Colonel Charles H. Deane, who had previously opened and run the Metropolitan, of which mention will be made hereafter. Colonel Deane made very extensive alterations and improvements in the interior of the house, leveling up and relaying all the floors, putting gas pipes through the entire house, abolishing the rows of room bells which graced (?) the office, and putting in their stead the first electric annunciator used in the West. He also cut transoms over all the room doors, laid a tile floor in the office, and built a large addition on the Adams Street front. He conducted it very profitably until March 1, 1879, a period of twelve years, very much longer than any previous proprietor had held it, when he sold to Q. A. Graves and Mary A. Van Est, who, under the firm name of Graves & Van Est, managed the house for about eight months, when they sold to J. Q. Perley, the present proprietor.

[After much litigation, in his efforts to foreclose certain mortgages, this property finally passed into the hands of Jacob Darst, now deceased, by whose legal representatives the building was razed, and the site is now unoccupied by buildings of any kind.]

"In 1837, John R. Caldwell built a very nice three-story brick hotel on the corner of Adams and Fulton Streets, and leased it to John King, who opened it to the public as the Clinton House. Mr. King made an excellent reputation for the house and a considerable amount of money. He sold it, in 1846, to John Yontz, who was proprietor for about two years, when he sold to Mr. Hardy, and in the spring of 1849, Hardy sold to John B. Warner, father of Colonel Warner, our worthy Mayor, and the Warner family of Peoria. Mr. Warner had a powerful ally in his wife, who will be remembered not only as a most excellent lady, but as an indefatigable worker, and as one of the best cooks Peoria ever possessed. To her, more than to any one else, the house owed its prosperity, which continued up to the time of its destruction by fire, in 1853."

[A few days before Van Buren's visit to Pe-



A. J. Huselw

oria, alluded to elsewhere, the Clinton House was honored by having as its guest a scion of nobility, in the person of Lord Morpeth, who was then making a tour of the United States.]

"About 1838, Mrs. Lindsay, mother of J. T. Lindsay, opened a public house in a two-story frame building on the lower side of Main Street, above the alley between Adams and Washington Streets, and called it the 'Franklin House.' The house was rather small, and we can not learn many particulars in regard to it, save that it was conducted very acceptably for a number of years, and, in 1846, was sold to Clark Cleveland, and he, in 1847, sold to John B. Warner.

"In 1849, Mr. Warner, having purchased the Clinton House, sold the Franklin House to Sam Crouse, who was its last proprietor, as in the succeeding years it was altered, subdivided into stores, and used for commercial purposes.

"About 1849, A. P. Loucks, father of Hon. W. Loucks, opened a large two-story frame building that stood on the lower corner of Main and Water Streets, as the 'Farmers' Hotel,' and he succeeded in keeping it crowded with that class of custom. His specialty was 'pork and beans, and low prices.' The house was very successful, but in 1852 it was torn down to make way for a large brick block, the lower floor of which was first used by the Central Bank.

"About 1846, William Mitchell added to and improved his residence, which stood on the corner of Jefferson and Fulton Streets, and opened it as the 'Mitchell House.' After running it for a short time with poor success, he leased the premises to the Methodist Episcopal Church, who essayed to establish a female seminary. That proving a failure, it was again opened as a hotel by Captain Phillips, who soon found that it would not pay, and sold out to D. D. Irons and Seth Griffin. Irons & Griffin made quite extensive alterations on the house, added a considerable amount of new furniture, and christened it 'The Arctic.' The name proved too much for it; the new firm were soon frozen out, when C. H. Ruggles took hold, renamed it 'The Massasoit,' and for a time it enjoyed a good run of business. About 1853, Ruggles took in Thomas Dobbins as a partner, and a few months later Dobbins bought out Ruggles, and was sole proprietor. He very soon after got tired of the business, sold to George N. Remington, who gave the house his own name, 'The Remington House,' and, as such, it was moderately successful until 1856, when James L. Fash

became proprietor. In 1858, Mr. Fash sold to George Wilson, who again changed the name of the house to 'Fulton House.' The next year Wilson sold to a man by the name of Miller. He soon sold to Halstead, and in 1860 Halstead sold to George C. McFadden, who had previously kept the house known as the Central House. Mr. McFadden, by curtailing expenses as much as possible, and ignoring all attempts at style, made the house yield himself and family a living, and, in 1864, sold to one Haskins, who was its proprietor until it was burned, in 1866."

[Mr. James McFadden, who owned and operated the "Old Red Mill" on the river bank at Harrison Street, had also purchased the corner lot on the upper side of Water Street, where the Armour & Co. building now stands. In an evil hour he also purchased a worthless French claim covering the same ground, and gave a mortgage upon the whole to secure the purchase money. There had formerly been a foundry on the same lot, operated as early as 1844 by one William R. Hopkins. Prior to the year 1853, McFadden had erected a grain ware-house on the corner. About that year, he bought the old Methodist Church, moved it down Harrison Street, placed it on the walls of the old foundry, attached it to his grain ware-house, and converted the whole into a hotel. This he leased to Seymour Decker, who opened it as the "Farmers' House." About three years later it passed into the hands of George C. McFadden, a brother-in-law of the proprietor, who operated it successfully until 1860, when he sold out to good advantage to Mr. John E. Phillips, who also bought the realty, changed the name to the "Central House," and built quite a large brick addition thereto. Mr. Phillips continued in charge of the house until the time of his death. In the meantime, suit had been begun to foreclose the French mortgage, which was followed by the foreclosure of another which McFadden had subsequently placed upon the property. After a determined but unsuccessful fight, the heirs of Mr. Phillips lost their title, the building, after being rented to some irresponsible parties for a time, became untenable, and had to be removed; the portion of the brick addition standing on an adjoining lot still remaining the property of the Phillips heirs, but it has long since ceased to be used as a hotel.]

[For some years prior to 1860, William Brady had owned and operated a hotel with an extensive wagon yard at the south corner of Adams and

Bridge Streets, which was known as the Buckeye House. Brady was successful in this enterprise, and about 1860 built the house known as the "City Hotel," and opened it as the "New Buckeye House." "After many vicissitudes, it was finally closed as a hotel, and remained so until after the war, when it was leased, furnished and opened by General Otto Funk, as 'Funk's Hotel.' General Funk did not make the enterprise pay, and, in 1867, sold to Louis Furst, and he again, in 1874, sold to H. S. DeVries, who was much more successful, and continued its proprietor until the fall of 1879, when W. E. Lowrey, the present proprietor, took charge." [This hotel has long since been closed, and the site converted into a business property.]

"In 1865, there stood on the upper corner of Fulton and Water Streets an unoccupied three-story brick block. Hon. Isaac Underhill purchased the property, and converted it into a very cozy hotel of about one hundred rooms, and leased it to Colonel Charles H. Deane, who furnished it in an elegant manner, and opened it to the public in the following May, as 'The Metropolitan.' Everything about the house being bright, fresh and new, it naturally attracted the best trade, and did a heavy business all summer. In September of that year, Colonel Deane sold a half interest in the house to J. B. Peckham, from Utica, Illinois, and the house was conducted by Deane & Peckham until February 1, 1867, when Colonel Deane, having bought into the Peoria House, sold his interest to Mr. Underhill. Peckham & Underhill ran the house for about three months, when Mr. Peckham sold his interest to Messrs. Clarkson, Lang and Blakeslee, who, under the firm name of Underhill & Co., conducted the house until February 1, 1868, when they sold to A. Look, who came from Havana, Illinois; on the 28th of the same month, the greater part of the house was destroyed by fire. In 1872, Mr. Spurck, who had become the owner of the property, partly rebuilt the hotel, and leased it to J. L. Pendleton, who opened it as the 'Pacific Hotel,' and continued its proprietor until some two years ago, when Thomas Conaghan, the present proprietor, bought the furniture, and again changed its name to 'Conaghan's Hotel.'" [The site of this hotel is now occupied by J. W. Franks & Sons' printing establishment.]

"The 'Merchants' Hotel,' on Washington Street just below Main, was fitted up in 1874, by J. S. Clark & Son, from the upper rooms of a block

of stores, making a very commodious hotel of about sixty rooms. Messrs. Clark & Sons having successfully conducted the house during a five-years' lease, have quite recently taken a new lease for three years more." [This hotel still exists, and is known as "The Leland."]

"The Ingersoll,' at the north corner of Court House Square, is the latest candidate for public favor. It was built some years ago by Hon. Washington Cockle for a private residence, at a cost of over \$50,000, and in its day was the largest and finest residence in the city. Mr. Cockle sold the property to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and Colonel Ingersoll, after removing to Washington, D. C., sold to Colonel Charles H. Deane, who, in November last (1879), opened the house, and is now conducting it as a hotel for the better class of family trade and such transient business as may come to him." [After some years this building was removed to the adjoining lot, in order to make room for the National Hotel.]

"In reviewing and closing this scrap of hotel history, which I give with but little comment, I am forced to the conclusion that, as an article of barter, the average hotel of Peoria largely discounts jack-knives or horses, and, like the average horse-jockey, hotel proprietors here all have large fortunes—to get. The life of a hotel keeper is one of great activity and excitement, a grand kaleidoscope, changing every hour. Each train bears away guests, that a few hours' intercourse with has drawn you towards, as towards an old friend, and you are loth to part with them, not from a money consideration, but because you have found them pleasant, affable, companionable. The returning train brings a new set of faces, but with the same general characteristics and wants, and you are again happy, in catering, and being able to satisfy those wants.

"Again, hotel men may be likened to an echo, or a mirror, giving smile for smile, returning good word for good, but my experience is that they rarely turn the left cheek, when smitten on the right, but are just as apt to resent churlish, ungentlemanly conduct as are other men. The hotel is the wayfarer's home, and shelters alike the highest in the land as well as the most humble—the good in heart, as well as the vile, the learned, and the simple. And a retrospective glance over fourteen years of hotel life brings to mind many reminiscences of persons, noted and obscure, which time and space will not allow me to mention."

[Had Colonel Deane filled out his sketch with personal reminiscences of scenes he had witnessed in the several hotels with which he had been connected, it would doubtless have given us much more that was worth reading. As it is, no better account of the hotels of Peoria has ever been written. It would be an agreeable task to fill out the sketch he has left us with an equally meritorious one of all the hotels of Peoria at the present day; but only the leading ones can be mentioned.

As already stated, the building formerly known as "The Ingersoll" was removed to the adjoining lot, where it still stands, and is occupied by Lewis, the tobacconist. On its site the National Hotel was erected by a joint-stock company called "The National Hotel Company." It was organized early in the year 1887, and proceeded at once to the erection of the hotel, which was opened for business and dedicated on October 30, 1887. It occupies almost the whole of two lots, was originally five stories in height, and equipped in all respects as a first class hotel. In 1893, it was partially burned, but was repaired with little change in appearance. In 1896, a sixth story was added, and the whole refurnished in a style that made it the best hotel in the State outside of Chicago. The sixth story is used as a club-room by the "Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks," whose well-furnished rooms make it a pleasant place of resort. The directors of the Hotel Company are, Martin Kingman, Madison C. Horton, W. M. Benton, Mathias Huffman and W. B. Kingman. The officers are Martin Kingman, President; W. H. Rich, Vice-President; Madison C. Horton, Treasurer; and W. B. Kingman, Secretary. Messrs. Montrose & McHugh are the proprietors.

In the year 1885, David Fey erected a large business block on the east corner of Liberty and Adams Streets. Although at first devoted exclusively to business purposes, it had been built with reference to its future conversion into a hotel, when the time should appear propitious. That time having arrived, the building was changed into a hotel in the year 1892. Its dimensions are 72 feet front on Adams Street by 171 on Liberty Street, five stories high, and containing for hotel purposes 100 rooms, a capacious dining-room, lobby, two central rooms and double parlors. There are in front two rooms occupied for business purposes—that on the corner by the National Bank of Illinois, the other by Fey Brothers, jewelers. Between these two rooms is the main entrance leading to the reception room or office, from which easy access is had to the other parts of the hotel. Mr. S. O. Spring is the present proprietor.

On the opposite corner there was erected some years ago a hotel of modest dimensions, called Frederick's Hotel, which, by additions, has grown to be a building of fairly good size. It has from the beginning been operated upon the European plan, and has enjoyed a good patronage. It is now called "The Grant," and is operated by Charles Prochazka & Sons, in whose hands its former popularity has been well sustained.

"The New Peoria House" is a new hotel erected on the east corner of Adams and Walnut Streets. These four hotels just mentioned may be called the leading hotels of the present day, although there are others of little less note. Peoria is now better supplied with hotel accommodations than at any previous time in her history.]

CHAPTER X.

BANKS AND BANKING: BY OLIVER J. BAILEY.

The banking history of Peoria dates from near the middle of the last century. Previous to that date, although Peoria had been an incorporated town for some twenty years, and had a population of nearly 6,000 souls, with a large river commerce, no financial institutions of this character had been established here. The history of State banking began with the establishment of the "Bank of Illinois," at Shawneetown, by the Territorial Legislature, in 1816, which was continued under the State Government after the adoption of the first Constitution, in 1818. The first bank at Shawneetown had branches at Edwardsville and Kaskaskia, and, under a revised act passed in 1820, branches were established at Edwardsville and Brownsville, in Jackson County. In 1835, a central "Bank of Illinois" was established at Springfield, with branches at Vandalia and Chicago—the latter being the first banking enterprise in the metropolis of the Northwest. Two years later, the late George Smith, who died in London about two years ago, became an important factor in connection with banking interests in the Northwest, first as one of the founders of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, at Milwaukee, but, in 1839, as the owner of a private bank in Chicago, through which, in after years, he promoted the circulation in the North of certain banks in Georgia, of which he had obtained control by the purchase of their charters. These issues, at a later period, went by the popular name of "wild-cat money." The financial reverses following the panic of 1837, and the collapse of the "internal improvement scheme," of the same year, was attended with disastrous results to the State banks, and the next ten years were occupied largely in winding up their affairs.

In October, 1847, William R. Phelps and B.

L. T. Bourland, who had established themselves here as land agents and dealers, began receiving deposits and selling exchange in a private way, and also made commercial loans to some extent. They subsequently formed a partnership with Gideon H. Rupert, James Haines and Thomas N. Gill, of Pekin, and greatly extended their business, starting a banking house there under the firm name of G. H. Rupert & Co., the name of the Peoria branch being Phelps, Bourland & Co. At a later date, these two firms organized the Central Bank of Peoria, under the old State bank system, with Mr. Rupert as President, and Robert Arthur Smith as Cashier. The banking house used by the firm was built by Messrs. Phelps and Bourland, and was located at the lower corner of Main and Water Streets. The stock and fixtures of the Central Bank were afterward sold to Governor Joel A. Matteson and his son-in-law, R. E. Goodell, Messrs. Phelps and Bourland and the Pekin parties retiring. Three or four years later, the Central Bank went into liquidation, and ceased to exist. The banking firm of G. H. Rupert & Co., however, continued in business for some years at Pekin, and always maintained a high standard of business integrity.

Messrs. N. B. Curtiss & Co established themselves in a distinctive banking business here in 1851, locating at the upper corner of Main and Water Streets, and for many years conducted a large and prosperous business. For a time this concern seems to have had some connection with George Smith, the noted financier of Chicago, as they are reputed to have put in circulation large amounts of the notes of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and of Georgia banks (chiefly the issues of the Cherokee Bank, of Dalton, Georgia), in which Mr. Smith was interested. This bank prospered for a time,

but suspended during the panic year of 1857. Out of this enterprise, however, grew the First National Bank of Peoria, the first National banking institution in the city.

Other early banking enterprises were those of J. P. Hotchkiss, established by Joshua P. Hotchkiss in the fall of 1852, which has since developed into the Second National Bank of Peoria; and of S. Pulsifer & Co., which was started about 1855 by Messrs. Sidney Pulsifer, B. L. T. Bourland and George F. Harding (the latter now of Chicago), under the management of Mr. Bourland, their office being on the east corner of Main and Adams Streets. Mr. Bourland sold out his interest, in 1857, to Erastus D. Hardin, who, in conjunction with Mr. Pulsifer, carried on a large and profitable business for many years. This enterprise ended in failure, in consequence of immense but unfortunate advances made to distillers, although this temporary disaster, in a general way, resulted advantageously to the city, in the fact that it placed upon the market a large amount of undivided real estate now comprised within the most beautiful portion of the "middle bluff" district. While some of the depositors lost heavily, others, by buying up the bank's obligations at a discount, realized the full amount of their claims.

No business interest is more important to a city, or furnishes a more infallible guide by which its standing in the commercial world is to be judged, than its banks: The clearing-house is the pulsating point by which the healthful activity of business enterprise is determined; and by this test, as well as by every other, Peoria has gained a merited reputation as one of the best, most conservative and enterprising cities of its class. A noteworthy feature of its bank history consists in the extent to which enterprises of this character have been under the management of its local business men. This, while giving evidence of a development growing out of the actual demands of the business situation, has had the effect to exclude enterprises of a mere speculative character based largely upon foreign capital and of doubtful legitimacy, thus tending to the more complete security of the business public. Thus it has happened that capital has not at any time exceeded the public demand, and has been well employed under the direction of men of character, uniformly faithful to their trusts and responsibilities, thereby insuring such community of interest between banker and de-

positor that the latter has been accommodated at most conservative interest rates, and, in return, has received upon his deposit balances corresponding favors. As a consequence, no city of its wealth and population has suffered so little loss, through bank-failures since the establishment of the first bank within its limits, as has the city of Peoria.

While our bankers have been among the progressive and enterprising men of the city, in aiding its philanthropy and advancing its commerce, in respect to distinctive bank buildings Peoria has scarcely kept pace with most Western cities of its size. A very conservative judgment has prevailed with reference to the investment of capital in buildings of this character. While these financial institutions have been uniformly well housed, with few exceptions it has been in rented offices. In the earlier history of the city, its bank buildings were more pretentious, in comparison with their surroundings, than now. The iron-front on Main Street and the corners of that thoroughfare and Washington Street were, when erected, models of beauty and convenience, and were themselves an advertisement for the occupants. While yet serving well their purpose, it is in modest and retiring appearance, under the shadow of towering business blocks, erected at a later date and a more advanced period in business architecture. The demand for more room and more convenient locations, to meet the changes of our rapidly growing city, gives assurance that, in the near future, our bank buildings will be models of architectural taste and adaptability. Already plans are in contemplation for the partial accomplishment of this end, which promises an ultimate realization of all that can be desired in this direction.

A few figures will indicate the growth of the banking interests of Peoria within a little more than twenty years—although there is a dearth of statistics at hand for instituting a complete comparison. The three National Banks in existence in Peoria in 1880, with a capital stock of \$100,000 each (a total of \$300,000), have grown, in 1901, to seven in number, with an aggregate capital of \$1,400,000 and surplus of \$595,000. Statements to the Comptroller of the Currency and State Auditor of seven National and two State banks for December 10, 1901, show resources amounting to \$16,489,938.14, of which \$10,170,815.43 was in loans and discounts, \$2,250,800 in United States bonds, and \$3,581,949.58 in cash and dues from other

banks. The same banks held deposits (individual, banks and certificates) aggregating \$11,418,730.92 and United States deposits of \$1,575,798.84. These figures do not include two savings and one private bank which publish no statements. A conservative estimate of present deposits in Peoria banks places the sum at not less than \$14,500,000.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Chronologically considered, the oldest existing banking institution in Peoria, in its present organization, was the outgrowth of conditions existing in the first years of the Civil War, and the enactment of the National Banking Act by Congress in 1863. In 1851, Nathaniel B. Curtiss and his brother, Pliny Curtiss (under the firm name of N. B. Curtiss & Co.), opened up a private banking business at the upper corner of Main and Water Streets, and for a time did a large business, during which they appear to have put in circulation large amounts of the issues of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and the Cherokee Bank, of Georgia, for the redemption of which Mr. Curtiss made himself responsible. About 1857, Curtiss & Co. removed to the building now occupied by the First National Bank of Peoria, at No. 200 Main Street, which had been erected in the interim by Mr. Curtiss. Owing to the panic of the latter year, a run was made upon the Curtiss bank, which resulted in its suspension for a time, though it appears to have re-opened at a later date for a short period. About 1858 or 1859, Marshall P. Stone and Thaddeus S. Ely appear to have been doing business as bankers at the location of the Curtiss Bank, though it evidently continued for only a short time, as we find in 1860 that Marshall P. Stone, William F. Bryan and George H. Stone commenced a banking business under the firm name of M. P. Stone & Co., in the Curtiss building. Three years later the last-named firm sold out to the First National Bank of Peoria, which was organized under the National Banking Law on November 23, 1863, with a capital of \$150,000, owned by forty-two stockholders. The largest individual stockholders in the original organization were Tobias S. Bradley, Nathaniel B. Curtiss and Richard Gregg, of Peoria, and James H. McCall, of Canton, Fulton county. Mr. Bradley held 270 shares of stock, and the other three 200 shares each. The first Board of Directors, elected November 25, con-

sisted of Tobias S. Bradley, Richard Gregg, Nathaniel B. Curtiss, Hervey Lightner, John L. Griswold, John C. Proctor, Louis Green, Thomas S. Dobbins and Robert A. Smith, and a few days later Mr. Bradley was chosen President, and Mr. Curtiss, Cashier. The bank opened its doors for business, January 6, 1864, and has been in operation ever since. In June, 1864, the capital stock was increased to \$200,000; was reduced, in 1875, to \$100,000, but again increased, in 1884, to \$150,000, at which sum it still remains. The original charter having expired in 1883, a new charter was secured, running for twenty years, which expires in 1903. The first Board of Directors consisted of nine members; in 1870, the number was reduced to seven, and, in 1875, to five. Mr. Bradley occupied the office of President continuously until his death, which occurred May 4, 1867. He was succeeded by the late Washington Cockle, who continued in office until 1875, when he was succeeded by Hervey Lightner. The latter held office only a few weeks, when he gave place to Mr. John C. Proctor, who has been re-elected at each subsequent election since that time. A noteworthy feature in the history of the First National, indicating its conservative and substantial character, consists in the few changes that have occurred in the Board of Directors and its officers—the record showing, with few exceptions, “no change” in either since 1885. From 1875 to the present time (1902), Mrs. Lydia Bradley, the widow of the first President, has been continuously a member of the Board of Directors—one of the few instances in which a woman has held this position in a leading banking institution. In 1895, occurred the death of William E. Stone, Sr., who had been identified with the bank from its organization in 1863, first as bookkeeper and later as its Cashier, being succeeded by his son, William E. Stone, Jr. The present Board of Directors (1902) consists of John C. Proctor, Lydia Bradley, Charles R. Wheeler, Mathew Henebery and William E. Stone; with Mr. Proctor as President, Mr. Henebery as First Vice-President, Mr. Wheeler, Second Vice-President, and Mr. Stone, Cashier. The last official statement of the condition of the First National Bank of Peoria, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, under date of December 10, 1901, shows that it then had a capital stock of \$150,000, with a surplus of \$250,000, and \$147,900 in circulation, secured by \$150,000 in United States bonds on deposit in the United States Treasury; deposits



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(individual and other) to the amount of \$2,103,724.13, \$107,095.80 in real estate, \$147,900 circulation, and an aggregate of \$1,865,868.53 in loans and discounts, besides \$530,382.41 in cash and dues from other banks.

PEORIA NATIONAL BANK.

The history of the Peoria National Bank dates back to 1852, when the banking firm of J. P. Hotchkiss & Co. was organized, with Lewis Howell as Cashier and manager. The bank was first located in a narrow room at the west corner of Main Street and Commercial Alley, but in November, 1855, was removed to the present site of the Peoria National. Joshua P. Hotchkiss, the head of the firm, died in 1856, by his will leaving Mr. Howell in charge of the bank for the benefit of the heirs. In January, 1860, the name of the firm was changed to L. Howell & Co., the company being composed of Mr. Howell, J. Boyd Smith and J. B. Headley, and, on January 1, 1863, Lorin G. Pratt succeeded to the interest of Mr. Headley, Mr. Howell continuing as manager. On January 1, 1864, another change occurred in the chartering of the bank under the National Banking Law, under the name of the Second National Bank of Peoria, with a capital of \$200,000, and with L. Howell as its first President, L. G. Pratt, Vice President, and J. B. Smith, Cashier. In January, 1874, George H. McIlvaine succeeded to the Vice-Presidency, and Thomas G. McCulloh, Jr., became Cashier. Four years later (1878) Charles P. King was chosen Vice-President, and George H. McIlvaine Cashier. May 24, 1880, Vice-President King was advanced to the Presidency as successor of Mr. Howell, deceased. The first charter of the Second National having expired in February, 1883, the bank was reorganized under the name of the Peoria National Bank, Mr. King and Mr. McIlvaine continuing in their positions as President and Cashier, respectively. The Board of Directors, at this second organization, were Charles P. King, George H. McIlvaine, Calvin C. Lines, Charles B. Day, Philip Zell, Charles H. Kellogg and William Jack. The Directorship for 1889 remained unchanged, except that Newton C. Dougherty and Leonard F. Houghton entered the Board as successors to Charles B. Day and Charles H. Kellogg. At the same time Mr. McIlvaine became Vice-President, Richard A. Culter succeeding him in the office of Cashier. In January, 1893, Mr. Culter became a Director, as successor to Leon-

ard F. Houghton, and, in March following, Mr. King having died after a service of ten years, George H. McIlvaine was chosen President, to fill the vacancy. In 1897, Philip Zell succeeded to the Presidency, in place of Mr. McIlvaine, deceased, and, on April 18, 1900, Mr. Zell having died, Newton C. Dougherty was chosen to succeed him. The present Board of Directors (1902) consists of Newton C. Dougherty, Leonard F. Houghton, Calvin C. Lines, William Jack, William H. Rich, Mathias Huffman, and William H. Miller, with Mr. Dougherty as President, Mr. Houghton, Cashier, and Mr. Lines, Assistant Cashier. The report of the condition of the Peoria National, for December 10, 1901, shows that, in addition to its capital of \$200,000, the bank then had a surplus of \$40,000, with an outstanding circulation of \$150,000, secured by United States bonds to an equal amount in the United States Treasury. The deposits (Government and individual), at the same time, were \$1,065,142.34, and the aggregate of loans and discounts \$829,200.31, with cash and dues from National and State Banks of \$256,782.78. The Peoria National is a Government depository.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

The Merchants' National Bank of Peoria is the successor of the Mechanics' National Bank, which was organized and opened for business May 20, 1865, with Isaac Underhill as President, and Samuel Coskery, Cashier. A radical change took place in the Directorate in 1866, and Horatio N. Wheeler became President, and J. Boyd Smith, Cashier. In 1880 the bank had a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and a reserve of \$70,000—its executive officers remaining unchanged. In 1884, the Mechanics' National reorganized as the Merchants' National, the capital stock being increased to \$200,000. The first Board of Directors of the new organization consisted of Horatio N. Wheeler, Ezekiel A. Proctor, John C. Yates, Charles T. Luthy, John D. McClure, William F. Bryan and John B. Smith. H. N. Wheeler, who had been President of the Mechanics' National during most of its history, was elected the first President of the new institution, and J. B. Smith, Cashier. E. A. Proctor was elected President in 1885, continuing in office, by repeated re-elections, until 1888, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Andrew J. Hodges, his period of service continuing until 1893. A new element came into the

Merchants' National, in 1896, in the absorption of the Bank of Commerce, which had been organized in 1891, under the State Banking Law, with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was increased two years later to \$200,000. The first Board of Directors included the names of Henry H. Fahnestock, Charles R. Wheeler, A. G. Danforth, H. B. Steward, George Emerson, B. F. Rhodehamel, C. A. Davis, James M. Morse and Fred H. Smith, with Mr. Fahnestock as President, C. R. Wheeler, Vice-President, and Homer W. McCoy, Cashier. The bank conducted a successful business, the Board of Officers, in the meantime, remaining unchanged until the fall of 1896, when it was merged into the Merchants' National Bank of Peoria, the stockholders realizing 103 per cent. on their capital stock. After the retirement of Mr. Hodges from the Presidency of the Merchants' National, in 1893, Ferdinand Luthy became President, and has so continued up to the present time (1902). The terms of other officers have been as follows: John D. McClure, Vice-President, 1885-92; Henry Sandmeyer, Vice-President, 1893-1901; Homer W. McCoy, Second Vice-President, 1897-99; John B. Smith, Cashier, 1884-89 (resigned); George H. Littlewood, Assistant Cashier, 1888-89, and Cashier from 1889 to present date; Thaddeus S. Ely, Assistant Cashier, 1885-88, succeeded in turn by Mr. Littlewood, who, in 1889, gave place to Fillmore Millard, the latter resigning in 1894; W. T. Murray, Assistant Cashier, 1894-96 (resigned); Walter L. Wiley, Assistant Cashier, up to 1901. The present officers (1902) are Ferdinand Luthy, President; Henry Sandmeyer, Vice-President; George H. Littlewood, Cashier, and Walter L. Wiley, Assistant Cashier, with Messrs. Luthy, Sandmeyer, Littlewood, Wiley, Sumner R. Clark, Frederick H. Smith and George T. Page, members of the Board of Directors. Others who have held positions upon the Board of Directors, in addition to those already named, include B. Cremer, A. J. Hodges, C. S. Clarke, C. C. Clarke, Adolph Woolner, J. B. Greenhut, Samuel Woolner, Jr., and Homer W. McCoy. On May 30, 1886, a crisis occurred in the affairs of the bank in consequence of the discovery of the embezzlement of its funds by a bookkeeper, to the amount of \$183,000. The bank went into the hands of the National Bank authorities, and, for a month, remained closed; but, its capital having been restored by an assessment of fifty per cent. upon the stockholders, it finally reopened for business. Besides an unimpaired

capital of \$200,000, it now has a surplus of \$100,000, and, for the past two years, has paid quarterly dividends of three per cent., making a total paid to its stockholders, since 1887, of \$254,000. The statement of December 10, 1901, shows a total of loans and discounts on its books amounting to \$1,028,996.28, with \$1,236,166.95 in individual deposits, besides \$125,615.80 in Government deposits, and an outstanding circulation of \$100,000. Its resources include cash and dues from banks aggregating \$413,657.40 and \$270,000 in U. S. bonds.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

The German-American National Bank of Peoria is the outgrowth of the German Banking Company, a co-partnership banking concern, organized during the great panic in the fall of 1873. The latter opened its doors for business at the corner of Bridge and Washington Streets, on November 1, 1873, with Michael Pfeifer as its President. The following were the original partners: Michael Pfeifer, Louis Green, Bernard Cremer, Ferdinand Welte, Joseph Huber, Andrew Heppler, Erhard Kramm, William Oberhauser, Joseph Miller, Valentine Jobst and Jacob Mueller. At a later date some of the partners disposed of their interests, and Valentine Ulrich, having become a member of the Company, was elected its President. The original partnership was formed for a period of ten years, and, on the expiration of this period, steps were taken to organize the German-American National Bank of Peoria, which was granted its charter (No. 3070) on October 31, 1883, and the new concern opened up its business at the old stand of the German Banking Company, at the corner of Bridge and Washington Streets, January 1, 1884, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Valentine Ulrich, Samuel Woolner, Sabin D. Puterbaugh, Michael Pfeifer, Charles Gehrman, A. L. Schimpff and James Miller constituted the first Board of Directors, with Valentine Ulrich as the first President, Michael Pfeifer, Vice-President, and William Oberhauser, Cashier. The following changes in the capital stock have been made since the original organization: August, 1885, increased to \$105,000; April, 1886, increased to \$150,000; August, 1891, occurred a still further increase to \$300,000—at which the stock (1902) now stands. On December 8, 1884, Mr. Oberhauser resigned the position of Cashier, and was succeeded, in January following, by Weston Arnold. In April, 1888, the bank

qualified as a Government Depository. In March, 1892, Mr. Ulrich resigned the Presidency, and was succeeded in June following, by Bernard Cremer, who still retains the position. There has been but one death among the officers of the bank in the history of the institution—that of Judge Sabin D. Puterbaugh, then Vice-President, which occurred September 25, 1892. Since its organization, the bank has made two removals: In January, 1884, to No. 203 Main Street, and in January, 1891, to 208 South Adams Street, its present location. The present Board of Directors (1902) includes the following names: Leslie D. Puterbaugh, J. B. Greenhut, Joseph Miller, Samuel Woolner, A. L. Schimpff, Bernard Cremer, and Weston Arnold, with Mr. Cremer in the position of President; Mr. Woolner, Vice-President; Mr. Schimpff, Second Vice-President; Mr. Arnold, Cashier; and Peter Anicker, Assistant Cashier. The German-American also does a savings bank business by the payment of interest on time deposits, deals largely in foreign exchange, and makes a specialty of ocean steamship tickets. On December 10, 1901—the date of the last statement to the Comptroller of the Currency—the German-American, in addition to its capital stock of \$300,000, had a surplus of \$60,000, an outstanding bank-note circulation of \$150,000, and individual deposits amounting to \$1,472,855.10, besides \$162,500 in Government funds. The aggregate of loans and discounts, at the same time, was \$1,212,349.42, cash on hand and dues from National and State Banks and approved reserve agents, \$528,182.74, besides a premium account of \$14,000. The bank is the owner of \$51,354.40 in real estate, and has \$350,000 in bonds on deposit in the United States Treasury as security for circulation and Government deposits.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Commercial National Bank of Peoria is a reorganization of the private banking firm of Callender, Ayres & Co., which began business March 12, 1881, with a capital of \$75,000, the members of the firm being Columbus R. Cummings (now of Chicago), the late Gardner T. Barker, Walter Barker, Eliot Callender and the late Henry P. Ayres. The reorganized institution, under its present name, was opened for business January 13, 1885, with a capital stock of \$200,000, the first officers being Eliot Callender, President, and Henry P. Ayres,

Vice-President and Cashier. Two weeks later, Gardner T. Barker was elected Vice-President, Mr. Ayres remaining in the position of Cashier until April 1st of the same year, when he resigned, giving place to Henry B. Dox, who continued in office until his death, in September, 1899. Homer W. McCoy was then chosen to fill the vacancy. In October, 1894, by the death of Gardner T. Barker, who had occupied the position of President, a vacancy was created in that office, which was filled by the promotion of his son, Walter Barker, then Vice-President, to the place, John L. Flinn being chosen to the vacant Vice-Presidency. In May, 1901, Homer W. McCoy having resigned the place of Cashier, Elwood A. Cole was elected his successor, William Hazzard becoming the successor of Mr. Cole as Assistant Cashier. The members of the Board of Directors, at the present time (1902), are Walter Barker, John L. Flinn, Warren R. Buckley, J. N. Ward, Johnson L. Cole, Frank P. Lewis, John Wilson, Homer W. McCoy, and John Finley, with Mr. Barker as President; Mr. Flinn, Vice-President; Mr. McCoy, Second Vice-President; Mr. Cole, Cashier; and Mr. Hazzard, Assistant Cashier. The capital stock with which the bank began business, in 1885, remains unchanged, while the institution has a surplus of \$100,000, and net profits of \$38,436.75. According to the statement to the Comptroller for December 10, 1901, the bank-note circulation aggregated \$150,000, and the deposits \$1,866,466.91. At the same time, the amount of loans and discounts was \$1,337,270.71, and of cash and sight exchange, \$514,220.74. Its resources also include \$450,000 in Government bonds, and \$10,000 in premium accounts.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

The Central National Bank of Peoria dates its organization from the year 1884, when it began business with a paid-up capital of \$200,000, as the successor of the Farmers' Bank, which had been conducting a successful business at 211 Main Street. The latter institution was a partnership concern, organized in 1879, by Messrs. Martin Kingman, Benjamin F. Blossom and Frederick E. Leonard, the transition from a private bank to a National organization being in recognition of changed financial conditions and a desire to accommodate the business public of Peoria to better advantage. The first Board of Directors of the new institution were Hervey Lightner, Rich-

ard H. Whiting, Martin Kingman, Benjamin F. Blossom, Isaac Taylor, Frederick E. Leonard and Oliver J. Bailey. At the first election of officers by the Board of Directors (1884), Mr. Kingman was chosen President; Mr. Bailey, Vice-President; Mr. Blossom, Cashier, and Mr. Leonard, Assistant Cashier. Changes which have since occurred in the Directorship and management of the Central National include the following: In 1886, Samuel W. Sessions, of the Lamson & Sessions Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen a Director, in place of Richard H. Whiting; Richard W. Kempshall was elected a Director in 1889, to succeed Frederick E. Leonard, who had resigned his position as Assistant Cashier the previous year, and was succeeded, in 1890, by Frederick F. Blossom; Hervey Lightner became President, by election of the Board of Directors, in January, 1891, as successor to Martin Kingman, retaining the position until his death, in March, 1896, when the vacancy was filled by the election of Oliver J. Bailey—Richard W. Kempshall succeeding Mr. Bailey as Vice-President. At the same time, Jacob P. Schnellbacher entered the Board of Directors, as successor to Mr. Lightner, and, in 1890, Frederick F. Blossom became a Director, in place of Mr. Kingman, retired. At the stockholders' annual meeting, in January, 1902, the following Board of Directors was chosen for the ensuing year: Richard W. Kempshall, Benjamin F. Blossom, Isaac Taylor, Jacob P. Schnellbacher, Henry W. Lynch, Frederick F. Blossom and Oliver J. Bailey. The officers chosen by this Board, and now in control of the affairs of the bank, are: Oliver J. Bailey, President; Richard W. Kempshall, Vice-President; Benjamin F. Blossom, Second Vice-President, and Frederick F. Blossom, Cashier. In 1893, the Central National, finding the offices which it then occupied inadequate to the needs of its growing business, removed to its present location, at the corner of Main and Adams Streets, opposite the southeast corner of the Court House Square. The statement to the Comptroller of the Currency of the bank's condition at the close of business, on December 10, 1901, shows a surplus of \$40,000, in addition to the capital of \$200,000, with which the bank began business in 1884. The total of deposits, at the same time, were \$1,139,798.08, while the loans and discounts aggregated \$1,230,454.22, with \$313,724.62 in cash and dues from other banks. The circulation, for the same date, was \$50,000, secured by a like amount in U. S. bonds.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK.

The youngest of the National Banks of Peoria is the Illinois National, chartered on May 21, 1900, and which began business under its new charter, June 1, 1901. It was based upon the foundation of the old "Bank of Illinois," which had been chartered under State law, February 21, 1891, under the name of the "Peoria Savings, Loan and Trust Company," in the year 1899, taking the name of the "Bank of Illinois." The officers of the earlier bank, at its organization, were Martin Kingman, President; A. S. Oakford, Vice-President; C. T. Heald, Cashier, and Rudolph Pasquay, Assistant Cashier; and this organization has been continued with little change to the present time. In 1897 Mr. Heald and Mr. Pasquay resigned their positions, Frank Trefzger being elected Cashier and William C. White, his Assistant. In 1899 Ira D. Buck was chosen Second Vice-President, and these officers were continued under the organization of the new corporation in 1901. The capital stock of the Illinois National Bank of Peoria, at its organization, was \$150,000, and before the close of the year it had accumulated a surplus of \$5,000 with undivided profits amounting to \$5,311.55. The Board of Directors for the year 1902 embrace the following names: Martin Kingman, A. S. Oakford, G. H. Schimpff, E. C. Heidrich, John Wilson, W. B. Kingman, Ben Warren, Jr., C. C. Miles and Ira D. Buck. The officers for the same year are: Martin Kingman, President; A. S. Oakford, First Vice-President; Frank Trefzger, Cashier; and William C. White, Assistant Cashier. The statement to the Comptroller of the Currency for December 10, 1901, shows a total of \$668,327.73 in loans and discounts, \$650,000 in U. S. bonds, \$1,355,536.93 in Government and individual deposits, and outstanding circulation amounting to \$150,000 secured by a like amount in United States bonds. The capital stock still stands at \$150,000, as at the date of organization.

SAVINGS BANK OF PEORIA.

The Savings Bank of Peoria, the pioneer institution of its kind in Peoria, was organized as a co-partnership for banking purposes, February 1, 1868, by John Hamlin, William A. Herron, Charles P. King, Philip Zell, Lorin G. Pratt, Lewis Howell, Zenas N. Hotchkiss and Thomas C. Moore, and continued to do business on this basis until July 1, 1894. At the latter date the partnership was



A. J. Hodges

dissolved and the bank was incorporated under the State law, with a paid-up capital stock of \$150,000 and a surplus of the same amount. Mr. Zell was the first officer, being elected "Secretary" of the partnership association on its organization, and held office until September 1, 1870, when he resigned and Mr. Herron was elected President and Manager. On February 1, 1872, H. Hedrich was elected Cashier, and both he and Mr. Herron continued in the discharge of their respective offices until the reorganization in 1894. The first Directors of the new corporation were William A. Herron, Philip Zell, William M. Benton, Henry Hedrich and William Jack, and the first officers W. A. Herron, President; Philip Zell, Vice-President, and H. Hedrich, Cashier, all of whom have continued in office until the present time except Mr. Zell, who died April 11, 1900, when Madison C. Horton was chosen his successor. The location of the bank is 200 Main Street. The report of the State Auditor for December 11, 1901, shows resources amounting to \$1,919,022.49, of which \$1,460,038.70 consisted of loans and investments and \$447,183.79 of cash and dues from other banks. The deposits at the same date were \$1,530,669.24, with a surplus of \$150,000 and undivided profits (less expenses and taxes) amounting to \$88,353.25.

ZELL, HOTCHKISS & CO. (PRIVATE BANKERS.)

The banking house of Zell, Hotchkiss & Co. was organized as a partnership concern to do a private banking business in 1870, the partners being Philip Zell, Walter B. Hotchkiss and Henry C. Fursman. On the death of Mr. Hotchkiss, which occurred November 21, 1874, Mr. Zell acquired the interest of both Hotchkiss and Fursman, thereby becoming sole owner, and so continued until his death, April 11, 1900. Mr. Homer C. Lines occupied the position of Cashier continuously for a period of twenty-six years (1873-1899). The bank is at present operated as a co-partnership composed of the heirs of Mr. Zell (Mrs. Catherine Z. Horton, Elizabeth V. Rich and Edith S. Zell), with the same responsibilities as existed during Mr. Zell's life-time—the concern during all this time retaining its original name of Zell, Hotchkiss & Co. The present owners have, by power of attorney, entrusted the position of Cashier to William E. M. Cole, who has been identified with the bank for eighteen years. The

place of business of Zell, Hotchkiss & Co. is at 201 South Washington Street.

Another private banking concern was that of J. B. Hogue & Co., established May 1, 1867, by James B. Hogue and Thomas L. Davis, with a capital of \$50,000. On account of ill-health, Mr. Davis retired in May, 1874, Mr. Hogue becoming sole owner. In March, 1880, the concern was compelled to suspend in consequence of heavy losses resulting from the failure of a local business concern, but subsequently paid all liabilities in full.

Mr. William Oberhauser started a private bank here in 1885, which continued in operation about eight years, going into liquidation in 1893. It was at first located at the corner of Washington and Bridge Streets, but afterwards removed to Adams Street at the head of Bridge Street.

DIME SAVINGS BANK.

The Dime Savings Bank of Peoria, intended for the accommodation of small depositors, as well as others doing a savings bank business, was organized December 7, 1886, and began business January 17, 1887—the original copartners being Eliot Callender, Henry P. Ayres, Seth W. Freeman, Frank Meyer and Oliver J. Bailey. The first Board of Officers was composed of Eliot Callender, President; Oliver J. Bailey, Vice-President; Henry P. Ayres, Treasurer, and Rudolph Pfeiffer, Cashier, which has remained unchanged except by the death of Mr. Ayres in 1894. Mr. Freeman retired from the partnership, February 15, 1888, his interest being purchased by the remaining partners. The same result followed on the death of Mr. Ayres in August, 1894—the present partners consisting of Messrs. Callender, Meyer and Bailey. The bank commenced business in the old Bartlett homestead, but almost immediately commenced the erection of a bank building on the adjoining ground (109 Jefferson Avenue), of which it took possession in the fall of 1887, and which it now occupies. The bank owns its own building, which is modern and distinctive, having been designed and constructed with reference to a Savings Bank business, and is provided with safety steel-lined vaults suited to a safety deposit business. Since its organization it has adhered strictly to its original rule to lend money only on real estate security, makes no commercial loans but has been favored with a liberal share of

the savings business including both large and small deposits.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

The People's Savings Bank of Peoria was organized on a co-partnership basis by Messrs. Martin Kingman, Charles A. Jamison, Rudolph Frey and E. C. Heidrich, and began business March 11, 1889, at 1329 South Adams Street, its present location. The original stock was \$10,000, which was subsequently increased to \$12,500. At the outset Rudolph Frey served as the active Manager and Cashier, but in April, 1890, sold his one-quarter interest to Martin Kingman, and was succeeded in the position of Cashier by George W. Zinser, whose connection in the same capacity has been continued ever since. In July, 1890, all the partners sold out their entire interest to Jacob Woolner, who then became and still continues the sole owner. The People's Savings Bank successfully passed the terrible strain of the panic of 1893 and the years of business depression which followed, and, since the restoration of public confidence and improved business conditions, in common with other institutions of like character, has felt the effect in the increase of its deposits and the number of its depositors. The offices occupied at the corner of Cedar and Adams Streets are located in a substantial three-story and basement brick and stone structure having a frontage of 50 feet on Adams Street and 100 on Cedar Street, and are handsomely fitted up with all necessary conveniences for the transaction of a banking business, including an ample steel-lined vault for the security of deposits and valuable papers. While the principal business of the bank has been in connection with the savings department, it also transacts a general banking business.

HOME SAVINGS & STATE BANK.

The prime mover in the organization of the Home Savings and State Bank of Peoria was Mr. Valentine Ulrich, who had been for many years President of the German-American National Bank, and who, in 1892, in connection with twenty-nine other stockholders, obtained a charter from the State of Illinois, under which they began doing business on June 2d of that year. Mr. Ulrich brought into the concern with him Mr. Frank Trefzger, who up to that time had been Assistant Cashier of the German-American National, as well as his son Charles, a member of the law firm of Ulrich & Ulrich, who had been doing a real-

estate brokerage business. The original stockholders were all residents of Peoria, except Mr. Fred E. Harding, President of the Second National Bank of Monmouth, and the capital stock was \$120,000, at which sum it still remains. At the first meeting of stockholders, held June 13, 1892, the following Board of Directors were elected: Frederick L. Block, C. Gehrmann, Fritz Leuder, Frank Trefzger, Valentine Ulrich, Charles E. Ulrich and Charles Zimmerman. Mr. Val. Ulrich was chosen President; Charles E. Ulrich, Vice-President, and Frank Trefzger, Cashier. In 1895 Mr. Gehrmann moved to New York City and Robert Strehlow was chosen to succeed him as Director. Mr. Frank Trefzger having resigned his position in April, 1897, to accept the cashiership of another bank, Henry E. Ulrich was chosen to succeed him as both Director and Cashier. No other changes in the Directory or Board of Officers has since been made. Although the bank has always done a savings bank business, at the beginning of its career it catered largely to the demands of a commercial banking business. One of the special features in 1892 was the introduction of an Auxiliary Savings Bank for the accommodation of customers and as an encouragement to saving. While still doing a commercial business on a conservative basis, savings accounts have of late been made a specialty, interest being paid on all deposits of one dollar and upward in this department. The resources of this bank on December 11, 1901, aggregated \$926,084.89, of which \$628,970.67 was in the form of loans and investments and \$262,988.57 in cash and dues from other banks. The deposits (individual and other) at the same date were \$785,399.14. During the last year the bank changed its location from 317 to 325 South Adams Street.

ANTHONY LOAN & TRUST CO.

This company, whose principal business is loaning money on farm property and dealing in real-estate mortgages, is the outgrowth of a business first established in Washington, Tazewell County, by Charles E. Anthony, about the year 1866. The business was for a time carried on in connection with that of the banking firm of Anthony & Denhart of that place, but in 1874 a branch house was established at Chatsworth, Illinois, under the name of Anthony, Denhart & Wilson, and placed in charge of Clifford M. Anthony. The field of operations in farm loans was much enlarged and the business grew rapidly. In

1877, Clifford M. Anthony returned to Washington as a partner in the firm. In 1882, the firm was appointed financial correspondent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the State of Illinois.

About this time G. W. Curtiss, who had been engaged in the banking business at Urbana, Illinois, entered the employment of the firm in connection with the loan business. Early in 1885, the Anthony Brothers severed their connection with the house of Anthony & Denhart, retaining the farm loan business, and, removing to Peoria, formed the co-partnership of C. E. & C. M. Anthony, in which Mr. Curtiss became a partner in 1888. In 1891 the firm was incorporated under the name of the "Anthony Loan & Trust Company," with C. E. Anthony, President; C. M. Anthony, Vice-President, and G. W. Curtiss, Secretary and Treasurer. In 1898, Charles E. Anthony having retired from active participation in the management of the business, C. M. Anthony was chosen President, C. E. Anthony, Vice-President, Mr. Curtiss retaining the office of Secretary and Treasurer until 1899, when he became one of the Vice-Presidents. The paid up capital stock of the company is \$164,000, its surplus \$20,300, and its undivided profits \$16,000. Offices are maintained at Peoria, Illinois, and Omaha, Nebraska. The loans made by this company are regarded in financial circles as safe and conservative.

In connection with their other business the members of this company have organized another under the name of "Peoria Safe Deposit Company," and have erected in their place of business a fire and burglar-proof steel vault fitted up with all suitable appliances for the safe keeping of securities and other valuables.

TITLE & TRUST CO.

Though not strictly a banking institution the Title & Trust Company of Peoria has an intimate relation to the financial interests of the city, and is deserving of mention in this connection. It was incorporated in 1890 by leading capitalists of the city, and, while its chief business is the investigation and furnishing of abstracts of title to real-estate, and the issuing of guaranty certificates for the protection of owners and mortgagees from loss by reason of defective titles to real-estate in Peoria County, it also conducts a loan department for the purpose of making investments in real-estate (both farms and city property), dealing in mortgages, collecting interest on loans, etc. It is empowered by its charter to act as Executor or

Administrator of estates; as Guardian, Receiver, Assignee or in any other capacity assumed by a trustee in taking charge of estates. The company has a capital of \$100,000, with \$50,000 deposited with the State Auditor for the security of all trust obligations. The Board of Directors is composed largely of stockholders of different banks, including Eliot Callender, of the Dime Savings Bank; Newton C. Dougherty, of the Peoria National; Oliver J. Bailey, of the Central National; William Jack, Esq., and John E. Keene, Manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. The officers for the present year (1902) are: Oliver J. Bailey, President; John E. Keene, First Vice-President; Horace R. Dougherty, Second Vice-President; Joseph P. Durkin, Secretary, and Eliot Callender, Treasurer.

PEORIA CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

On April 27, 1880, at a meeting of representatives of leading banks of Peoria, a Bankers' Association was formed to facilitate exchange and settlement of daily balances between the several banks represented. The charter members included the First, the Second and the Mechanics' National, the German Banking Company, Kingman, Blossom & Co., and Zell, Hotchkiss & Co. The first officers elected were George H. McIlvaine, President, and Benjamin F. Blossom, Secretary. In 1884 Henry Hedrich was elected Secretary, and, President McIlvaine having died in 1897, was succeeded by Philip Zell, who died in 1901, the position then being filled by Leonard F. Houghton.

In January, 1902, a re-organization was effected under the name of the "Peoria Clearing House Association," a new constitution and by-laws adopted, and an entirely new system of making local exchanges inaugurated. Under this arrangement, all balances are settled through one bank, known as the "Clearing House Agent," to whom all debit balances must be paid by 1:30 p. m. daily, and by whom all credit accounts must be paid between 2:30 and 3:00 p. m. of the same day. The officers (1902) are Leonard F. Houghton, President, and Henry Hedrich, Secretary, with Messrs. Houghton, Charles R. Wheeler and Benjamin F. Blossom as Clearing House Committee.

The total clearings in the past ten years (1892 to 1901 inclusive) amounted to \$966,139,454, of which \$88,957,505 was for the year 1892, and \$123,315,075 for 1901—an increase in ten years of \$34,358,570.

CHAPTER XI.

MANUFACTURES: BY MARTIN KINGMAN.

There was comparatively little manufacturing in Peoria prior to 1850. We note, however, in "Drown's Record of Peoria," issued in 1844, mention of flouring mills as early as 1830, to which reference will be made under the proper heading. At the present time Peoria ranks first in many industries, and, as a whole, is second in the State. The attempt will be made in this article to give, as near as possible, a classified history of all manufacturing industries from the beginning to the present time. The data available for this purpose as to early history are rather meager, being compiled, for the most part, from "Drown's Directory" of 1844 and 1851. The issue of that publication for 1844 is quite complete, and notes all of the industries of that time. The issue of 1851 is not so complete, however, mentioning only the industries which advertised in that issue, embracing only a small portion, according to census returns and tabulated data.

Early in 1851, Mr. Mark M. Aiken furnished to the "Peoria Republican" what he called a list of the manufactures exported from Peoria during the year 1850, which was as follows:

Product	Quantity	Value per package	Total
Flour.....	33,753 barrels.	\$ 4.50.....	\$151,888.50
Whiskey.....	5,685 barrels.	10.00.....	56,850.00
Brooms.....	1,300 dozen..	2.00.....	2,600.00
Cooperage.....			17,185.00
Plows, Fanning-Mills, Corn-Shell- ers, Doors and Blinds, Stone and Marble Products and Chemicals.....			100,000.00
Total.....			\$358,823.50

Only a small portion of these industries are mentioned in "Drown's Directory" of 1851. The report of the Illinois State Census of 1855 presented a list of the leading manufactories of Peoria, with the value of their output for the year ending July 1, 1855, as follows:

4 Flouring mills.....	\$ 650,000.00
3 Distilleries	502,800.00

5 Sash, door and blind, saw and planing mills	296,300.00
9 Cooper and barrel factories.....	137,620.00
7 Wagon and carriage factories....	103,536.00
2 Potteries	8,200.00
3 Foundries	75,000.00
4 Furniture factories	67,500.00
3 Plow manufactories	60,600.00
4 Fanning-mill and corn-sheller fac- tories	28,000.00
16 Boot and shoe factories	36,514.00
5 Harness factories	36,000.00
3 Cut stone and monument factories	29,800.00
5 Tin, copper and sheet iron fac- tories	28,000.00
3 Bar soap and candle factories ..	26,300.00
5 Breweries	24,900.00
5 Brick yards	20,750.00
1 Fish oil factory	13,500.00
6 Cigar and tobacco factories.....	12,550.00
1 Lightning rod factory	10,500.00
1 Lucifer match factory	7,500.00
2 Agricultural and threshing ma- chine factories	7,000.00
2 Merchant tailoring factories.....	6,500.00
3 Hat and cap factories.....	3,500.00
Miscellaneous, not enumerated....	9,300.00
Total	\$2,221,470.00

From this it will be seen that Peoria was even then quite a manufacturing point, although no itemized data is presented as to the owners or operators of each individual plant or industry. Root's City Directory for the year 1856 was very complete, giving the names of proprietors, their location and kinds of industries, but it does not furnish any data as to capacity, number of employes, etc. The next source of information is a special edition of "The Peoria Transcript," issued January 1, 1859, which notes the larger indus-

tries. The remainder of our information has been obtained from individuals who resided here, and were actively engaged in the manufacturing business in Peoria in the early '60s.

We are under obligations to the following gentlemen for valuable information and data furnished: Mr. Barnhart Meals, Judge David McCulloch, Mr. Stacy B. Hart, Mr. Alban B. Fink, Mr. August Hesler, Mr. Nathan Giles, Mr. Leslie Robinson, Mr. Johnson, L. Cole, Mr. Horace Clark, Sr., Mr. William G. Murray, Mr. Horace G. Anderson, Mr. John C. Proctor, Mr. William P. Lazell, Mr. William H. Sammis, and to Mr. E. B. Rhea for great assistance in getting together and compiling material for this article.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The manufacture of implements for agricultural purposes in Peoria began very early, and has continued to be one of the leading industries of the city. Among the early manufactures the first appears to have been fanning-mills, which really belong to implements, although at this time used chiefly by seed and grain dealers. The first concern to manufacture fanning-mills in Peoria was established in 1837, by William M. Nurse & Son, being located, at that time, about the upper end of Main Street, near the foot of the bluff. The next was established in 1844 on Hale Street, near Main, by Ezekiel A. and John C. Proctor. Both of these gentlemen are still living, the former having retired, while the latter is still actively engaged in business, being, at the present time, President of the First National Bank, and of the lumber firm of J. C. Proctor & Co. In early days fanning-mills were largely used, and, in addition to the above concerns, there were several other shops where they were manufactured. This continued up to the time of the perfection of the combined grain-thresher, separator and cleaner, and since then the fanning-mill has been made only in limited quantities, for grain and seed dealers. During the same period, the manufacture of wire-screens, used quite extensively in agricultural pursuits, was carried on here to a considerable extent.

The manufacture of steel plows was also one of our early industries, and we find that Tobey & Anderson were the first in this line, commencing in 1843, on Water Street between Liberty and Fulton. In those early days, everything was made by hand. This firm started then with one

forge, and their product, at first 200 plows per annum, eventually reached 10,000 per annum. The mould-boards and shares, at that time, were all made of what was known to the trade as Bessemer steel, and these parts were cut out on the anvil with a chisel and sledge. The holes were drilled by hand, and the mould-boards and shares shaped by hand on an anvil, as also was the plating of the shares and shovels. The wood parts came in plank, and were cut out by hand. The plows were ground and polished by horse power, and both Messrs. Tobey and Anderson took turns in holding the plows to the grindstones. In those days, the farmer paid from \$15.00 to \$20.00 for an ordinary walking plow, which, at this time, can be bought for from one-half to two-thirds of that amount. This concern continued in business at the above stand for a number of years. A great deal of the information which we have obtained in reference to this firm was furnished by Mr. Barnhart Meals, who started with them as an employe in 1854, and afterwards became one of the partners of the concern. Mr. Meals is still living in Peoria, and is quite active, being President of the Board of Education, and also President of the People's Loan and Homestead Association. The firm of Tobey & Anderson was dissolved in 1862, and a new organization formed, consisting of William Tobey, Lorin Grant Pratt and Barnhart Meals, under the name of William Tobey & Co., their copartnership continuing for five years. Their business continued to grow, and at the end of five years, Mr. Tobey having withdrawn, the firm became L. G. Pratt & Co., being composed of L. G. Pratt, Barnhart Meals and James Duff. Later another copartnership was formed, by taking in Eugene Pierce, and joining with Plant Brothers, of St. Louis, when the style of the firm became Plant Brothers, Pratt & Co. They erected a large and commodious factory at the corner of Water and Walnut Streets, equipped with all the latest machinery, and established a branch house in Kansas City to distribute their output. This business was continued for several years, and was quite successful; but when the hard times came, they were compelled to make an assignment, and the plant and equipment were bought in by the Second National Bank of Peoria, which made an arrangement with Messrs. Meals and Pierce to work up the stock on hand. In this they were engaged for several years, when the Peoria Steel Plow Company was organized

by Messrs. James Seery, Barnhart Meals and Pierce—the last two as managers. Mr. Seery soon withdrew, but the concern was continued by Mr. Meals and Mr. Pierce until 1886, when their establishment was destroyed by fire. Having repaired the buildings and machinery, they resumed business, continuing until 1888, under the name of the Peoria Steel Plow Co. In 1890 they sold out to Milliken, Cisle & Co., who ran the plant for a few years, but not successfully, and finally the business was closed out. Their building still stands, and is occupied as a stamped tin-ware factory. There were several other plow factories in existence in early days, among which may be noted Thomas & Lazell, established in 1850 by Elias Thomas and William Penn Lazell, at No. 12-14 Bridge Street. Mr. Thomas soon retired and removed to California, but the business was continued for twenty-two years by Mr. Lazell, who is still residing in this city, having lived continuously in the same place since 1848. Mr. Lazell is still quite active, but takes no part in any business, except the management of his large land interests.

There was also a plow factory established in 1856, by M. Durfee, who manufactured plows in a small way, his output being about 500 per annum. No data have been found showing the exact location of his factory, or who was Mr. Durfee's successor. The old plant of Tobey & Anderson, after lying idle for a number of years, was started up in 1870 by Buckley, Hanny, Estes & Co., and did quite an extensive business, employing from twenty-five to thirty men, and manufacturing from 3,000 to 5,000 plows per annum. This business was continued until 1876, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Buckley is still living, and runs a small establishment, manufacturing plows for local trade at 515 South Washington Street.

There seem to have been a great many small plow-making establishments in Peoria in early days, of which it is now impossible to obtain full details as to their history or magnitude. Among these, however, may be mentioned that of Mr. Allison, who was an extensive vehicle manufacturer, and commenced the manufacture of plows in 1859. He made a failure in this branch of his business, but there will be occasion to speak of him more fully in connection with the manufacture of buggies and carriages.

Among other manufacturers of agricultural implements in those early days, we may note William E. Hopkins, who ran a foundry on Water

Street, between Harrison and Liberty, and about 1843 began the manufacture of threshing machines. (Hopkins' concern will be mentioned more fully under the head of "Foundries.") From an advertisement in Drown's Record, May 1, 1844, we find that he had ready to put together eighteen 4-horse power, and eight 2-horse power threshing machines, the prices quoted for 4-horse power machines being \$150, and for 2-horse power, \$100. This business soon died out on account of the combined threshing machine, separator and cleaner being placed upon the market. William Peters, who ran a foundry and machine shop at the corner of Water and Walnut Streets, established in 1850, also manufactured threshing machines, horse-powers and corn-shellers. Charles Denton also ran a foundry and machine shop, started in 1850, at the corner of Harrison and Water Streets where he manufactured threshing machines, horse-powers and corn-shellers, as well as clover-hullers and reapers. The writer remembers Mr. Denton well, and was personally acquainted with him. He afterwards became associated with A. J. Hodges, who established a header factory at Pekin, Illinois. Mr. Denton was Superintendent and Master Mechanic, and to his inventive genius is largely due the invention of the Hodges header.

From Drown's Record of 1856, it appears that the output of steel plows for Peoria, for that year, amounted to about 8,500; their value \$82,000; capital employed, \$40,000; men employed, 65. In addition to the above, other implements not enumerated were manufactured in the same year, swelling the total to \$235,000.

About the year 1856, Robinson & Dunham manufactured, in a small way, on Washington Street, between Fulton and Liberty, corn-shellers and horse-powers, their output amounting to about \$9,000 per annum.

In 1857, James Selby came to Peoria and began the manufacture of grain-drills, in which he had been previously engaged at Lancaster, Ohio, at first locating on the river bank, just below the Union Depot. A year later he formed a partnership with George W. Jones and Isaac G. Lombard (the latter now of Chicago), which lasted two or three years, having, in the meantime, added the manufacture of a corn-planter to the product of his factory. He remained at his first location only about one year, when he moved to the corner of Washington and Oak Streets, which continued to be the location



Wm E. Stuef

of the factory up to 1899. M. D. Spurck was associated with Mr. Selby for many years, under the firm name of James Selby & Co., until 1896, when Selby sold out his interest to the Messrs. Spurck, who organized the Union Corn-Planter Company, which is still in operation. The company did a large business for many years, turning out 1,500 to 3,000 corn-planters per year, according to "Ballance's" History of Peoria (1870), doing the largest business in this line in Peoria.

We also find that Hearst, Dunn & Co. established a corn-planter factory, in 1864, at the corner of Washington and Oak Streets. Their business was quite extensive, as they sold their output all over the Western States where corn was grown. They continued in business until 1896.

In 1879, S. B. Hart & Co. commenced the manufacture of grain-drills on Washington Street, just west of Oak, the copartnership consisting of Stacy B. Hart and Frank Hitchcock. In 1880, they moved to the corner of Washington and Chestnut Streets, into the building known as the Voris foundry, which was destroyed by fire in 1881. They then incorporated as Hart, Hitchcock & Co., with a capital of \$105,000. The officers were Frank Hitchcock, President; S. B. Hart, Vice-President and Manager; and Alban B. Fink, Secretary and Treasurer. They manufactured grain-drills, broad-cast seeders, stalk-cutters, sulky hay-rakes, hay stackers and sweep rakes. This business grew to be one of the leading industries of our city, and continued until July, 1884, when they sold out to Selby, Starr & Co., of whom further mention will be made later on.

At the present writing, Peoria has come to be one of the largest centers for the manufacture of agricultural implements in the world, and almost everything in the implement line is now being made in this city. In the following pages some of these large industries will be described in detail.

ACME HARVESTER COMPANY.

The Acme Harvester Company, if not the largest, is one of the largest, manufacturing establishments in the world, being employed exclusively in the manufacture of hay and grain harvesting machinery. This concern was established in Peoria in 1881, being operated at first in a small way on Liberty Street, between Water and Washington Streets, by John E. Kirk, now deceased. Mr. Kirk was born near Richmond, Missouri, in 1850. When about twenty-six years

of age he became interested in the subject of hay-harvesting machinery, and commenced, in a small way, manufacturing haying machinery at Salisbury, Missouri, and gradually established a large trade. In 1881, he removed to Peoria, and started manufacturing, as stated above, on Liberty Street, making nothing, at that time, but hay-stackers and hay-rakes. In 1884, William E. Stone, at that time Cashier of the First National Bank, but now deceased, became interested with Mr. Kirk, as also did Henry Binnian, one of Peoria's early merchants. Business increased, and, in 1890, this concern bought out the Hodges Header Works, at Pekin, Illinois, and removed to that point, where they began manufacturing on a large scale the Acme haying machines, Hodges headers, mowers, etc. Later, Mr. Kirk disposed of his interest to Messrs. Stone and Binnian, and the management was assumed by William H. Binnian, son of Henry Binnian, and, in 1895, Harry C. Stone, son of William E. Stone—at that time a young man just from college—went into the office as an assistant of Mr. Binnian. Since that time, under the able management of these two gentlemen, their business has become one of the largest in the country.

During the last year (1901), they found that they would have to increase their manufacturing capacity to take care of their increased trade, and they concluded to remove to Peoria, where they purchased in the south end of the city, on the east side of the Peoria & Pekin Union and the Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railroads, along the banks of the river, 50 acres of ground, where they have erected a large and commodious factory, including lumber yards, sheds and other appurtenances. The main buildings are three stories high and consist of the following departments:

Machine shop	70x220 feet
Wood shop	70x220 feet
Tool room	50x100 feet
Engine room	40x100 feet
Bolt room	40x100 feet

The remainder of the buildings, being one story in height, are as follows:

Foundry No. 1	80x300 feet
Foundry No. 2	80x 85 feet
Core room	56x 80 feet
Grinding room	80x 82 feet
Wheel and forging room	60x310 feet

Pattern room	50x 80 feet
Boiler room	50x 80 feet
Iron and steel storage	50x562 feet
Box factory	50x 40 feet
Planing mill	50x 60 feet
Storage warehouse for manufac- tured goods	300x384 feet

In addition to the above, they have an elegant office building, two stories high, 65x80 feet. This factory is reached by four side tracks and is equipped with all the latest and most improved modern machinery. The present officers of the concern are:

William H. Binnian, President.
 Harry C. Stone, Vice-President.
 Oliver J. Hastings, Secretary and Treasurer.
 Frederick W. Stith, Manager of Sales.
 Herbert E. Hardin, Superintendent.
 The Capital Stock is \$500,000.00.

The concern gives employment—including travelers, office men and shop men—to 1,000 people, continually the year round. The factory consumes annually 1,000 car-loads of material, producing 20,000 of the various kinds of machines, equal to 700 car-loads. The value of their annual production amounts to over \$2,000,000. Their products are sold all over the world wherever grass or grain grows, and at least one-third of the entire output is shipped abroad, largely to Continental Europe, Australia, Russia and South America. They manufacture almost everything used in harvesting hay and grain, including headers, binders, mowers, sulky hay-rakes, sweep rakes, hay-stackers, etc. The company have branch houses and distributing agencies all over the United States, including the following cities: Kansas City, Missouri; Portland, Oregon; Huron, South Dakota; Des Moines, Iowa; Fargo, North Dakota; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Wichita, Kansas; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Spokane, Washington. They also have distributing points at Omaha, Nebraska; Denver, Colorado; St. Louis, Missouri; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; Dallas, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; Walla Walla, Washington; Madison, Wisconsin; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Sioux City, Iowa; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Lincoln, Nebraska; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Their European representative is George N. Silcox, at Brussels, Belgium.

THE AVERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This business was established in 1882, by Robert H. and Cyrus M. Avery, who moved to Peoria

from Galesburg, where they had already been in the manufacturing business. They bought ten acres of land just within the upper city limits, below Adams Street, and running to the river. Here they erected a three-story brick building, foundry, blacksmith shop, etc., and brought with them a few car-loads of machinery, and began the manufacture of corn-planters, check-rowers and stalk-cutters, to which they gradually added cultivators and small tools. In 1883, the firm name was changed to the Avery Planter Company, a stock company having been formed, with a capital of \$200,000. In 1893, the company was re-organized under the name of the Avery Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$300,000. In a period of less than twenty years, its business, originally amounting to \$200,000 annually and employing 150 men, has grown to about \$1,250,000 annually and giving employment to over 700 men, and from the manufacture of small tools to that of a full line of threshing machinery, consisting of traction-engines from twelve to thirty horse-power, together with eleven different styles of separators, as well as wind-stackers, self-feeders, water-tanks, etc. At the present time the factory is turning out more than a train-load of goods each week, and, for each working day, a separator every two hours, a self-feeder every three hours, a wind-stacker every four hours, and a traction-engine every five hours. The number of employes, at this time, is 752.

The company have branch houses at Omaha, Nebraska; Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Missouri; Indianapolis, Indiana; Minneapolis, Minnesota, and St. Louis, Missouri. The present officers are:

C. M. Avery, President.
 J. B. Bartholomew, Vice-President.
 G. F. Carson, Secretary.
 Frederick R. Avery, Treasurer.
 W. P. Sisson, Superintendent.
 F. P. Kinsey, Assistant Superintendent.
 H. C. Roberts, Manager of Sales Department.
 W. C. Mage, Manager of Collection Department.

The annual pay-roll of the concern amounts to \$250,000.

The main factory consists of a building 143 x183 feet, three stories high, and in the form of a square. In addition to the main factory is a separator-erecting shop and warehouse, three stories in height, in dimensions 67x238 feet; a foundry, 70x354 feet; a blacksmith shop and iron-working department, 44x388 feet, with ells, 44x

236 feet; a separator warehouse, 28x533 feet; an engine erecting shop, 66x140 feet, with storage sheds for engines and separators (one-story), 28x480 feet,—the whole making a grand total of floor-space occupied by the concern amounting to 227,000 square feet, and making it one of the largest manufactories in the world.

In addition to the trade enjoyed by the Avery Manufacturing Company throughout the United States, its manufactures are constantly being shipped to many foreign countries, including South America, South Africa, Russia, and other countries in both hemispheres. The business is managed by young and progressive men, and is increasing rapidly. If the history of the manufacturing industries of Peoria shall be written fifty years hence, it is safe to say that the volume of business at present conducted by this concern, vast as it now is, will appear small in comparison with what it is destined to be, as the result of the development of another half century.

HART GRAIN-WEIGHER COMPANY.

This concern was established in 1888, with a capital stock of \$25,000, with S. B. Hart, President; D. S. Lee, Vice-President; W. C. Hanna, Secretary and Treasurer. In 1899, the capital stock was increased to \$150,000, with the following officers, who are continued to the present time:

Stacy B. Hart, President.

Walter B. Wilde, Vice-President.

David S. Lee, Secretary and Treasurer.

The factory was first located at 218-220 South Water Street, but the Company have recently taken possession of a new building at the corner of Eaton and Water Streets, specially erected for this purpose, and in which the factory is now located. The building is four stories in height (above basement), 135x145 feet, containing a floor-space of 75,000 square feet, and is equipped with all the latest appliances for the manufacture of their goods, as well as the most modern conveniences.

This concern manufactures exclusively automatic grain-weighers for threshing machines. They employ from 150 to 200 hands, and manufacture 5,000 machines per annum, which are sold almost exclusively to threshing-machine manufacturers, who make them a part of the threshing-machine equipment, and are shipped all over the world. This firm controls a great number of valuable patents for grain-weighing machinery.

KINGMAN PLOW COMPANY.

This company is one of the leading industrial enterprises of Peoria, as well as the State of Illinois. It is practically a new concern, situated in the village of Averyville, east of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the corner of Fairholm Street. The ground was broken for the erection of the first building of the new plant on April 7, 1899, and manufacturing was commenced in October of the same year.

The site upon which the factory is located consists of thirteen acres of ground, and the following buildings compose the plant at the present time, which it is the intention to gradually increase as fast as it is possible to do so:

One-story brick building, 160x50 feet, for the storage of bar steel and steel shapes.

One-story brick building, 128x40 feet, used for the storage of malleable iron, castings, bolts, etc.

The above buildings are reached by a side track running their entire length. Between these two buildings are the power plant, 78x70 feet; machine shop, 50x30 feet; pattern shop, 50x47 feet.

The manufacturing part of the plant consists of the following buildings:

One-story, monitor-roof building, 440x80 feet, which contains the blacksmith department, the fitting department, the grinding and polishing department, the wood department, the erecting department and foundry. It is of steel construction, and is without columns or posts throughout its entire length.

The next building to this is a two-story, slow-burning construction, with automatic sprinkler throughout, 306x80 feet; the upper floor being used for offices and paint-shop, and the lower floor for the storage of goods.

Next to the last is a storage warehouse, four stories, 306x80 feet, reached by a side-track with a capacity of eight cars. It is used exclusively for loading out goods in car lots.

Other extensive additions are in contemplation.

The machinery is driven by a 300-horse-power Corliss engine, the plant being lighted throughout with electric lights, driven with an eighty-horse-power automatic engine and dynamo. The steam for the power plant is furnished by three 150-horse power boilers, equipped with the latest smoke-consuming devices. The entire plant is equipped with full system of water-works for protection against fire—high-pressure connected

with the city water-works, and low-pressure connected with a 30,000-gallon storage tank.

In this connection, a brief description of the mode of manufacturing plows at this time, compared with that of early days, will not be out of place. The Kingman Plow Company's plant is one of the most modern in the country. Material is received into the storage sheds without any elevating whatever, and goes into each department of manufacture with as little handling as possible, all being on the same level. The blacksmith shop is equipped with the most modern trip-hammers, drop-hammers, welding machines, automatic grinders, bull-dozers for bending beams and frames for plows, cultivators, etc. The process of hardening plows is also quite different from that in use in early days. This plant is equipped with one of the most modern furnaces for heating the steel, and, for cooling the tempering brine, they have a 30-horse power refrigerating plant. The plow-erecting plant is so complete that all parts are duplicated. In the grinding of plows, they use large, massive grindstones, driven by shafting from overhead, and the dust from these stones is taken away by exhaust fans and stored in a pit intended for that purpose. Another novel feature of this department is, that the stones are brought into this department from the grindstone yard on an overhead trolley system, which is a large step in advance of rolling them in, as a great many do. The plant is equipped throughout with an overhead trolley system for moving manufactured goods from the blacksmith shop and the erecting department into the paint-shop, and the articles remain on this trolley until they are painted, striped and varnished, and finally bundled away ready for storage, when they are run up on the trolley into the storage warehouse, thereby saving a great many handlings.

The capital stock of this concern is \$400,000, which will soon be increased to \$1,000,000. The present officers are:

Martin Kingman, President.
 Louis S. Kingman, Vice-President.
 Gustavus H. Schimpff, Secretary.
 Walter B. Kingman, Treasurer.
 George E. Evans, Superintendent.

At the present time they employ from 260 to 300 hands, and manufacture annually about 30,000 complete implements of different kinds, such as walking-plows; lister-plows with drill attachments—both walking and riding; riding-plows, both single and gang; drag harrows, and a great

variety of corn cultivators. Their trade extends over the Middle and Western States, and is handled by branch houses at the following points: Peoria, Illinois; St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska; Des Moines, Iowa; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Dallas, Texas. At these several points they employ some 350 men.

In addition to the domestic trade, the company have considerable foreign trade, and, at this writing, have an order booked for several hundred plows to be shipped to Vladivostok, Siberia.

RHEA-THEILENS IMPLEMENT COMPANY.

This is the name of a corporation organized in 1894, with Robert L. Rhea, President; Alexis B. Theilens, Secretary and Treasurer. Originally the projectors were wholesale manufacturers' agents for various lines of agricultural implements. In 1895, they erected a commodious warehouse at the corner of Chestnut and Water Streets, 170x60 feet, four stories high, with basement. They have gradually increased the capacity of their establishment, until, at the present time, they have over 80,000 square feet of floor-space, in addition to yard room for the storage of lumber, etc. Their buildings are reached by side-tracks, and they have every convenience for the quick handling of goods. They commenced the manufacturing department in 1899, during that year making a limited number of force-feed end-gate seeders, and during the year 1900, brought out and began the manufacture of corn-planters. They are now making end-gate force-feed seeders to the extent of 4,500 annually, as well as corn-planters, and the indications are that this will prove to be one of the leading manufactories of Peoria in the not distant future.

SELBY, STARR & COMPANY.

This company was first organized as a copartnership in 1885, succeeding Hart & Hitchcock, then located at the corner of Washington and Chestnut Streets. This firm consisted of Messrs. James Selby, Julius S. Starr and Alban B. Fink. During the same year the factory was destroyed by fire, when the concern removed to what is known as Glendale Park, in Averyville, erecting there a large and commodious factory, which covers a large area of ground, and where it is now located. In 1889, the company was incorporated

under the firm name of Selby, Starr & Co., with the following officers:

James Selby, President.

Julius S. Starr, Vice-President and Treasurer.

Alban B. Fink, Secretary.

This corporation continued until 1898, when Mr. Starr bought out the interests of Mr. Selby and Mr. Fink, and has continued its management since that time. They are large manufacturers of corn-drills, broad-cast seeders, hay-rakes, drag-harrows, etc., etc. The concern employs from 100 to 125 men, their trade extending all over the Western as well as the Middle States. They have one of the best equipped and most modern plants in the State for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and enjoy a large and growing trade.

UNION CORN PLANTER COMPANY.

This is a corporation consisting of Charles J. Spurck, George A. Spurck, Walter L. Spurck and Edmond L. Spurck, and is the outgrowth of the firm of James Selby & Co., which began business in Peoria in 1857. In 1896, Mr. Selby retired, when the present corporation was formed. Three years later the concern removed to the corner of Water and Hamilton Streets, where it is still engaged in the manufacture of corn-planters.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON-WORKS.

This business was established in 1857, by Mr. Adam Lucas, in a small shop on Liberty Street, between Washington and Adams, making, at that time, vault-doors and locks. In 1859, he removed to Washington Street, between Fulton and Liberty; in 1863, to 207 Fulton Street, and in 1866, to 211 Fulton Street. In 1889, Mr. Lucas took into partnership his sons, Emil and Hugo, and the firm name was changed to A. Lucas & Sons. The factory was enlarged, and they commenced the manufacture of architectural iron, structural iron, ornamental iron, etc. Their business greatly increased, and, in 1897, the firm was incorporated, with A. Lucas, President; Emil Lucas, Vice-President; and Hugo Lucas, Secretary and Treasurer. In that year, they removed to their present location, at corner of Washington and Cedar Streets, erecting large and commodious buildings, which enabled them to increase their capacity four-fold. The firm, at present, employs 75 men, and, in addition to the above, manufacture iron bridges, besides designing and manu-

facturing steel-frame buildings as well as erecting them. A large stock of structural steel shapes is carried on hand. At the present time, Mr. Adam Lucas does not take an active part in the business, being retired. The business is in the hands of the two sons, who are progressive and wide-awake business men.

ART GLASS.

This business was established in 1900, at 500 Main Street. Mr. U. C. Grooms was formerly a dealer in plate and window glass, paints, oils, etc. In 1900, he commenced the manufacture of art glass, and his business increased so that, in 1901, he had to seek larger quarters. He purchased a two-story brick building at Nos. 3118 to 3122 North Adams Street, where he is engaged in the manufacture of art glass exclusively, employing from 10 to 15 men. His product is shipped all over the country.

ARTIFICIAL ICE AND COLD STORAGE.

The Peoria Artificial Ice Company, Charles Monniger, Treasurer and Manager, is located at 920 to 924 South Washington Street. The manufacture of artificial ice was commenced by this concern in 1897, when they erected a complete new plant, which is of the most modern type, having a capacity of 75 tons of ice per day, with a cold-storage capacity for 75 car-loads. The capital stock is \$80,000, and, during the selling season of ice, they employ 35 men. This is just a beginning of this business in Peoria, and the indications are that artificial ice will rapidly displace the natural product, as it is made from pure distilled water, perfectly free from foreign matter of any kind. We predict a large increase of this industry in the next few years.

AWNINGS AND TENTS.

This business was carried on in a small way as early as 1870, and, at this writing, is quite an extensive industry, especially in the manufacture of awnings. The following firms are now in the business:

Peoria Tent and Awning Company, 109 Main Street; Edward N. Woodruff, Proprietor; Ralph O. Kunkle, Manager.

Western Awning Company, 117 Main Street.

N.L. Tent & Awning Company, 124 Main Street.

BICYCLES.

At one time Peoria was one of the large manufacturing points for bicycles in the United States. Rouse, Hazard & Co, first began the business, in 1893, at the corner of Adams and Harrison Streets. This was in a limited way, but, in 1895, they built a large and commodious factory at Peoria Heights, which still stands, being utilized for other industries. Owing to the decline in the demand for this modern vehicle, Rouse, Hazard & Co. discontinued the manufacture in 1898. In the year 1896, this factory employed as high as 350 men, and manufactured 7,500 bicycles.

The Ide Mfg. Company commenced manufacturing bicycles in 1894, in the building known as the Watch Factory building, continuing the business successfully until 1899. They employed 300 men, and made 2,000 bicycles annually. Their machine was of the highest grade, and one of the highest priced on the market.

The Peoria Rubber and Manufacturing Company, organized in 1896, erected a large brick building at Peoria Heights, where they employed 600 men, and manufactured 10,000 bicycles and 25,000 pairs of bicycle tires annually. In 1899, they sold out to the American Bicycle Company, who closed this factory. The building is now occupied as a vehicle factory.

The Patee Bicycle Company was organized in 1899, and located on Main Street, between Water and Washington Streets. It employed from 40 to 50 hands, and made over 5,000 bicycles annually. In 1900, they removed to Indianapolis, Indiana.

Luthy & Co. started a bicycle factory in 1895, at 606-608 South Washington Street. This factory prospered during the next three years, when bicycles were in demand, employing from 25 to 30 men, and making from 1,000 to 2,000 machines annually.

BINDER-TWINE.

The Peoria Cordage Company, No. 1502-1504 South Washington Street, Martin Kingman, President; E. C. Heidrich, Vice-President and Manager; G. H. Schimpff, Treasurer; E. C. Heidrich, Jr., Secretary, is one of our most important industries in Peoria. It was organized in 1888, by Kingman & Company and E. C. Heidrich, the latter removing here from Miamisburg, Ohio, where he had been interested in the manufacture of rope prior to the invention of the twine binder. The first factory (a small building erected for

the purpose) contained a small number of spindles, but the demand for Peoria twine has so largely increased since then, it has been found necessary to enlarge the plant from time to time, and this mill has probably been operated more hours during its existence than any other mill in the United States.

Their factory building is a three-story brick, having a frontage of 220 feet by 346 feet deep, is equipped with modern machinery, and reached by commodious side tracks for the quick handling of goods, and contains over 400 spindles. The value of the raw material consumed during the year is \$400,000. The concern employs 225 hands, and turns out an annual product of 700 tons, valued at \$520,000.

Under this heading, a few words in regard to what binding twine is made from will not be out of place. The mechanism of a self-binder is such that the twine has to be evenly spun and of even tensile strength of about 75 pounds to the strand; hence hard fiber is especially adapted to the manufacture of binding twine. The hard fiber hemsps used are Manila and Sisal. There are a number of other hard fiber hemsps that have been tested and found very good, yet the volume of production has not been sufficient to bring them into commercial use.

One of the chief industries of the Philippine Islands is the production and exportation of manila hemp. This hemp is especially valuable in the manufacture of all kinds of rope, from the heaviest hawser to the finest of twine, as well as binder twine. The manila tree belongs to the banana family, and grows best in volcanic soils, where the ground is dry and the moisture overhead, the most productive plantations being among the hills in volcanic countries. The trees are planted from shoots, require little cultivation, and grow to the height of from eight to ten feet, and from five to seven inches in diameter. When the tree is from three to five years old, it is considered sufficiently mature to be cut and stripped of its fiber. This stripping is a difficult process. The native cleaners who live in the valley go up into the hills and camp out during the season, their experienced eyes being able to tell at a glance whether the tree is old enough for cutting or not. The law and custom in the island is, before stripping the fiber from the tree cut down, to plant a shoot in close proximity to the spot where the former tree grew, thus providing a new tree to take the place of the old one.

The operation of gathering the fiber is, first to strip off the leaves, and when this is done, the bare stalk, some eight or ten feet in length and five to seven inches in diameter, is ready to be worked upon. The operator strips off the extreme outer skin, when the real work commences. In the center of the stalk is a stout pith, around which grow alternate layers of the fiber and a sappy vegetable matter. This fiber must be carefully stripped off at once to prevent the sap from rotting the same. After the fiber has been taken out, it is spread on the ground to dry. One tree will yield about a pound of fiber. The Filipino who does this work is not very industrious, and it takes him about a week to get fifty pounds of fiber, which he ties up, straps upon his back, and carries to market, where he disposes of it to what is called a "middle man." The "middle man" packs it in small bales and ships it to the coast, where it is sold to the European or American buyer, who grades and rebundles it. The grade depends upon the color, coarseness and length of fiber, and the product is sold on the market accordingly. The annual shipment of manila hemp from the Philippines amounts to from 600,000 to 800,000 bales, averaging about 270 pounds to the bale, at an average of ten cents per pound, having a money value of \$16,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Sisal hemp is grown mostly in the province of Northern Yucatan, and in a small way in portions of Southern Mexico. This plant grows wild in Yucatan. On the discovery of that country by Cortez, it was found that sisal was used by the natives for all kinds of purposes for which leather is used at the present time. There are two varieties of sisal—the Zacci, a white hemp, and, Yaxai, a green hemp, the first being considered the best. The sisal plant resembles the century plant—the leaves being from three to five feet long, two to three inches thick, and dark green in color. The plants are set out on a plantation from eight to ten feet apart, and when four or five years old, are ready for harvesting, the operation being quite simple. The natives use a large knife, similar to our corn-cutter, knock the thorns off the leaves, and then cut the leaves from the stalks and throw them into piles, whence they are taken to grinding mills, which resemble our cane-mills. These press the pulp and juice out of the leaves, leaving the fiber, which is then ~~being~~ ^{hung} on strands of wire and dried in the sun. When thoroughly dry, they are taken down and pressed into bales of about 500 pounds each, and

are then ready for market and shipment to this or any other country. Many plantations in Yucatan produce as many as 1,500 bales per month. In 1898, the total amount of hemp shipped was 243,968 bales, while the estimated production for this year will be about 500,000 bales, having a market value, at present prices, of about \$20,000,000.

BOATS.

Boat building in the city of Peoria was, at one time, quite an extensive industry, but there are no data as to the builders. We find in "Drown's Record" for 1851, a list of boats in the Illinois River trade, and note the following were Peoria built:

"Kingston"—a tow-boat, built in 1849, tonnage 145 tons.

"Avalanche"—a regular packet, built in 1848, tonnage 220 tons.

The first record we find of boat-builders was in 1856, when there were three firms engaged in the boat-building trade here, viz.; Joshua Barnes & Co., Deputy & Schlachter, and J. L. Simpson & Co. In 1856, Deputy and Schlachter built boats to the value of \$20,000, employing 40 hands. During the same year, J. L. Simpson & Co. built the steamer "Lacon," but no data have been preserved showing the value of this boat, or the number of hands they employed. In 1857, D. Wiley was engaged in the boat-building trade, employing 40 hands. Barnes' boat-yard was on the river bank just above where the gas works now are, that of Deputy & Schlachter being in the same vicinity. The above concerns continued in business during the early '60s, and boat-building was a thriving industry until pushed aside by the rapid increase of steam railways. Within the last few years, Henry M. Rehder had a boat-yard just across the river from the gas works.

BOOK-BINDERS AND PRINTERS.

It is believed that the first book-binder in Peoria was one Davis, a brother of Samuel H. Davis, who was editor of the "Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer" about 1837. The first-named Davis had built for himself a small one-story shop on the lower corner of Liberty and Washington Streets, which, in order to render it more conspicuous, he attempted to have painted of different colors on the several sides, but ended by having one side white and another black, which obtained for it the name of "the

speckled building." A copy of a book bound by Mr. Davis, in 1839, is still in existence in this city, the cover being a very common blue paste-board, with a back of ordinary sheepskin, and corners protected by the same.

There is some doubt whether any book was printed here previous to 1844, when Drown's Peoria Directory (under date of May 1st, of that year) was issued by S. DeWitt Drown. Drown was his own printer, publisher and binder, doing all the work himself. It will be seen that Davis' book-binding antedated the appearance of Drown's work by five years. In Drown's Directory, of the year mentioned, appear the following advertisements of concerns engaged in printing and book-binding at that time:

Samuel H. Davis, corner Main Street and Printers' Alley.

Thomas J. Pickett, corner Main Street and Printers' Alley.

Printers' Alley of that time was the alley between Water and Washington Streets, and received its name on account of the printing houses adjacent thereto.

We also find an advertisement of Zieber & Sloan, who were located at the corner of Main and Washington Streets. Later, Benjamin Foster ran a book-bindery on Main Street. In 1856, C. Chapin was doing business as a "book-binder and book-maker" at No. 4 Fulton Street. So much for the early history of this industry, which, at the present time, is quite large in the city of Peoria.

We note the following concerns in operation at the present time:

J. W. Franks & Sons, who are located at the corner of Fulton and Water Streets, in a large and commodious brick building, built especially for their business, which consists of printing, lithographing and book-binding. This is an incorporated company, with a capital stock of \$55,000. The present officers are Gerald B. Franks, President; Samuel D. Reynolds, Secretary and Treasurer. It was first established in 1872, at 211 Main Street (up stairs), whence they removed across the street, to 210, and again to 206 South Jefferson Street, and thence to their present location. They consume raw materials per annum to the amount of \$25,000, employ 86 hands, who earn, approximately, \$1,000 per week. The total value of their annual product is \$100,000.

The B. Frank Brown Company, located at 110 South Washington Street, has for its officers B. Frank Brown, President; E. H. Zarley, Secre-

tary; and M. B. Cook, Treasurer. This concern does job printing, and also manufactures blank books. It is an incorporation, with capital of \$13,000; value of plant, \$10,000. It has been in operation since 1890, and has increased from a very small beginning to an annual output of \$35,000. The company employ about 35 hands, whose wages amount to a total of \$225 per week.

Messrs. Rodney Mitchell & Co., 204 South Washington Street, manufacture blank books exclusively. The value of their output amounts to \$20,000 per annum, employing 15 hands.

Edward Hine & Co., 400-402 South Adams Street. This concern is engaged mostly in commercial printing, but does some book-binding. The value of their product is about \$35,000 per annum, employing 25 hands, with an annual payroll of \$15,000.

BREWERIES.

Owing to the necessity of a low temperature in the brewing process, all beer made in Peoria, at an early day, was made in the winter months and stored in caves or cellars which were dug along the brow of the bluffs. Later when the business of harvesting and storing ice began to be prosecuted on a large scale, brewing was continued through the entire year, the product being kept cool in ice-houses. At a still later period the introduction of the artificial ice-machine displaced the natural ice, and a well equipped brewery now-a-days manufactures its own ice, the machinery for that purpose having become a large part of the modern brewery. The first brewery of which any account appears on record was that of Frederick Müller, established as early as 1840—probably earlier, as the newspapers of 1838, show that he was advertising for barley during the latter year. His establishment was located on the corner of Water and Hudson (now Bridge) Streets, which is believed to have been the same ground now occupied by the present Gipps Brewing Company, and which has been so occupied from the beginning.

The next brewery established was located at the corner of Water and Irving Streets by Huber, Raush & Kolb in 1849, and this location has been occupied as a brewery continuously since that time. It has changed hands many times since then, coming into possession of the present owners in 1884. The Leisy Brewing Company who now conduct that concern is an incorporation, with a capital of \$250,000. Edward C. Leisy be-

ing the President, Albert E. Leisy, Secretary and Treasurer, and John W. Leisy, Vice-President. This brewery is the largest in the State outside of Chicago, employing 110 hands and having a capacity of 150,000 barrels of beer per annum. It is run continuously the year round, night and day. The main building is five stories in height with a frontage on Water Street of 490 feet and 134 feet on Irving Street. It has boilers of 450 horse-power capacity, engines of 150 horse-power, and a refrigerating plant of 150 tons capacity for every 24 hours.

According to Drown's Record of 1856 there were at that time in Peoria five breweries with an annual output valued at \$25,000.

The next brewery we find an account of was established in 1858 on Washington Street below Cedar, by Weber, Lutz & Co., who were succeeded by Lutz & Lincoln. This place has changed hands many times since its original establishment, coming into possession of the present owners, the Union Brewing Company, in 1885. The last named Company was incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. The present officers are Jacob Woolner, President; S. J. Woolner, Vice-President; E. H. Woolner, Treasurer; K. S. Woolner, Secretary. Soon after coming into possession of this brewery the present proprietors built large additions to it and have since added a malt-house, bottling works and boiler-house. At the present time they occupy numbers 1701 to 1709 South Washington Street, and have one of the best equipped and largest plants in Central Illinois, having an annual capacity of \$115,000 valuation, employing 30 hands with an annual pay-roll of \$17,000, and consuming raw material of the value of \$38,000 per annum.

BRICK.

It has been difficult to find any data as to the early manufacture of brick in Peoria, but as there were brick-masons and brick-houses here as early as 1840, the probabilities are that there were brick-yards at that early date. In fact, there is evidence that brick was manufactured in 1834-35 for the first brick Court House erected during those years—the yard being at the foot of the bluff just east of Knoxville Avenue. The first record of any yard in any of the directories or records appears in 1863, when Sidney Pulsifer conducted a yard here. This appears to have been about the site of that used for the manufacture of brick for the Court House in 1834-35.

This yard was continued as late as 1870. Later, in 1867 we find that J. R. Miller had a yard on Elizabeth Street, just north of High Street, also A. Heppler, on Main Street, just east of Elizabeth. There is no doubt that yards were scattered all over the bluff from a very early date.

The present manufacturers of brick in Peoria include the following: Albert E. Giles, corner of Gale Avenue and Broadway. This concern was established in 1890 by Mr. J. B. Pierce, whom Mr. Giles succeeded in 1898. Mr. Giles employs twelve men, and his annual output is about 1,800,000 brick.

F. R. Carter, East Peoria, Ill. This business was established in 1890 by the Spurck's Street Paving Brick Company, who operated it until 1899, Mr. Carter at that time succeeding. Mr. Carter manufactures building and paving brick, and the yard has a capacity of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 brick per annum.

We also note the following manufacturers who have been asked to furnish data as to their plants for this work, but from whom no replies have been received: Jos. B. Pierce, Hamlin Avenue near Gordon Avenue; John Madigan, Seventh Avenue near Sterling Avenue; Kanne Bros. & Co., Aiken Avenue near Sterling Avenue; William Fox, 1011 North Elizabeth Street; J. H. Flannigan, Hamlin Avenue near Gale Avenue.

BROOMS.

Although no data are accessible as to the early manufacture of brooms in Peoria, we find in Drown's Record for 1850 that there were shipped from this city in that year 1,300 dozen brooms. The first broom factory, of which any mention has been found in any of the old directories was operated in 1859 by Bowen & Childs, No. 264 South Adams Street. In 1863 we note the following factories in this line:

A. S. Conover, on High Street, near Main.

Edwin Storey, 21 Fulton Street.

Henry R. Van Epps, 52 South Water Street.

Adam J. Neill, 269 Hamilton Street.

The two last named continued in business for a number of years. Mr. Van Epps still lives in Peoria and conducts a wire factory, and Mr. Neill is still engaged in the manufacture of brooms at 317 North Street.

It has been impossible to get any exact information as to what these industries amounted to. The following concerns, not already mentioned, are engaged in this line of manufacture at the

present time: George C. Brooks, 1007 East Nebraska Avenue; John Kirkman & Son, 102 North Bourland Street; William J. Heath, 424 New York Avenue.

Some time prior to 1860 an entire quarter-section of land on the bluff west of Western Avenue was planted in broom corn. An experiment was tried by Messrs. Moss, Bradley & Co. in the manufacture of whisky from the seed, which was measurably successful, but the product was nauseating to the taste, which rendered it unfit for use as a beverage and the experiment was not repeated. The manufacture of brooms here about that time was quite extensive.

CEREAL FOODS.

The Cereal Food Company (Incorporated), of which Normand K. Smith is President and Wyllys K. Smith, Secretary, is located at 300 North Water Street and has a capital stock of \$20,000. Their business was established in 1896, and was first located at 202 South Water Street, afterwards removed to 415 South Washington, and thence to the present location where they have large and commodious manufacturing facilities. They consume raw material to the value of \$35,000 per annum, and their annual product is about \$85,000, which has gradually increased from a beginning of \$16,000. The company employs 75 people and has an annual pay-roll of about \$10,000. They manufacture lye hominy, which is put up in cans ready for table use.

The firm of Steward & Merriam is a co-partnership concern, originally composed of H. B. Steward (now deceased) and F. G. Merriam. Its works are located at 519 North Water Street, the capital invested being \$150,000. The value of the plant is about \$100,000, which consists of a large brick building equipped with the latest modern machinery. This business was first established in 1872 at Akron, Ohio, and later removed to Peoria. They employ 20 people in the manufacture of oat-meal and rolled-oats, which they put up in bulk and also in cartons, and in which they have an extensive trade.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

The Allaire-Woodward Company is an incorporated concern with a capital stock of \$150,000, located at 110 Main Street. Its present officers are: James A. Smith, President; H. J. Woodward, Vice-President; J. N. Ward, Secretary;

Eliot Callender, Treasurer. The business was established in 1873 at the corner of Water and Hamilton Streets and later removed to its present location. The company manufacture fluid and solid-fluid medical extracts, sugar-coated pills, and grind, powder and press all kinds of staple botanic products. Their goods are shipped to Europe, Australia and to every State and Territory in the Union. About 400,000 pounds of roots and herbs are manipulated annually. Their sales aggregate \$70,000 annually. They employ 90 persons. The domestic roots and other raw products employed in their manufacture come principally from the Southern States, a great portion being from North Carolina. The business of the concern has increased gradually from the beginning.

CIGARS.

Peoria is one of the leading producers of cigars in the State. One of the early manufacturers prior to 1844 was Geo. W. Hickey, located on Main Street between Washington and Adams. Later (in 1856) Justus B. Fleck had an establishment at 13 Main Street. In 1858 John R. Day was engaged in the business at 29 Hamilton Street, and in 1859 Callender & Day were located at 39 Hamilton Street. Many changes in this industry have taken place since that time, of which it is not necessary to make mention here. At the present time we find the following concerns in operation: Chas. B. Hoffman, 411 South Adams; Jacob Hoffman, 217 South Washington; Frank P. Lewis, 207 North Jefferson. The latter is the largest cigar factory in Peoria, and was established in 1885 at 226 Main Street. Later Mr. Lewis purchased the building once occupied as a residence by the late Robert G. Ingersoll, and converted it into one of the most modern and hygienic cigar factories in the world. The building stands by itself and has light from the four sides; is also equipped with reading and waiting rooms for the employees, lavatories and every convenience. The concern employs 125 hands and consumes annually 150,000 pounds of tobacco, the product amounting to 5,500,000 cigars per annum, which is sold all over the Middle, Southern and Western States. Mr. Lewis also conducts a retail store at 323 Main Street. He was the originator of the process of packing cigars in tin-foil packages, in which he now has many imitators.

Another large factory is that of Springer

Bros., located at 114-116 North Washington Street. This is a co-partnership concern, consisting of Joseph Springer and William H. Springer, having a capital invested of \$12,000. Their business was established in 1885 in block 1400 South Adams—later removed to its present location. They employ 47 hands, consume raw material per annum amounting to \$21,000, with an annual product of \$55,000. Their business has increased from a few thousand dollars per annum and from a force of nine hands to its present capacity.

COOPERAGE.

Among the early coopers of Peoria prior to 1844, we note Elijah M. Applegate on Adams at the head of Gay Street, Uriah Shook on Jefferson Street, between Fulton and Liberty, and James Soles on Madison Street between Main and Fulton. There is reason to believe that the product of these early concerns was confined chiefly to the manufacture of wooden cisterns, flour-barrels, wash-tubs, horse and well-buckets and other articles of domestic use. At a later period, when distilleries began to be established and multiply, distillers, as a matter of economy in their business, soon began to manufacture barrels for their own use, and thus large coopering establishments grew up and have now become a leading industry. The value of barrels manufactured here in 1856 was estimated at \$130,000.

The first steam barrel factory of which mention is made was established in 1856 under the name of the Billings Barrel Factory, and it is noted by Drown that the proprietor had one of Trapper's famous barrel machines, which had a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Of course this is small compared to the output of the factories of the present day, of which we note the following:

MADIGAN & WALSH Co., a corporation, with Peter Casey, President and Treasurer; T. H. Wentworth, Secretary, and J. E. Murphy, Manager; located on Chicago Street between Washington and Water Streets; capital invested, \$150,000; value of plant, \$120,000. This business was established in 1884 at the rear of No. 110 Elliott Street, and has increased from 40 barrels per day to 1,500 barrels per day at the present time. They consume raw material per annum to the amount of \$500,000, and employ 125 hands with an approximate pay-roll of \$70,000, and turn out

an annual product valued at \$600,000. They manufacture all kinds of cooperage, which they sell largely to the distilleries of this city.

THE EMPIRE COOPERAGE COMPANY (incorporated), located at South and Water Streets; M. H. Ritzwoller, President, and Adolph Raffman, Secretary and Manager. This concern manufactures what is known to the trade as "slack barrels." Their capital stock is \$6,000. They have recently installed machinery by which they manufacture barrels by steam, and now have a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day.

NATIONAL COOPERAGE & WOODEN WARE COMPANY. Its main shop, formerly known as the Hutchinson, is located on Washington Street, extending from Apple to Warren; also operates what was formerly known as the Peoria Cooperage Company works, located on Cedar Street between Washington and Water. This concern is incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000, being organized in 1898. The present officers are: J. B. Greenhut, President; Adolph Woolner, First Vice-President; Max Rosenow, Second Vice-President; Max H. Ritzwoller, Secretary; E. J. Kahn, Treasurer.

This is, no doubt, the largest cooperage concern in the world, having a daily capacity of 2,000 whisky, 3,000 glucose and 1,000 oil barrels, besides a large quantity of lard tierces, small buckets, etc., for jelly, glucose and like products. The company employ at Peoria 650 hands, and their annual product is valued at \$2,000,000. In addition to their cooperage plant located at Peoria, they own their own stave plants, which are located in Arkansas and Missouri.

CRACKERS AND CONFECTIONERY.

This industry was of early date in Peoria. As early as 1844 G. A. Besemen, located on Water Street between Main and Hamilton, made Boston and water-crackers for the retail trade. At the same date, George Kagee, located on Main Street between Washington and Adams, manufactured all kinds of crackers and confectionery. The first steam bakery was established in 1850 at 8 South Water Street by William J. Ferren, who manufactured a full line of crackers for the wholesale trade. James Stewart was also a manufacturer of crackers and confectionery in the early '50s, being located at 42 Main Street. The first large steam cracker and confectionery fac-

tory in Peoria was established in 1858 by Frank Field & Co. at the corner of Sixth and Franklin Streets. The business was continued by Field, who will be well remembered as a live, progressive citizen of Peoria from that time forward. He was succeeded in 1876 by Kellogg & Davis. Their factory was three stories high, built of brick and had the latest improved machinery. It consumed 30 barrels of flour per day and 15 barrels of sugar, producing in the same time 60 barrels of crackers and 1,500 pounds of confectionery. They employed an average of 30 hands with three traveling men, their annual business amounting to \$150,000. The business was continued by the same firm for several years at this location, but later removed to Washington Street, and was finally sold to the National Biscuit Company. In 1865, M. J. Lathrop conducted a wholesale cracker and confectionery business at 19 South Washington Street. Mr. Lathrop will be remembered by many of the early settlers as a wide-awake business man. He continued in business for a number of years, until his decease, when the concern was closed out. In 1867 Harsch Bros. engaged in this business at the corner of Franklin and Adams Streets, and later removed to 310-312 South Washington Street. This grew to be quite an extensive concern, manufacturing 60 barrels of crackers per day, besides a large amount of confectionery.

The following are the principal concerns engaged in this line of industry at the present time:

National Biscuit Company, located at 408-410 South Washington Street, is a branch of the National Biscuit Company, of New York. They consume 60 barrels of flour per day and 1,500 pounds of sugar, manufacturing 500 boxes of crackers and 2,000 pounds of confectionery. They employ on an average 150 hands and 10 traveling men.

William P. Gauss, confectioner, 112-114 Liberty Street, has a capital of \$30,000 invested in his business, which was established in 1895 at the present location. This concern consumes raw material to the amount of \$25,000 per annum. It employs an average of 40 people, with an approximate pay-roll of \$32,500 per annum and an annual product of \$75,000.

Thomas & Clark, a co-partnership, consisting of Albert V. Thomas and Robert B. Clark, at 306-312 South Washington Street, is engaged in the manufacture of crackers only. This concern has adopted as its "slogan," "Not in the Trust." It enjoys a large trade throughout the

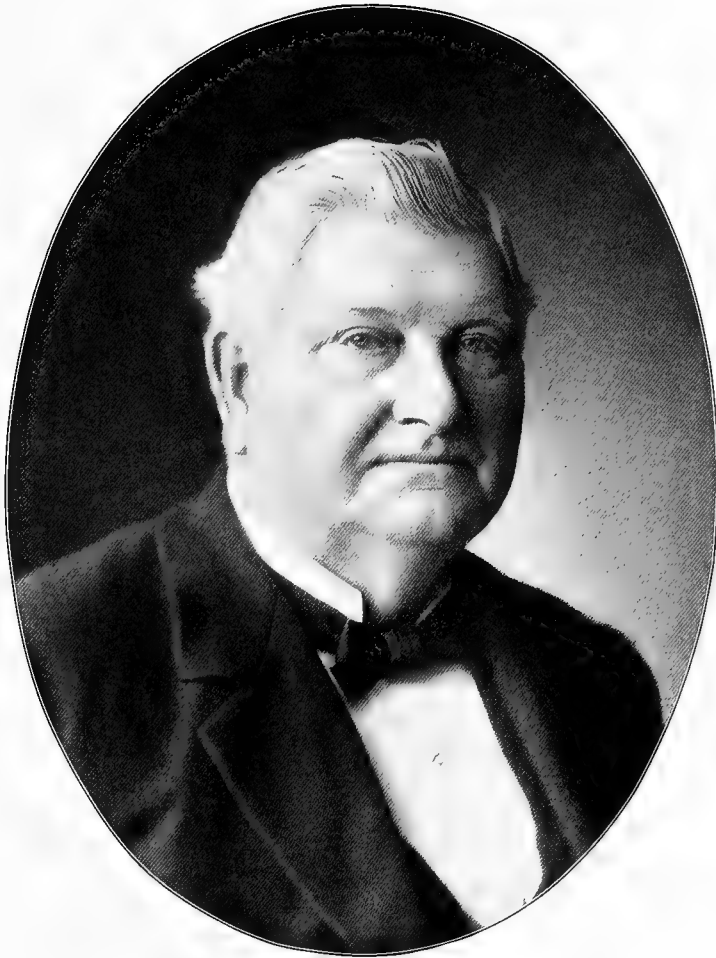
Middle and Western States, and is represented on the road by six traveling men and employs an average of 85 people. It consumes 60 barrels of flour per day in the manufacture of 500 boxes of crackers. Messrs. Thomas & Clark manufacture all kinds of crackers, fancy biscuit and sweet goods, comprising some 155 varieties.

CELLULOSE.

The Marsden Company, whose main office is at 850 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, with E. G. Bruckner, President, and A. G. Winter, General Manager, is the representative of this new and important industry in Peoria. Besides their Peoria factory, they have plants at Owensboro, Ky., West Point, Va., and Linden, Ind. The Peoria plant, of which T. S. Ayers is the Superintendent, is the largest of the several plants owned by the company. It is located midway between Peoria and Pekin, in other words, in South Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria. The company have half a mile of siding connected with both the Peoria & Pekin Union and the Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railroads, which gives them access to all railways entering Peoria. This concern has for its object the utilization of cornstalks—chiefly the pith—in the manufacture of various products for mechanical and commercial purposes, which will be explained more fully later on in this article.

The plant occupies 36 acres, nearly one-half of which is already covered with buildings so arranged that they can be enlarged as the business requires. The cornstalks received at this plant are shipped from Midway and Lincoln, Illinois, in enormous freight cars, owned by the Marsden Company, which, by the way, are the largest freight cars in existence. Peoria was chosen for the location of the plant on account of the superior railroad facilities and the cheapness and close proximity of the coal supply—mines being located at each end of the property and within 500 yards of the engine room.

It is with no small degree of pleasure—in fact, with much pride—that the author of this article calls attention to the above mentioned enterprise. It can be pointed to as an enterprise which has developed a new line of industry and opened up a new source of profit to the agricultural industries of the country. The investment of \$200,000 capital in this city and the employment of a large number of men in an entirely new industry, in addition to enhancing the value



Edward H. Jack

of corn land, and increasing the value of the corn crop with little additional outlay and very little additional labor to the farmer, are important considerations. This has been made possible by Mr. Mark Marsden, who, some years ago, after a long series of experiments, demonstrated that cornstalks, by various processes, could be made into a dozen or more products, the principal one of which was Cellulose, which could be put upon the market with a wide margin of profit, after prices had been paid for the raw material which seemed ridiculously high.

The mechanical equipment of this plant is something remarkable, being made up almost wholly of inventions of the Marsden Company. The most gifted scientists and inventive geniuses of the world have been employed, with the result that the process has been so perfected that, from the time the stalks are placed into the gigantic cutter at one end of the works, they are never again touched by workmen until a dozen or more products are turned out in almost as many different parts of the factory ready for shipment. The Cellulose proper is carried into a deep receptacle and is there pressed with a 72-ton hydraulic press, which is over 600 feet from the original cutter, without having been handled by any other agency than this machinery. This enables the Marsden Company to operate a very large plant with not over fifty men.

A brief description of the manner in which Cellulose is made will be of interest here. The stalks are received in the factory tied into bundles as large as a man can handle. They are next thrown upon a carrier by which they are conveyed to the cutting machine, wherein they are chopped into pieces half an inch long, the leaves and husks passing through without being pulverized. All the stalk is cut up, and in the cutting process a considerable portion of the outside shell is torn from the pith. The mass then passes up an elevator and is discharged into large revolving reels, covered with mesh-cloth of sufficient size to permit the pith and shell and smaller particles of leaf and husks to pass through: the coarser portion of the husks and leaves, passing over the reel and tailing from its end, are caught up by an exhaust-fan and conveyed through pipes to another part of the works, where they are shredded and baled as cattle food.

The material passing through the meshes of these reels is again elevated and thrown into another pair of reels, which are covered with

wire and revolving at a high rate of speed. The flat pieces of shell, leaf and husks escape between them, thus bringing about the second cleaning of the pith, which falls into a hopper under the reels, and this material is drawn up by exhaust fans and carried to the attrition mills and is there ground to a fine meal, making the new corn product.

The principal product obtained from this process is Cellulose, which is the pith of the stalk, and which, after being chemically treated for fire-proofing, is sold almost entirely to the Government for packing coffer-dams of war ships, to prevent them from sinking when pierced by shells. Not only has it been adopted by our own Government, but by the Italian, English, Russian and the French Governments also, after exhaustive tests of its merits. The Marsden Company, at the present time, is far behind its orders for the product, and is placing all it can turn out with these Governments. The United States Government keeps an inspector continually at the works, who takes samples of the material, places it in an iron pan with perforated bottom and drops into it an iron rivet heated to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. If the Cellulose simply chars without blazing, it is then passed as satisfactory. It then goes to the packing department, where it is pressed by means of a 72-ton hydraulic press into six-inch cubes, weighing from 12 to 17 ounces. Each cube is packed into a pasteboard box and the boxes, having been packed into water-proof cases, are then ready for shipment. The reason for placing in water-proof cases is, that if one of these six-inch cubes should come in contact with water, it will swell to twenty-five times its original bulk. This will explain how the packing of the hull of a war ship with Cellulose will prevent the vessel from sinking when pierced by a shell.

The following are a few of the by-products, which are made from cornstalks, in addition to Cellulose:

1. Pyroxylin varnish, or Cellulose in liquid form—An article which greatly improves the quality of every article manufactured from wood-pulp, and may also be applied as a coating for all exterior surfaces and used for many other purposes.

2. Cellulose used for nitrating purposes—especially for smokeless powder and high explosives: The pith, after being treated with a diluted alkali, is easily nitrated into all the various

forms of material made from cotton, and at far less cost. Its especial advantage for these explosives is its perfect keeping properties.

3. Cellulose for packing—this being the most perfect non-conductor of heat or electricity, as well as protector from jars or blows.

4. Paper pulp and various forms of paper made therefrom—the shells or shives of cornstalks, under proper treatment, yield a pulp that can be used either as a base or alone in the manufacture of fine grade paper.

5. Stock food—made from the ground outer shell or shives of the cornstalks, and also from the nodes and joints. The leaves and tassels also furnish a shredded or baled fodder for stock.

6. Mixed food for stock—containing fine ground shells or shives as a base and, in addition thereto, nitrogenous meals, concentrated food substances, similar in character to distillery glucose refuse, sugar-beet pulp, apple pomace and other by-products.

7. Poultry foods of two types—namely: Type 1, containing nutriment for laying hens; and type 2, containing nutriment for fattening purposes.

DISTILLERIES.

The distilling interest of Peoria has long been one of the largest industries of the city, and, at this time, Peoria produces more spirits and high wines than any other city in the world. Ten years before the advent of railroads this branch of industry was started, and has since been the basis of a number of large fortunes. About the year 1843, Almiran S. Cole, a merchant doing business on Water Street, between Main and Fulton, built the first distillery—a 200-bushel house. This distillery was located on the river bank where the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad freight house now stands, and was operated by Mr. Cole for two years, when he sold out to Sylvanus Thompson, the latter to Richard Gregg, and Mr. Gregg to Charles R. Carroll. Johnson L. Cole, a son of A. S. Cole, states that there was a placard on this distillery in 1844, which read as follows: "10 cents for white corn, 12½ for yellow corn." At the present time (January, 1902) the market price for corn in Peoria is 60 to 62 cents, and there is little doubt that the price of corn in the Peoria market has been enhanced to some extent by the demand for distilling purposes. From this time on the distilling business has more than kept pace

with the growth of Peoria. Mr. Cole entered into the distilling business a second time in 1850, erecting a new building which, at that time, was the largest building in the Mississippi Valley. The location of this building was at the foot of Cedar Street where the charcoal works now are. Its cost was \$128,000, and the establishment had a capacity of 1,000 bushels of corn daily, making 4,000 gallons of high wines. The capital invested was \$200,000 and value of annual product \$600,000. In 1859 it is estimated that two-thirds of \$1,000,000 was invested in the distilling business in Peoria. There were then six distilleries in operation, besides two alcohol works. Moss, Bradley & Co. were probably the largest operators, having an investment of \$144,000 in the business. For the year ending April 30, 1859, their statement shows a consumption of 294,623 bushels of grain. They employed thirty-eight men. Several of the distilleries of that period have been burned and some were never rebuilt. The manufacture of high wines and spirits in 1878 was the largest in the history of Peoria up to that date, and was considered something phenomenal as to the consumption of grain and aggregate product. In that year, there were fourteen distilleries in Peoria of the following capacities: Union No. 7 (Woolner Bros.), 2,201 bushels; Zell Schwabacher & Co., 4,222; Clarke Bros., 1,538; Great Western, 6,200; Peoria Distilling Company, 5,000; Manhattan, 2,150; G. T. Barker, 3,330; Fermenich Manufacturing Company, 1,500; J. W. Johnson, 2,000; Woolner Bros., No. 8, 5,932; Monarch, 8,000; Bush & Brown, 2,300; Great Eastern, 3,000; Standard Distilling Company, 1,200; total, 48,569. The Monarch, which at that time had a capacity of only two-thirds of what the Great Western now has, was considered the greatest distillery in the world. It is not to be inferred that these distilleries were at any time all running to their full capacity, otherwise the product would have greatly exceeded the demand. Since then, by the combination of capital into fewer hands, and by the erection of larger plants and fewer of them, the production can be more readily confined within the demands of the trade. These combinations are frequently called "Trusts."

At the present time (January, 1902), there are in operation in Peoria the following distilleries: The Great Western, capacity, 12,000 bushels daily; Monarch, 5,000 bushels capacity daily; Manhattan, 3,000 bushels capacity daily. These concerns are all controlled by the Amer-

ican Spirits Manufacturing Company. The Atlas Distillery, with a capacity of 8,000 bushels daily, is controlled by the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company. Both of these concerns are members of what is known as the "Whisky Trust." In addition to these trust houses, one of the largest concerns is that of Clarke Brothers & Co., with a capacity of 3,000 bushels daily, located in Lower Peoria, capital stock, \$500,000, with Charles D. Clarke, President; Chauncey D. Clarke, Vice-President; William S. Parry, Secretary and Treasurer; Robert D. Clarke, Manager. Their business was established in 1899, and at present employs 100 hands. Clarke Brothers & Co. also have a rectifying house at the foot of Johnson Street, where they rectify whiskies, gins, and manufacture a large variety of cordials. Mr. William E. Hull is the general manager of this part of the business. The concern of Corning & Co., at the foot of Sanger Street, has a daily capacity of 6,000 bushels. These are independent industries, and have no connection with the Whisky Trust.

The Great Western, already mentioned, with its capacity of 12,000 bushels per day, is the largest distillery in the world. Figuring the cost of corn at the present market price, it consumes \$7,200 worth of corn daily, producing 60,000 gallons of high wines, on which the Government receives a revenue of \$1.10 per gallon, making \$66,000 paid to the Government daily as tax on the production of this one distillery alone.

ELECTRIC METERS.

The Diamond Meter Company is a corporation organized and established in business in 1897, for the manufacture of Electric Meters and Transformers, based on a capital stock of \$50,000. The value of the plant is estimated at \$30,000, and the amount of the first year's business at \$50,000. The present officers of the company are E. H. Couch, President; A. B. Fink, Secretary and Manager, and W. F. Heyle, Treasurer, and the present location of the factory, 926 South Adams Street. The concern employs an average of 100 hands, receiving approximately \$35,000 in wages per annum. The estimated value of the raw material used during the past twelve months is \$50,000, while the output for the same time has amounted to \$120,000.

ENGRAVERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

This business was first established in Peoria

in 1856 by J. T. Shoaff at 41 Main Street, who continued in business for a number of years. At the present time there is the Peoria Electrottype Company, located at 109 Main Street.

FLOURING MILLS.

According to Drown's Record of Peoria, published in 1850, the first flouring mill in this vicinity was erected in 1830 by John Hamlin and John Sharp on the Kickapoo Creek, about three miles west of the Court House, being the first mill in this section of the State. This mill had two runs of stone, manufacturing about fifty barrels of flour per day of twenty-four hours. A large amount of this flour was sent by flat-boats to the New Orleans market, commanding in that market \$1.37½ and \$1.50 per barrel. This was the only mill in this section until 1838, when Hale Brothers erected what was then considered a large mill about two miles above the Hamlin & Sharp mill, on the same stream, which, according to Mr. Drown, had two runs of burrs for wheat and one for corn. It continued to run until about the year 1867, when it was converted into a distillery and, not long afterwards, was burned. There was soon afterwards another mill erected on the Kickapoo some distance lower down, known in later years as Monroe's Mill, which continued to be operated by James Monroe until 1865 or later.

The first mill erected in the city was that familiarly known as the "Red Mill," afterwards called the "Central City," and still later "Fort Clark Mill," at the foot of Harrison Street, where the Transfer Company now is. It was built by Orin Hamlin about 1844, passed into the hands of John Hamlin in 1846, and about 1850-51 into the hands of James McFadden, who operated it at the rate of 150 barrels per day for several years. He was succeeded in 1855 by the firm of William A. Thrush & Co., the partners being Joseph P. McClanahan and Charles Raymond. Thrush retiring in 1859, the firm became McClanahan & Co., who were succeeded in 1863 by James T. Robinson and George Field, under the firm name of Robinson & Co., who operated it for many years.

Soon after the erection of the "Red Mill," John Rankin and his two nephews, John H. and James Rankin, erected a mill on the east corner of Washington and Fayette Streets, long known as the "Farmers' Mill." The Rankins were succeeded in 1853 by Elias C. and John Hinzey,

who in 1856 sold to George Field and Thaxter Shaw, who in 1861 sold to Peterson & Wood.

About the year 1853 or 1854 a neat little brick mill was erected by Charles P. Billon on the northeasterly side of Hamilton Street, below Washington. In 1855 it passed into the hands of George Wilmot, and was for some time operated by the firm of Wilmot, Dudley & Stone, consisting of George Wilmot, D. P. Dudley and Samuel W. Stone. In the course of two or three years it was burned and never re-built.

About 1857 or 1858, a mill was erected on Water Street, between Gay and Clay Streets, by a corporation under the name of the "Peoria City Flour Company," of which little is known for the first few years. About 1865 it passed into the hands of George Field and James T. Robinson, under the firm name of George Field & Co., by whom it continued to be operated for several years. It was known as the "City Mill."

About the year 1865 Frank Field and George H. McClallen erected quite a large mill on the north corner of Washington and Hamilton Streets, which they named the "Diamond Mill." The firm was subsequently changed to Field, Russell & Co., and later to Field, Maynard & Co. It continued to be operated for several years.

Sometime prior to 1870 Henry I. Chase, E. D. Chase and P. F. Chase erected a custom mill on the corner of Adams and Elm Streets, which continued to do business for several years, but the building has long since been converted into other uses.

Of the mills existing here prior to 1870 the Globe Mill, the Fayette Mill (now the Vienna Mills), and the Home Mill (now known as the custom mill of Horace Clark and Sons) are the only ones still running. The first of these (the Globe Roller Mills), located at the corner of Main and Globe Streets, was built in 1856 by Burnham & Gregg, who ran it for several years. About 1862 they sold out to Frank Field, who used it to make flour for his hardtack bakery—he having at that time a contract for supplying the Government with hardtack for the army. From about 1865 to 1879 this mill was practically idle. In 1879 it was purchased by the present owners, J. W. Gift & Co., and, in 1881, was thoroughly remodeled, changing it from the mill-stone to the roller process, making it the first roller-mill to grind winter wheat in the United States. It has been run steadily since.

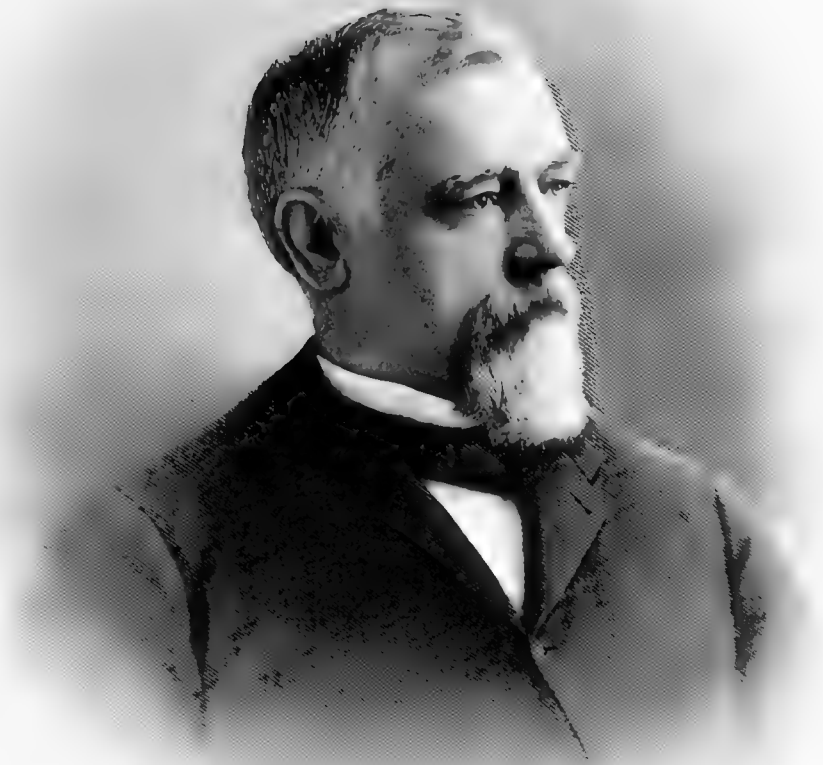
Mr. J. W. Gift is a born miller, his father and grandfather preceding him in the business, locating as early as 1840 in Marion County, Ohio. Mr. Gift has associated with him his sons, F. H. and C. H. Gift. Their product is almost exclusively white flour. They have a capital invested of \$50,000, employ an average of fifteen hands, and are represented on the road by three traveling salesmen.

About the year 1856 William C. Moore erected a mill on the present site of the Vienna Mill on Eaton Street, which was, for many years, known as the "Fayette Mill." A year later, Isaac Moore became a partner. This firm was succeeded in 1859 by Willard M. Randall, in 1860 by Randall & Hughes, in 1867 by Randall & Potter. The mill a short time before this (being a frame-building) had been burned down, but was replaced by the present brick structure. Randall & Potter operated it for several years, then sold out to Phelps & Co., who, in 1879, sold to Cox, Bruner & Co., from whom it was purchased in 1882 by the present proprietors, Donmeyer, Gardner & Co. It is now known as the Vienna Mills. Its present capacity is 200 bushels per day. It is equipped with all the latest improvements in machinery and employs 15 hands, besides two traveling men.

The Clark Mill, built as the "Home Mill" in 1864, at the head of Walnut Street by Clark Hanna & Co., was run successfully for some years when, having been burned down, it was rebuilt on a somewhat smaller scale. It has been operated for many years by Horace Clark & Sons as the "Custom Mill," also doing a large jobbing business in Minnesota flour.

For twenty years, dating from 1850, milling was one of the principal branches of business carried on in the city. In 1865 the product was 33,753 barrels of flour, averaging \$4.50 per barrel. The mills named were all in operation as late as the year 1870, but in consequence of the opening up of the great wheat fields of the Northwest and the erection of the immense mills on the Upper Mississippi and elsewhere, the milling business soon afterwards began to decline, until as it is said only one, "The Home Mill," remained in Peoria.

In addition to the foregoing, the distilleries for some time carried on the milling business in connection with the production of spirits and many of them were known as *mills*. At first the



Wm. Jack

great distillery of Moss, Bradley & Co. was simply an addition to a flouring mill located on the same spot.

FOUNDRIES.

The pioneer foundryman of Peoria was William R. Hopkins, who started in business in 1840, his location being on Water Street between Liberty and Harrison. He made all kinds of farm machinery and plow-castings, as well as castings for threshing machines; also manufactured hollow ware, cooking and cannon stoves, etc. The next foundry was established in 1845 by William Peters, who was located at the corner of Water and Walnut Streets. In connection with his foundry he manufactured steam engines, mill machinery, distilling machinery, horse powers and threshing machines. He had a capital of \$21,000 invested, and employed fifteen hands, the value of his annual product being about \$18,000. This business was conducted for a number of years, and finally came into the possession of Nicol, Burr & Co., who greatly enlarged the plant, and, for a number of years after the Civil War, were doing a foundry business, being the largest of its kind in the State. They employed from forty-five to fifty men, their yearly output amounting to from \$75,000 to \$100,000. This business was continued until about 1890, when the firm dissolved, the building now being used for a threshing machine storehouse, and sickle and knife factory.

Another of the early foundries and machine shops was Moore, Springer & Co., established about 1850 at the corner of Adams and Eaton Streets. This firm was succeeded about 1863 by Messrs. Moore & Anderson, later the business being managed by Mr. H. G. Anderson, who continued it until about 1870, when it was closed out. Sometime before the Civil War, the Voris family erected a very fine foundry and machine shop on the corner of Washington and Chestnut Streets, where the Central Railway power-house now is. The premises afterwards passed into the hands of Hart, Hitchcock & Co., who added an extensive factory of farming implements. This concern is noticed more fully under the head of "Agricultural Implements."

At the present time, in addition to the foundries running in connection with the various other manufacturing concerns, we have the following individual foundries: Excelsior Foundry Company, 101-105 Pecan Street; Washington

Foundry, M. O'Rourke, proprietor, 2317-2323 South Washington Street; Peoria Foundry Company, 1306-1312 South Washington Street.

A branch of the foundry business is the manufacture of brass castings, which was one of the early industries of Peoria, being carried on usually in connection with iron foundries. As early as 1844 Henry Hahn made to order and supplied all kinds of brass castings. His shop was on Water Street above Main. At the present time we have in Peoria an industry of this class that would be a credit to any city. Reference is had to the Kinsey & Mahler Company, located at the corner of Adams and Harrison Streets. They have warehouses on Water Street in block 200 South. This company is incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, the present officers being Samuel A. Kinsey, President; Mrs. Emma Mahler Wilson, Treasurer, and Warren Kinsey, Secretary. The concern employs 80 hands and pays wages to the amount of \$40,000 annually. This business was established in 1850 by Loker, Seiler & Company, and Messrs. Kinsey & Mahler became the sole owners in 1866. Their location was at 83 to 85 South Washington Street until 1872, when they removed to their present location. They were incorporated in 1884. They manufacture all kinds of brass castings as well as plumbers' supplies for water, steam and gas; also build and install stills, etc., for breweries and distilleries, having equipped many of the largest distilleries in this country and in Mexico.

„ FURNITURE.

At one time Peoria was one of the largest producers of furniture in the Middle West, but owing to the concentration of the industry near the base of supplies—such as suitable timber—the business at this time is limited. Among the early factories here prior to 1844, was that of James Beck, located on Washington Street between Main and Fulton, and that of Conrad Boelling, on Washington Street, between Fulton and Liberty. The latter advertised that he had a horse-power turning lathe attached to his establishment. William L. Evans was located at the corner of Liberty and Printers' Alley. In 1845, furniture manufacturing began to be carried on on a larger scale. The first large factory was that of Fridly & Lincoln, located on the river front where the Union Freight Depot now is. This concern at that time had a capital of \$30,-

ooo, employing fifty hands, and producing annually furniture to the value of \$40,000. Later, Dredge, Hester & Keyes established a large factory at the corner of Water and Liberty Streets, and about 1858 the two last named factories appear to have been merged into one under the name of Dredge & Lincoln, who erected a new factory, 120x30 feet, employed steam power, and had a salesroom at the corner of Fulton and Washington Streets. About this time Hesler & Tjaden had a factory on Main Street in Block 100, using steam for power and employing fifteen men. The "Peoria Transcript," of January 1, 1859, among other items made mention of the fact that the furniture manufactories of Peoria were among the best—manufacturing furniture from mahogany, rosewood, black walnut and cherry—and that their furniture would rank with any in the country, as elegant as could be found in the parlors of the most wealthy and aristocratic families of the East.

At the present time Peoria has only one furniture factory—the Peoria Lounge and Mattress Company, located at the corner of Fayette and Eaton Streets. It has a capital of \$15,000, with officers as follows: J. S. Heffner, President; C. L. Doty, Vice-President; R. M. Blair, Secretary and Treasurer. They manufacture upholstered furniture and mattresses. The business was established in 1892 and, from a very small beginning, they at this time produce annually manufactured goods to the value of \$42,000, consuming raw material of the value of \$25,000, employing 25 hands with an annual pay-roll of \$10,000.

GLUCOSE.

Another industry of modern invention in which Peoria is largely engaged, is the manufacture of glucose and its products from corn. This invention was first perfected at Buffalo, New York, about the year 1864. About 1879 two competing companies were organized at Peoria, attracted hither by the superior quality of water, abundance of cheap fuel and nearness to the great corn-producing belt of the Middle West. On June 29, 1879, the "Peoria Sugar Refining Company" was chartered with a capital of \$150,000, for the manufacture of sugar, syrups, starch and glucose, with William T. Jebb and Thomas Jebb, of Buffalo, as subscribers to one-half the stock, the other half being taken by business men of Peoria. William T. Jebb, Thomas Jebb, James M. Quinn and E. S. Easton were

made Directors. Their factory was erected where the Glucose Works now are, but, although the land seems to have been purchased and the buildings erected by that company, yet for most of the time it has been operated in the name of the "American Glucose Company," of which Cicero J. Hamlin was President and William Hamlin Secretary, with other members of the Hamlin family, all of whom had come from Buffalo, holding subordinate positions. It is now operated in the name of the "Glucose Sugar Refining Company," which seems to be a foreign corporation, of which W. B. Evans is the agent. The main building, located at Sanger Street and Monarch Avenue, is 104x196 feet and six stories in height. It has a capacity of 30,000 bushels per day and consumes, approximately, 23,000 bushels, yielding 1,200 barrels of glucose and employing 700 hands. For reasons best known to the parties interested, the Jebbs went to Iowa and established another factory in that State.

On October 13, 1879, the "Peoria Grape Sugar Company" was incorporated for the manufacture of grape sugar and glucose, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was taken principally by the Woolner brothers, of Peoria, E. F. Drake, of Buffalo, Jacob Dans and E. Meyer. A large factory was erected at the corner of Water and North Fayette (now Eaton) Streets, with a large warehouse between the railroad and the river. The capital stock was shortly afterwards increased to \$100,000. This plant was successfully and largely operated for many years; but, owing to disastrous fires which destroyed first the warehouse and afterwards the main factory, it ceased to operate only a few years ago.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

This business was established at an early day in Peoria, Thomas Hardesty, located at the corner of Water and Fulton Streets, and David W. Hage, on Main Street between Washington and Adams, being among the earliest manufacturers in this line. In 1850, Bender & Frederick was the leading firm in this branch, their place of business being on Washington Street between Main and Fulton. This establishment is still in existence, although it has changed hands several times in the past fifty years. It is now located at 324 South Adams Street, with a collar factory attached in the rear and running through to Washington Street. The style of the firm is H. N. Frederick & Sons. The business is now suc-

cessfully conducted by the sons, William D. and Edward J. Frederick. There are also the following factories which manufacture, as well as wholesale, this class of goods; Ducker & Foster, 213 Main Street; Rehfus Brothers, 227 Main Street, and Case & Kroenlein, 112 South Washington Street.

MILL-WRIGHTS.

Among the early mill-wrights of Peoria were Anson Durst, who was a burr millstone maker, and William Greenwood and Augustine Greenwood—the shop of the latter being located near Spring Hill, which the inhabitants of the present day know as Hickey's Hill. Later, Isaac G. Reynolds established himself at 124 North Adams Street, manufacturing grain separators and flour packers. At the present time Hagerty, Graber & Co. carry on this business successfully at 915-917 South Washington Street, and are contractors for flour mills, elevators and distilleries.

MONUMENTS.

The first record we find of monument manufactures in Peoria is in 1850, when Kent & Jewell established this business on Hamilton Street between Washington and Adams. This firm was succeeded by J. Jewell, and in 1856 R. Campbell carried on the business on Fulton Street between Adams and Washington, as also did A. N. Parkhurst, at the corner of Perry and Franklin Streets. In 1854 Otto Triebel established a monument business at the corner of First and Franklin Streets, and this concern is still in existence under the name Triebel & Sons—a partnership consisting of Henry Triebel and William H. Triebel. Their salesrooms are located at 124 North Adams Street, and their yards at Perry and Caroline Streets. The firm have a capital invested of \$30,000. Also at the present time, John Merkle & Sons, a partnership consisting of John H. Merkle and Charles F. Merkle, are doing business in the same line at 216-218 Bridge Street. The capital of the last named concern is \$25,000, the business having been established in 1854 by John Merkle. Their annual sales amount to \$40,000.

OVERALLS.

Truefit Manufacturing Company (incorporated), with William Goodheart, President; H. T. Bloom, Secretary and Treasurer, located at

222-224 South Adams Street, manufactures a full line of shirts, overalls and pants—capital invested, \$50,000, established in 1889, at 115-117 Washington Street. The business has increased gradually from the original establishment to the present time. The concern employs 125 hands, with an annual pay-roll of \$27,500. Also, C. J. Scranton & Co., 230 South Washington Street, a co-partnership consisting of Charles J. Scranton and Vincent F. Sheldon, are engaged in the same line. J. N. Ward & Co. (incorporated)—officers, J. N. Ward, President; Wesley S. Dowe, Treasurer; W. C. Juelg, Secretary; located at 316-318 South Adams Street—manufacture the Royal Brand of pantaloons, overalls and jackets, shirts, etc. They have capital invested amounting to \$100,000. Their business has increased from its establishment in 1880 to the present time, their annual product now amounting to \$250,000. They employ 370 hands, with an annual pay-roll of \$50,000 to \$60,000.

PARLOR GAME BOARDS.

The Archarena Company was organized in 1896 for the manufacture of Parlor Game Boards, of which three styles have been put upon the market. It was located at No. 100-106 Main Street under the management of E. L. Williams, President, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the value of the plant estimated at \$6,000. The value of the output, at first small, has increased rapidly, the cost of the raw material consumed during the past year being estimated at \$45,000 in the manufacture of \$175,000 worth of goods. The average number of hands employed during the year is reported at 75, to whom wages approximating \$26,000 were paid. A part of the last year's product was manufactured at South Bend, Ind., to which place the factory was removed near the close of the year.

POTTERIES.

Among the early potters prior to 1844, we find Samuel B. King, who was doing business on Monroe Street between Fayette and Jackson. He made all kinds of stone and earthen ware, as well as flower pots, both plain and fancy. In 1856 Loudon & Long ran a pottery on upper Grove Street, their product for that year amounting to \$7,000. In 1859 the American Pottery Company was established on North Adams Street above

Caroline Street. The company was composed of Decius W. Clarke, Christ W. Fenton, Thomas W. Johnson, George W. Lascell, Amos M. Johnson and William Barker. Later, the name of the company was changed to the Peoria Pottery Company, and at one time it was a very flourishing industry, employing fifty hands. At the present time they are manufacturing almost exclusively table or white ware, both plain and decorated. Their product is of the very best grade. This concern has recently changed hands and, at the present writing, the new organization has not been completed.

PAPER BOXES.

The pioneer manufacturer in this line was Benjamin Foster, who was located for a great many years at 111 Main Street. He was later succeeded by his son, Edgar Foster, who finally became interested in a strawboard mill, and closed out the paper box business. The present manufactory is the Peoria Paper Box Factory, located at 207 Livingston Street.

PEANUT ROASTERS.

Peoria is the home of one of the largest factories of this character in the world. Its machines are sold in the principal towns and cities throughout the entire United States, besides being exported to other countries, the output being equal to that of all other factories of this kind combined. This concern is the Bartholomew Company, composed of J. B. Bartholomew, President; C. A. Bartholomew, Vice-President; O. Y. Bartholomew, Treasurer, and E. M. Voorhees, Secretary. The factory is located at 117 Fredonia Avenue, with branch houses at Des Moines, Iowa; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Philadelphia. In addition to peanut roasters, the concern manufactures coffee-roasters, both small and large; automatic corn-poppers, waffle machines, etc. They have a capital invested of \$60,000. The concern was established in 1883, its first year's business amounting to \$1,000, since when it has increased to the present time to almost \$100,000. The firm employs about sixty hands, with an annual pay-roll of \$25,000.

PLANING-MILLS, SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

We find manufactories in existence here under this head as early as 1844. Among the first was

the firm of Aiken & Sutton, who were located at the head of the quay on Water Street. They manufactured patent shingles. The first door, sash and blind factory of which there is any record, was established about 1850, under the name of the Peoria Sash Factory, superintended by a Mr. Piper. About this time Charles S. Paine also established a factory on Water Street. In 1856, we find Bramble & Barr in business on Washington Street, between Hamilton and Fayette; Charles Ulrichson, on Water Street, between Walnut and Chestnut; and William Truesdale, on Water Street, at the foot of Fayette. Mr. Truesdale continued in business for a number of years, the concern later being known as the Truesdale Manufacturing Company, which, at that time, was one of the principal mills in this line in Central Illinois. At the present time, we note the following concerns doing business: Bush Brothers Manufacturing Company, 1717 South Washington Street; The Garside Manufacturing Company, Washington, at the corner of Oak Street; Todhunter & Alfs, 210 Walnut Street; and the Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company, 1101-1109 South Washington Street.

PACKERS, BEEF AND PORK.

The beef and pork-packing business was regularly established in Peoria in 1837 by Mr. E. F. Nowland, who later (in 1839) erected a new packing-house and was the first to introduce steam appliances for packing in this city. His establishment was located on the river where the present Clarke Brothers rectifying house stands, and had a capacity of 600 hogs per day. In 1841 John Reynolds began the slaughtering and packing trade, killing 350 hogs per season. From that time until the present there have been many changes in the packing business in the city of Peoria, and at present we note the following: Peoria Packing and Provision Company (a corporation), John Wilson, President; F. S. Wilson, Vice-President; W. C. Bush, Secretary and Treasurer, located at the foot of South Street, packers of beef and pork, producers of packing-house products; capital invested \$300,000, employ about seventy-five hands. E. Godel & Sons (incorporated), Frank G. Godel, President; Mrs. Elizabeth Godel, Vice-President; D. H. Teessen, Secretary and Treasurer; located at the foot of South Street, packers of beef and pork, and producers of packing-house products, capital stock, \$50,000; employ 50 hands.

STOVES AND RANGES.

Under this head mention must be made of William R. Hopkins, early foundryman, already noticed under the head of foundries, who also manufactured heating and cooking stoves, and was probably the pioneer in this line. At this time we have the Culter & Proctor Company, located at Water and Fayette Streets. This concern has been established for a number of years, and manufactures a full line of stoves and ranges of the very best quality. Another manufactory is the Western Stove Works, incorporated, located at 102-108 Commercial Street; Otto Hofer, President; Joseph F. Ossenbeck, Vice-President; Jacob H. Ossenbeck, Secretary and Treasurer; capital stock, \$30,000. They manufacture a full line of heating stoves and ranges, amounting to 1,600 annually, valued at \$30,000, and employ 25 hands.

SICKLE MANUFACTORIES.

This business was first established in Peoria, in 1857, by H. Dunn & Co., on Water Street, between Fulton and Liberty. At the present time, we have one of the largest manufactories in this line in the country—the R. Herschel Manufacturing Company—factory located on Walnut Street, between Water and Washington, with salesrooms at 314-320 South Washington Street. This business was established, in a small way, in the rear of 400 South Adams Street, by H. R. Herschel, and from this small beginning it has grown to the present proportions. In addition to the manufacture of sickles, knives, sections, etc., the concern are jobbers in agricultural implement supplies. They have branch houses at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; Kansas City, Missouri; and Wilmington, Delaware, selling their products throughout the United States, as well as exporting to foreign countries. The present officers are Robert H. Herschel, President; Paul E. Herschel, Manager; John I. Black, Secretary.

SOAP.

Under this head, we note that John B. Bender as early as 1844 conducted a factory on Fayette Street. Later, Carpenter & Whittlesey were engaged in the same line at No. 3 Fulton Street. Next we note, in 1856, Woodruff & Wilson, at lower Grove Street, and, in 1857, J. C. Armstrong, at Armstrong Avenue, on the East Bluff. Hughes

& Bunch, on Bridge Street, near Water, in the year 1856, manufactured soap, candles and similar products, valued at \$26,600. At the present time, we have but one manufactory in this line, The Mexican Amole Soap Company, engaged in the manufacture of toilet soaps, at 117-121 South Water Street. The officers are A. Brayshaw, President and General Manager; William Brayshaw, Vice-President; and B. W. Brayshaw, Secretary and Treasurer. They have a capital of \$40,000 invested. The concern, originally established in 1884, now do an annual business of \$100,000, consuming \$50,000 worth of raw material during the year, and employ 42 hands, with an annual pay-roll of \$22,500.

STARCH.

At the present time, Peoria is without a starch factory, although at one time this was a leading industry. As early as 1856, Tucker, Mansfield & Co. established a starch factory near the Dobbins and Gregg distilleries, which, for those days, was very extensive—the main building being 248 x 66 feet, and three stories high, costing \$40,000. Power was furnished by a 100-horse-power engine, the establishment having a capacity of 6,000 pounds of starch per day, and employing 40 hands. The officers consisted of H. Mansfield, President, and N. S. Tucker, Secretary, both of whom will be remembered as prominent citizens of Peoria. Later, the Peoria Starch Company was established, and began active operations in the fall of 1865, with George F. Harding, President, and E. S. Wilson, Superintendent and Manager. This factory was located near the river, about two miles south of the Court House. It had a capacity of 150 bushels of corn per day, which was later increased to 600 bushels per day, turning out 6,000 pounds of starch daily. Their factory was consumed by fire in November, 1879, but immediately rebuilt on a larger scale—the new factory having a capacity of 1,500 bushels of corn per day, and employing 100 hands. At that time, Peoria starch was known throughout the United States and parts of Europe. This factory having been again destroyed by fire, was never rebuilt. At this time, there are no manufactories in Peoria under this head.

STEAM BOILERS.

The manufacture of boilers is first noted in

Root's City Directory for 1856. In that year, William Mendenhall established himself in the business on Liberty Street, near Water. Later (in 1858) William G. Ashdown opened a shop on Water Street, below Chestnut; the same year John Fitzpatrick also opened a shop on Water Street, near the P. & O. Depot. These were all small shops, each having a capacity of about one boiler per day. We find that, in the year 1859, William Phelan started a shop at 410 South Adams Street, but later removed to 339-341 South Water Street, where John Kelly became associated with him. This shop became the largest of its kind in the city, and, in fact, about the only one. Mr. Phelan continued in business for a great many years, having numerous partners. As early as 1870, this business had become quite extensive (there being, at that time, as many as five shops), and has continued to grow up to the present time. While there are not so many shops at this time as in earlier days, the volume of the output is much larger. We note the following shops at this time:

McAleenan Boiler Company, at the corner of South Washington and Cherry Streets, is an incorporated company, with William McAleenan, President, and M. A. McAleenan, Secretary and Treasurer; capital stock, \$25,000. Their business was established in 1877, under the name of McAleenan & Cody, on Water Street, between Oak and Chestnut, afterwards removing to the present location, where they built a large and commodious plant, in which they employ 75 hands, and manufacture a large line of boilers and tanks. They do a great deal of contract work, such as erecting tanks for the storage of petroleum, their business in this department extending as far west as California and as far south as Texas.

Joseph Cody & Son, located on Oak and Washington Streets, also do a local business in the same line.

STONE.

According to Drown's "Peoria City Record" for 1853, there were two marble factories here at that date—one operated by Parkhurst & Pillsbury, at the head of Franklin Street and the junction of Seventh and Perry Streets, and that of J. Jewell, at the foot of Fulton Street. It was estimated that these furnished employment to 20 workmen, besides ten or a dozen traveling agents. At the present time, Peoria has the following concerns connected with the stone industry:

Central City Stone Company—Charles F. Jaus, President; John H. Merkle, Secretary and Treasurer; works located at the foot of Green Street; capital invested, \$12,000; established in 1892, in which year they did a business of \$5,000, which has increased, to the present time, to about \$14,000. They manufacture building stone of all descriptions, and employ eight hands, with an annual pay-roll of \$5,400. The Peoria Steam Marble Works—H. Sandmeyer, Sr., President; August Pfeiffer, Secretary and Treasurer; H. Triebel, Vice-President; Charles H. Isele, Superintendent; located at 1800-1818 North Adams Street. They manufacture a full line of cut-stone and marble for interior work; capital stock, \$30,000; value of plant, \$200,000; business established in 1884, in which year they did a business of \$30,000, which has since increased to \$150,000 per annum. The plant has been enlarged four times since starting; they consume about \$50,000 worth of raw material per annum, and employ fifty hands, with an annual pay-roll of \$40,000. Their business extends all over the United States, embracing a large amount of interior marble-work.

STRAW BOARD.

Under this head, at the present time, we have the Peoria Straw Board Company—William H. Binnian, President; E. C. Foster, Secretary; W. E. Stone, Treasurer; location, Averyville on North Adams Street. The company manufacture all kinds of plain and mill-line straw board. The capital stock is \$300,000, and the value of the plant, \$250,000. The business was established in 1890, the output for that year amounting to \$250,000, which has since increased to \$300,000 per annum. The consumption of raw material per annum amounts to \$175,000, furnishing employment for an average of 100 hands, on an annual pay-roll of \$80,000.

VINEGAR.

The Lion Vinegar Works, located at 1202-1208 Garden Street, is the only concern distinctively engaged in this line in Peoria. They manufacture vinegar and bitters, and have a capital invested of \$8,000. Their annual product amounts to \$10,000, employing five to six hands, with an annual pay-roll of \$2,500.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

In early times, wagons were manufactured to order only, and, while Peoria was not a large producer, it had a large number of wagon-makers.



John Johnston

ers. Among those here prior to 1844, we note the following: Allan Collings, corner of Adams and Fulton Streets; P. C. Merwin, Washington Street, fronting Market; and Gideon W. Smith, whom we shall have occasion to mention among the manufacturers of buggies and carriages. In fact, in these early days shops manufactured all kinds of vehicles, including wagons, buggies and carriages. At the present time we have the Peoria Wagon Manufacturing Company, which is owned and controlled by the Avery Manufacturing Company, who are noticed more fully under the head of "Agricultural Implements." The business of this concern was established in 1888 under the style of the Hanna Wagon Company, by E. B. Rhea, President; M. E. W. Wheeler, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. A. Hanna, Superintendent—the business being removed to Peoria from Henry, Illinois. Later it came into the possession of the present owners, and is one of our leading industries. They manufacture a full line of farm wagons of various sizes to the extent of 3,000 per annum, employing 80 hands.

Among those distinctively engaged in the manufacture of buggies and carriages in Peoria, it is believed that Gideon W. Smith was the earliest, his establishment being located on Fulton Street, between Adams and Jefferson, where the business is still conducted under the name of G. W. Smith's Sons. In early days this concern did a large business, manufacturing fine buggies, carriages, wagons, etc., but at this time they confine their business to repairing buggies and carriages and the manufacture of delivery wagons to order. Perhaps the pioneer exclusive carriage builder in Peoria was Alexander Allison, who commenced business in 1847 and continued for 25 years at the same location on Washington Street, between Main and Hamilton. His manufacture was of a high grade, and no doubt some of his handiwork is still in existence in the city of Peoria. He was succeeded in 1882 by David L. Bigham, who continued in the same location until 1894, when he retired. Mr. Bigham was a worthy successor to Mr. Allison and kept up the high standard of his product equal to any and surpassed by none. There were a great many small factories about

this time which made a varied line of buggies, carriages, etc. Among these we note in 1856 that of Philip Rohman & Co., and in 1857, O. C. Parmely, who afterwards, for a great many years, conducted a stage and omnibus line. At this time there is no exclusive manufacturer in this city except the Peoria Buggy Manufacturing Company, who manufacture medium and high-grade buggies, surreys, etc., for the wholesale trade. It is an incorporated company with J. P. Brownlee, President and General Manager, and J. C. Firth, Secretary and Treasurer. They have a capital stock of \$100,000, and were originally located at 900 South Washington Street, where their first year's business amounted to \$86,000. In 1900 their growing business compelled them to seek larger quarters, and they removed to Peoria Heights, where they occupied a building which had been erected for the Peoria Rubber & Manufacturing Company, to which reference has been made under the head of "Bicycles." This building was remodeled and new and modern machinery for the manufacture of buggies was installed. The company are in a prosperous condition, employing about 100 hands, with an annual pay-roll amounting to \$30,000 and an annual product of \$450,000.

WHITE LEAD.

The Bunn White Lead Company, at 1822 South Washington Street, with William E. Bunn, President, and Charles H. Bunn, Secretary and Treasurer, is engaged in the manufacture by a new process of white lead for painters' use.

WIRE FENCE.

The Keystone Woven-Wire Fence Company, located at South Bartonville, with Peter Sommer, President, and P. W. Sommer, Secretary and Treasurer, has a capital invested of \$150,000. The business was established in 1889, and consists in the manufacture of a full line of woven wire fence of all descriptions. The concern employs 90 hands, turning out an annual product of the value of \$400,000.

CHAPTER XII.

TRADE AND COMMERCE: BY ROBERT C. GRIER.

In common with every other considerable city of the country, the progress of Peoria has been due to its advantages as a business center, and its growth in wealth and population has kept pace with the development of its trade and commerce. While it would probably be impossible to give the names of its earliest traders, it is well known that, from the earliest period, even before Chicago had an existence, it was a favorite point for trading with the Indians, scarcely second to those places which were, at that time, regarded as the principal centers of the early French settlements. This was due not only to the fact that it was the center of one of the most numerous Indian tribes in the Illinois country, but to its location on the main water-way connecting the Lakes and the Mississippi River—offering almost the only facilities for travel and transportation over long distances at that period, and while its rivals of those days have either been wiped out of existence or relegated to obscurity by the progress of events, Peoria has ever held to the advantages which it then possessed, and, since its occupation by a population in harmony with American civilization, has gone on steadily developing in all those industries and branches of business tending to make it a prosperous manufacturing and commercial city. Fortunate in its geographical situation and surroundings, it bids fair to maintain these advantages in the future as it has in the past.

In all those elements which go to build up a commercially prosperous community, the position of Peoria is unexcelled by that of any other interior city of the country. It not only possesses the advantages of natural and artificial lines of communication and transportation, bringing it in prompt and close connection with all the principal markets of the country, but lies in the very

heart of the grain and mineral producing regions so essential to the development of the whole. The effect of this is seen in the unexampled growth of some of the great manufacturing industries of the city, which promise not only to be supplemented by others, but to go on expanding with the increasing demands for purposes of consumption—a result due to the existence, in its immediate vicinity, of exhaustless supplies of fuel for the creation of power, with all the different varieties of raw material most needed in the successful and economical prosecution of enterprises of this character.

This part of the subject has already been treated of with considerable fullness in this volume under the head of "Manufactures"—a branch of industry whose influence upon the general business of the city and its progress in wealth and population cannot be overestimated. The volume of trade brought to Peoria by its vast agricultural implement manufactures, its distilling and brewing interests, its glucose works, its foundries and furniture manufactures, and various other enterprises now in process of development, is already manifest, and has given to the city a reputation for manufacturing enterprise which is recognized, not only at home but throughout the commercial world. The banking interests, another most potent factor in the growth of every commercial city—since it serves as the heart of the business organism and furnishes the arteries through which circulates the life-giving medium between its different members—has also been treated under its appropriate head. In addition to these are many branches of business which, if not directly connected with, or in some way dependent upon those just mentioned, are just as important to the prosperity and progress of the city as a whole.

These include mercantile establishments of various grades and classes—the dry-goods houses, clothing establishments, groceries, boot and shoe stores, provision stores, drug houses, hardware stores, besides commission firms, lumber yards, packing houses, and various small dealers, manufacturers and tradesmen, which form an essential part of every well organized community.

The intimate relationship existing between the mercantile and shipping interests is well illustrated by the methods employed for the marketing of commodities in the early days of Peoria. The steamboat was ready to carry the products of the farm to market and to bring back goods in return. But few merchants were able to carry large stocks of goods or to pay cash for grain and wait for re-imbursement until after it had been sold. And as there were no banks to keep in circulation a sufficient amount of ready money to carry on the business, other means had to be employed. Hence a system of trade sprang up, conducted by forwarding and commission merchants, who would receive from the producer his products, forward them to a correspondent at St. Louis or elsewhere, possibly make an advance upon them, and, upon receipt of the proceeds, would account for the same to the producer, less their advances, interest and commission, and a commission to the correspondent making the sale.

The retail trade was conducted largely upon the credit system. Stocks of goods were therefore necessarily small. Bills were paid only when grain or pork or other products were sold and the price realized. Merchants ordered their goods in small lots to be sent by steamboat, and when one arrived with new stocks of spring or winter goods, the rush was similar to that of a bargain-sale-day of our own times. As early as 1838 there were two of these forwarding and commission houses at Peoria, that of Alfred G. Curtenius, who was afterward the senior partner in the wholesale establishment of Curtenius & Griswold, and that of Forsythe & Co., consisting of J. W. Forsythe, of Wheeling, Virginia, and Andrew Gray, of Peoria.

By this time the wholesale trade was beginning to loom up into considerable proportions, and Peoria was about to demonstrate its eligibility as a distributing as well as shipping point for the surrounding country. James C. Armstrong and George J. Gallaher, under the firm name of Armstrong & Gallaher, were engaged in the business of wholesale grocers. Parker & McCrory were wholesalers of dry-goods, groceries, hard-

ware and cutlery. Both firms also carried on the commission business, the latter giving notice they would make liberal advances on merchandise consigned to them for sale. The stock of goods advertised by these firms show they were in reality, and not in name only, wholesale dealers. William B. Farrell, of Peoria, and Jesse Lippincott, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as partners under the firm name of Farrell & Lippincott, were carrying on the wholesale drug business as successors of William B. Farrell.

From the wholesale trade thus early established, Peoria has never receded, but has steadily advanced until the present proportions have been attained. Of those who have been leaders in the wholesale grocery trade may be mentioned the following: Curtenius & Griswold, consisting of Alfred G. Curtenius and John L. Griswold, located on the river bank where the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad station now is; Jesse L. Knowlton, on Water Street nearly opposite the same station; Brotherson & McReynolds, consisting of P. R. K. Brotherson and Matthew W. McReynolds, located on the upper side of Liberty near Water Street; Peter O. Loucks, located on the lower side of Washington near Main Street; Levi B. Gibson, afterward at the same place; McCoy & Straut (George), predecessors of the present firm of James McCoy & Co.; Samuel H. Thompson, located at first on the upper side of Main Street between Washington and Water, afterward on Washington below Liberty. These firms laid the foundations of that immense trade, amounting to millions of dollars annually, and now enjoyed by Oakford & Fahnestock; James McCoy & Co.; The Wilson Grocery Company; Charles J. Off & Co.; Jobst, Bethard & Co.; William P. Gauss and others.

The leading wholesale drug houses were Farrell & Lippincott, already mentioned; Dr. James Mossman, who was succeeded about the year 1844 by William A. Herron, located on the corner of Main Street and Printers' Alley, afterward on the corner of Main and Washington Streets, where Robert L. Davis now is, which, for fully one-half century, has been occupied as a drug store. Others were Tucker & Mansfield, on the upper side of Main Street between Washington and Water; Charles Fisher, corner of Water and Fulton Streets, whose sons are still in the business; Farrell (D. W. C.) & Cox, on the Herron corner; William H. Davis, corner of Main and Adams Streets, now McDougal's; Peter S. Shelly, on Water Street. All of these did more or less

of a wholesale business. This trade, supplemented as it is with the manufacturing establishments of Allaire, Woodward & Co., elsewhere noticed, has become one of the marked industries of Peoria, being now represented by the extensive wholesale houses of Colburn, Birks & Co.; Barker, Wheeler & Co.; Hiram G. Farrell (at his old stand of fifty-five years ago); Charles Fisher & Co., and Sutliff & Case Co., whose aggregate sales amount to immense sums.

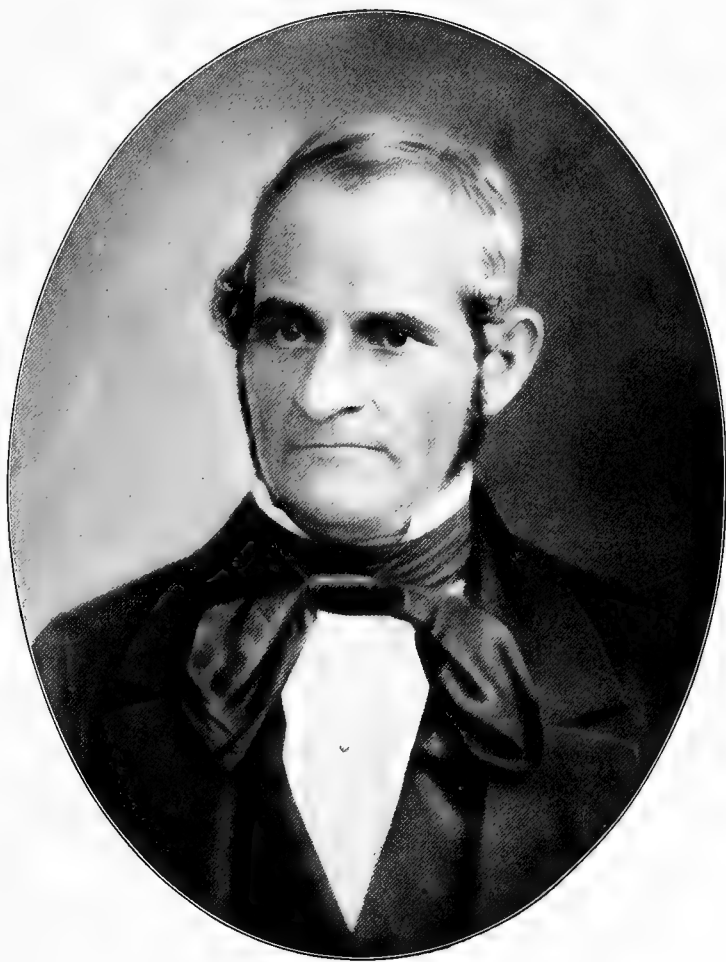
The business of wholesaling dry-goods and boots and shoes was once a feature of the mercantile interests of Peoria, but the sales in these particular lines have, of late years, become eclipsed by those of the immense department store of Schipper & Block; by the wholesale departments of Harned & Von Maur, Clarke & Co., The Fitzgerald Dry Goods Company and Joseph Szold & Son in the dry-goods line, and by R. M. Berger & Co. and Crofoot & Parmenter, wholesalers, and Jacob P. Schnellbacher, The H. Thielbar Shoe Company, J. C. Wynd & Co., and others, retailers, in the line of boots and shoes.

The hardware business was at first associated with other kinds of merchandise in the general stores. Isaac Walker and Hervey Lightner, under the firm name of Walker & Lightner, on the upper side of Main Street between Washington and Water, seem to have been the first to start an exclusive hardware establishment. This firm, under several changes of name, has developed into the present extensive wholesale establishment of the Isaac Walker Hardware Company. Other early dealers were Moses Pettengill, Hotchkiss (Z. N.) & Hansel (John W.), Albert Pothoff & Co., and Charles Proebsting & Co. The wholesale trade is now represented by the extensive houses of The Isaac Walker Hardware Company; Clark, Quien & Morse; Hunter & Strehlow; H. Sandmeyer & Co.; by the house of Cummings & Emerson, who deal exclusively in iron, and by the F. Meyer & Brothers Company, extensive dealers in hardware and manufacturers of the Wear Hot Air Furnace.

These several interests, and others that might be mentioned, sustain a close relationship to and tend greatly to augment the general commercial prosperity of the city, their immense stocks in trade being first brought to the city and then distributed to the consumers throughout a large portion of the Mississippi Valley.

As population grew and business increased the different classes of merchandise formerly handled in the general stores—dry-goods, gro-

ceries, hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps—on the one hand, and the products of the farm on the other, began to separate themselves from each other and to constitute separate branches of business. It was not many years until the buying, selling and shipping of grain became a separate and one of the principal branches of business in Peoria. Owing to the combination of different branches of trade in the hands of a single firm, it is difficult, if not quite impossible, to tell who was the pioneer in this line. About the year 1851 William Kellogg erected a large grain warehouse on the river bank between Harrison & Bridge Streets, from which boats could be loaded at all stages of water. His business having increased rapidly, he erected an immense warehouse at the foot of Elm Street, which is elsewhere described. About the year 1850 or 1851 John Reynolds erected a warehouse, very similar to Kellogg's first one, on the same block. Having entered into partnership with Mr. John C. Grier, under the firm name of Reynolds & Grier, that firm also did a large business in grain, pork and general produce. Not long afterward Mr. Reynolds, having erected a packing-house on the river bank between Walnut and Chestnut Streets, retired from the grain business and Mr. Grier became associated in business with Mr. Josiah E. McClure, under the firm name of Grier & McClure, and added lumber to their other business. About the same time John McKenzie also became engaged in the grain business and carried it on quite extensively on Water Street near Main. Alexander G. Tyng erected a grain warehouse at the corner of Water and Walnut Streets, where he did a large business in grain and general produce, but his warehouse having been burned, he rebuilt one square further down, and associated with himself Mr. P. R. K. Brotherson. When the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad was in process of building this firm established purchasing agencies at its successive terminals, first at Edwards' Mill near the present village of Edwards; next at the Brimfield Station, now Oak Hill; next at Elmwood, then an incipient village of only a few houses. When the road had reached Oak Hill a long delay occurred, during which time the firm of Tyng & Brotherson established a large trade with the western part of Peoria and the eastern part of Knox counties. (See *Railroads—Rosefield*). In the year 1857, about which time the dealers in grain were organizing a Board of Trade, the following firms were engaged in dealing in grain, country produce and lumber, one or all: Grier



Alvan Kiddle

& McClure, on the levee, foot of Harrison Street; Tyng & Brotherson, corner of Water and Chestnut; Morrison & Co. (consisting of Ephraim Morrison, of Peoria, and Charles H. Walker, of Chicago), in Kellogg's first warehouse; William C. Boilvin & Co., No. 3 South Water Street; Alexander Hawthorne, on Water Street between Walnut and Chestnut; Adam and Matthew Staunton, as Staunton Brothers, Water Street above North Fayette (now Eaton); Garrett Trant, No. 50 Water Street; Joseph True, No. 44 Fayette Street. The mills, distilleries, breweries and starch factories bought their grain on the street or wherever they could.

TRANSPORTATION.

Before the era of steamboats and the later period of the introduction of railroads, the methods of communication between Peoria and the surrounding country was confined almost entirely to private vehicles for the transportation of goods or produce by land, and to canoes, skiffs and keel or flatboats by water. From the days of Joliet and LaSalle, the Illinois River had been a favorite thoroughfare, well known to the French voyageurs, traders and explorers in their journeys from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi, and continued to be so to their successors after the Illinois country came into the possession of the latter. The first lines of public conveyance were the primitive stage-coach, although the uses of these were limited almost solely to the transportation of the mails and passengers with a limited amount of baggage.

According to the most trustworthy authorities available, the first steamboat to reach the city of Peoria was the "Liberty," which arrived in December, 1829. This was followed in the spring of 1830 by the "S. B. Triton," which had been chartered by John Hamlin, an early merchant, to bring to Peoria a stock of goods which he had purchased at St. Louis. In 1832 the steamer "Fairy" made a trip up the Illinois, touching at Peoria, and Mr. Hamlin entered into a contract for the purchase of a half-interest in the vessel upon delivery here, but it was lost near the mouth of the Missouri on its return trip. During 1833 it is said that there were four steamers making at least occasional trips up the Illinois as far as Peoria—the "Exchange," the "Utility," the "Peoria" and the "Friendship." The last of these had been built at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, was brought into the Illinois in 1832, and having been

purchased by Captain Hamlin, Henry Stillman and Peter Menard—the latter the son of Pierre Menard, Illinois' first Lieutenant-Governor—is said to have been the first new steamer to make regular trips up the Illinois River. Of course, these steamers were all small and primitive affairs in comparison with the packets which, at a later date, were accustomed to ply upon the Mississippi and the Illinois. "The 'Exchange' was familiarly known as the 'Shingle Weaver,' so called from the fact of her carrying upon her hurricane deck a machine for cutting shingles, which was operated by the machinery of the boat, cutting whenever the boat was in motion. Shingle timber would be obtained at the wood-yards along the river, and market found for the manufactured goods either at St. Louis or Peoria." ("Canton," by A. M. Swan). She was a great favorite of the people of Canton, and commanded most of their trade and travel by river.

Under the impulse brought about by the increased immigration, and the arrival here of men of enterprise from the older States, about 1834, there was a marked increase in the magnitude of the river commerce. During that year the "Express," "Herald," "Argus" and "Winnebago" were added to the list of boats making more or less regular trips up the Illinois, while the "Jo Daviess" joined the Illinois line of steamers in 1835. The latter was owned by Capt. William A. Hall,—who had been the pilot on the "Friendship," two or three years before—and his brother, David Hall, of Peoria. It was sunk at the head of Grand Island near the mouth of Spoon River, a few months later. During the next five years (1835 to 1840) Mississippi River steamers began to ascend the Illinois as far as Lacon, especially in times of high water, returning loaded with pork and grain for the New Orleans market. The number of steamers making trips up the Illinois from St. Louis (some of them at irregular intervals) had increased in 1840 to forty; and, by 1844, to 150, of which seventeen were regular packets. A number of Peoria people are reputed to have been part or sole owners of several of these vessels. In 1848 Capt. W. S. Moss, then a prominent business man of Peoria—but afterward a resident of California, where he died some years since—having purchased the hull of the "Avalanche," which had been burned at St. Louis, had it towed to Peoria and the vessel completely rebuilt by Peoria workmen in time to engage in the fall trade the same year. "Drown's Directory" of 1851 reports 59 steamers engaged in the

Illinois River trade as far as Peoria, during the previous year, and the number of arrivals at the Peoria landing 1,236—this being exclusive of canal boats, of which there was a large number.

Prior to May 24, 1848, the river traffic came and went by way of the south. Merchandise from the East came by New Orleans and the Mississippi River, or across the mountains by Conestoga wagons or the Pennsylvania Canal, and thence to Peoria by the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Illinois Rivers. Lumber came down the Mississippi to Grafton or St. Louis, and was thence towed to Peoria or brought by boat. One instance may be mentioned to illustrate the difficulties attending this trade. A company was organized at Peoria to get out and raft lumber from the pineries on the Wisconsin River, by way of the Mississippi, to Grafton, whence the raft was to be towed to Peoria. When the raft was about completed a freshet occurred on the Wisconsin and disrupted it, so that much of the lumber went floating down the river. Having repaired the damage as far as possible, the owners started in pursuit of the straggling pieces and gathered them up, one by one, as they floated down the big river, but many of them were never recovered, and the company suffered considerable pecuniary loss in the enterprise.

For a decade and more the people of Peoria had been hoping to see the day when the Illinois and Michigan Canal should be completed, and they should be brought into commercial relations with the East by way of the Great Lakes. They had witnessed the sudden rise and the disastrous fall of the great internal improvement bubble; they had seen their darling scheme of a canal to connect the river and the lakes come to a stand-still, once and again, for lack of funds; they had seen it pass into the hands of trustees of foreign capitalists, whose only hope was to realize on their own investments, whether the people were to be benefited or not, and now all were in anxious expectancy of the completion of the then great waterway.

At length, on the 22d day of May, 1848, there came up the river the first canal-boat ever seen on the Illinois. It was named the "General Shields," built at Rochester, New York, had come by way of Buffalo, thence by the Erie and Ohio Canals into the Ohio River, down it to the Mississippi, and up the Mississippi and Illinois to Peoria. It had come all that distance to help celebrate the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which was to take place two days

later. Says Mr. Drown: "The 24th of May, 1848, we chronicle as a day of rejoicing and triumph in Peoria, at the first arrival of a canal-boat from Lake Michigan; a day which our citizens had longed to see, and was heralded as the harbinger of a 'good time coming,' and many in waiting for the construction of this canal had passed from the prime of manhood to old age." He further states that, "At the opening of this canal, great quantities of pine and cedar lumber were brought into this market, and, on the 1st of June, 1848, it was selling for one-half the price it had been from the St. Louis and Pittsburg markets the year before. This one article of pine lumber made a great and visible difference in the number and state of our buildings, as building lumber had been both scarce and dear." Mention is also made of the products of the Eastern States being brought into the interior of what was then the Far West, by means of this canal.

Instantly upon the completion of the canal the tide of commerce began to turn in the direction of Chicago; an active rivalry began between the two cities, and the steamboat interests found it necessary to redouble their energies to retain their trade. Steam canal-boats were tried upon the canal, but without any marked success. The boats were towed up and down the canal by horses and mules; but, upon arriving upon the navigable waters of the river, they were taken in tow by steam tow-boats and transported to their destination. These tow-boats were stoutly built side-wheel steamers, propelled by powerful engines and having just cabin room enough to accommodate their crews. Canal-boats, barges, scows, flat-boats and other craft, numbering from two to fifteen or more, would be lashed together side by side or lengthwise, often covering acres in extent, and the fleet so formed, moving slowly up or down the river, presented a unique appearance to the beholder.

In those days an immense trade in ice was carried on between the Illinois River and the cities of the lower Mississippi—St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburgh and New Orleans. Immense barges, capable of carrying one to three thousand tons each, would be anchored, late in the fall, at Peru and points lower down, and loaded with ice during the winter. At the proper season fleets, numbering from five to ten of these, would be formed and towed to their destination by these powerful tugs.

In 1851 there was a line of packet boats called the "Illinois River Express Line," making weekly

trips from St. Louis to La Salle, one leaving St. Louis every day in the week except Sunday. They consisted of the "Ocean Wave," P. Deviney, Master; the "Connecticut," H. Price, Master; the "Gladiator," A. R. Dewitt, Master; the "Avalanche," John Russell, Master; the "Prairie State," S. Ryder, Master; the "Prairie Bird," O. H. Pratt, Master. These boats made a specialty of the passenger traffic, but carried also large amounts of freight. Besides these there were twenty-seven tow-boats making regular trips, and many other steamers making only occasional trips up this river, some of them being Lower Mississippi boats of large tonnage.

There was also the "Lucy Bertram," Thomas Baldwin, Master, making regular trips between St. Louis and La Salle. Captain Baldwin afterwards built and commanded the "Aunt Letty," so named after his wife Letitia, who was familiarly called by that name. He also commanded some others of the finest boats on the river, all of which were very popular with the people of Peoria. Captain Baldwin was a highly respected and influential citizen of Peoria, having his residence where the new St. Francis Hospital now stands on the East Bluff. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he entered the United States Navy and was placed in command of the Gunboat *Romeo*, where he served with distinguished bravery.

Upon the opening of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad as far as La Salle in 1853, the through travel from St. Louis and the Southwest was turned to the Illinois instead of the Ohio River. Competing lines of boats were established, and the time of trips was reduced to five days. The time from La Salle to Peoria was nine hours; from Peoria to St. Louis about twenty-four hours, and from St. Louis to New York, three days.

Another line then running was composed of the following boats: The "Amazonia," Deviney, Master; the "Prairie State," Ryder, Master; the "Belle Gould," Roger, Master; the "Cata-ract," Able, Master; and the "Hibernia," Price, Master.

For some years competition for the passenger traffic ran high, first-class boats were put on the river and every possible inducement was held out to the public. Upon the completion of the railroad to Peoria, in November, 1854, passenger boats ceased running any further than this point. But this traffic was destined to yield to the more expeditious method of travel afforded by the

railroads, and travel by the river dwindled down to almost nothing.

In 1858, according to Johnson's "History," the Illinois River Packet Company was formed, D. H. Hancock being President of the company and Franklin L. Rhoads, G. N. Walker, Rollin Clark and J. M. Mortimer, Directors. The steamboats composing the stock of the company were the "Sam Gaty," "Louisville," "F. X. Aubry," "Sam Young," "Altoona," "Americus" and "Brazil," to which were added the "Polar Star" and the "Challenge," by purchase, and the "LaSalle," "Lacon," "Schuyler," "City of Pekin," "City of Peoria," "Illinois" and "Beardstown," besides numerous barges, built by the company. This is believed to have been the strongest company ever engaged in the Illinois River trade. Their boats made regular trips from St. Louis to Peoria, and some of them as far north as LaSalle, the head of navigation. The commerce of the Illinois River was largely controlled by this company until it sold out, in 1867, to the St. Louis and Illinois River Packet Company, of which F. S. Rodgers was President. Among the commanders of these boats appear the names of Captains Rhoads, Stackpole, Hicks, Scott, Adams, Lowry and Bassett. Captain Rhoads enlisted as a soldier at the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, entering the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers (Col. R. J. Oglesby's), with the rank of Captain; was soon commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and, on the promotion of his superior officer, to Brigadier-General, was advanced to the colonelcy of the regiment. He afterward located at Shawneetown, dying near that city in 1879.

The methods of receiving and discharging cargoes by river steamers of that period was very different from that in vogue at the present time. Instead of receiving grain in bulk directly from warehouses and elevators as now, all grain was placed in sacks to be handled by the deckhands or stevedores, the loading of a large steamer sometimes requiring days in place of hours.

The advent of the railroads in this region, some of them running parallel with the river, and the growing importance of the element of speed in getting products to market, have wrought an entire change in the river traffic. Except for the purpose of communication between a few river points and the transportation of commodities not requiring promptness of delivery, the river steamer has been almost entirely eliminated as an element of traffic between river towns. The com-

pletion of the Chicago Drainage Canal, however, has much improved the navigation possibilities of the Illinois River, affording a water-route to New Orleans and other southern markets at all seasons of the year, which is likely to give a renewed stimulus to river commerce and result in advantage to the city of Peoria. At the present time there are three packet lines engaged in the Illinois River trade to Peoria, viz.: The Dixon, the Eagle and the LaSalle & Peoria Companies.

As the center of railway traffic, the position of the Peoria of to-day is conspicuous. Of the fourteen different lines of railroad converging here, Peoria is the initial or terminal point of each—a fact which can scarcely be stated of any other city of its size in the country, and which gives it an immense advantage in trade with other sections. The railways centering at this point at the present time are:

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. (Eastern terminals, Chicago and Peoria.)

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. (Eastern terminals, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.)

The Iowa Central Railway. (Eastern terminal, Peoria.)

The Rock Island & Peoria Railroad.

The Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway. (Under control of the Pennsylvania Company.)

The Lake Erie & Western Railroad. (Under Lake Shore and Michigan Southern control and ownership.)

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. (Vanderbilt system.)

The Vandalia Line—Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad. (Under control of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.)

The Illinois Central Railroad. (Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Division.)

The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad.

The Chicago & Alton Railway.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

The Peoria & Pekin Union Railway. (Terminal line.)

The Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Next to the steamboat and (later) the railroad, there has been no more important factor in the development of the grain trade than the grain elevator. In fact, the elevator has been the "connecting link" between the producer, the local dealer and the carrier, on the one hand, and

the manufacturer and the shipper on the other. It has been essential to the success of each, and neither could have prospered as they have done without the facilities it has furnished for handling grain in large quantities and in a speedy manner.

The history of elevators in Peoria began in 1866 with the erection of the "Central Elevator," by Messrs. Grier & Co., a firm consisting of R. C. and D. P. Grier, on the river side of Water Street between Liberty and Harrison, near where the Peoria Electric Light plant is now located. Previous to this time the traffic in grain had been limited chiefly to a retail business, the grain being for the most part purchased from farmers who brought their produce to market in their wagons. Before it could be shipped (with the exception of limited quantities shipped by canal-boats) it had to be put into sacks in the warehouses. The "Central Elevator" was completed in November, 1866, and opened for business in January following, and had an immediate effect in stimulating into a more vigorous vitality the grain trade of Peoria.

In the fall of 1869 Messrs. William J. Dobbins, John E. McClure and Henry W. McFadden, under the firm name of Dobbins & Co., commenced the erection, on the corner of Washington and Maple Streets, of a second elevator, which they called the "Central City," having a capacity of 90,000 bushels. It was opened for business in March, 1870.

A year later, it having become evident that the elevator facilities were still insufficient for the transaction of the rapidly growing grain business of the city, "The Union Elevator Company" was organized, and proceeded to erect the elevator for some years known as "Union Elevator No. 1," with a capacity of 150,000 bushels, on the lower side of the C. B. & Q. Railroad near the foot of Cedar Street. In 1876 its capacity was increased to 400,000 bushels.

In April, 1872, the "Central City Elevator" was destroyed by fire and two new elevators were erected—one known as "Elevator A" by the "Peoria Elevator Company," situated on the river bank at the foot of Oak Street, near where the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad freight houses now are, and having a capacity of 350,000 bushels; the other by Messrs. Tyng & Brotherson, known as "Elevator B," situated near the foot of Cedar Street and having a capacity of 100,000 to 150,000 bushels. In 1875-6 Messrs. Easton, Rugg & Co. built an elevator on the site of the old "Central City Elevator," having a capacity of 150,000 bush-

els, which they named "The Phoenix." During the year 1877 both "Elevator B" and the "Central" (the earliest elevator), and a year later "The Phoenix," were destroyed by fire. In 1879 Messrs. Arthur H. Rugg, George Bryan and Frank Murden erected an elevator on the site of the former "Central City" and "The Phoenix," which they called "The Advance."

In the year 1880 there were three principal elevators in the city—"The Union," "The Advance" and "Elevator A"—having an aggregate capacity estimated at 1,000,000 bushels. None of these are now standing, "Elevator A" and "The Advance" having been burned, and "The Union" some years afterward having been removed to make room for railroad yards.

About the year 1882 to '83, and while "The Union No. 1" was still standing, "The Union Elevator Company" erected another of much larger capacity adjoining the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Russell Street, which was at first known as "Union No. 2," now "The Burlington."

About this time, also, "The Central City Elevator Company" erected an elevator adjoining the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at Morgan Street, now known as "The Central City." About the year 1885-86 "The Iowa Elevator," situated at Lower Peoria, adjoining the Iowa Central Railroad, was erected.

Three other small elevators were fitted up, from time to time, as follows: "The Fort Clark," near Fort Clark Mills, operated by Bannister & Co., about 1881; "The Commercial" on Water Street between Harrison and Bridge, about 1883, operated by Harris & Comstock, and "The Walker Elevator," about 1884-85, by G. N. Walker & Co., on Water Street between Main and Fulton.

All have now gone out of existence except three. At the present time (1902) there are three principal elevators in existence in the city under the following names:

The Burlington, capacity.....	500,000 bushels.
The Iowa, capacity.....	1,000,000 bushels.
The Central City, capacity....	250,000 bushels.

Total 1,750,000 bushels.

The capacity of the Iowa Elevator has been doubled during the past year, and that of the Burlington will likely soon be enlarged in the same proportion, which will give the Peoria elevators a total capacity of 2,250,000 bushels.

The transfer capacity of these elevators is estimated at 550 cars daily.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Prior to the year 1857 no formal organization of business men existed in Peoria, having for its object the promotion of the mercantile and general business interests of the city. During the month of April of that year an association was formed, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved and in force February 8, 1849, authorizing the incorporation of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in cities of the State. The new organization, composed of some fifty prominent citizens and business men of Peoria, adopted the name "Peoria Board of Trade," and chose officers and directors as follows:

President.....	John C. Grier.
Vice-President.....	Alexander G. Tyng.
Secretary.....	John M. Cowell.
Treasurer.....	Lewis Howell.

Directors.

Hervey Lightner,	Amos P. Bartlett,
Roswell Bills,	William Moore,
Moses Pettengill,	Louis M. Doup,
C. W. McClallen,	John T. Lindsay,
John W. Hansel,	Horace G. Anderson,
Henry I. Rugg,	Richard Gregg.

Standing Committee.

B. L. T. Bourland,	David McKinney,
Charles Holland,	Pliny Curtiss.
T. C. Moore,	T. S. Bradley,
	P. R. K. Brotherson.

The present survivors (1902) of the original members of the Board are six in number, embracing the following names: J. W. Hansel, Richard Cox, David McKinney, D. C. Farrell, B. L. T. Bourland and John T. Lindsay. Two meetings of the Board per year were provided for by the constitution, but there are no records accessible showing whether such meetings were held or the work actually accomplished.

On February 15, 1865, a new association was created by special charter granted by the State Legislature, approved by Gov. R. J. Oglesby, under the title of "The Peoria Mercantile Library," though not properly named for the reason that the charter included a commercial organization to be known as "The Peoria Merchants' Exchange." The attachment of a commercial title

was for the purpose of enlisting the interest of the business men of Peoria—the merchants, manufacturers and others identified with business affairs—and, through this class, of obtaining a financial foothold that would result in securing means for the purchase of a permanent home for a Mercantile Library. This was, in a certain sense, in imitation of the plan of the then famous "Mercantile Library" of St. Louis. The object of the association, as stated in section second of the charter, was "to establish and maintain a Public Library, Merchants' Exchange and Reading Room." The plan to a certain extent proved successful, as the valuable property known as the home of John L. Griswold, on the southwest corner of Main Street and Jefferson Avenue, was purchased at a cost of \$10,000.

Out of this movement grew a sort of double-headed organization, the "Merchants' Exchange" branch being organized April 4, 1865, with the following board of directors: Lewis Howell, John L. Griswold, D. C. Farrell, H. G. Anderson, A. P. Bartlett, Philip Zell, L. G. Pratt—Mr. Howell being chosen President. Two days later (April 6) the "Mercantile Library" branch organized with the following Board of officers: Tobias S. Bradley, President; William A. Willard, Vice-President; H. N. Wheeler, Treasurer; George H. McIlvaine, Secretary; and A. G. Tyng, Corresponding Secretary. The "Merchants' Exchange" was allotted a small room on the first floor of the old Griswold residence, where it was suggested business men, who might be so inclined, could meet and discuss business affairs and read the local and Chicago morning papers, which then arrived in the evening.

Beyond the impulse given by this association to what is now the Peoria Public Library (which see), little was accomplished, under this charter, towards developing a strictly business men's organization. Accordingly, in the latter part of the year 1869, a third movement was inaugurated, which resulted in the organization of the "Peoria Board of Trade" as it exists to-day. The primary object of the organization was to foster and maintain trade in grain, although it has had a strong influence upon traffic in other products, and has proved an important factor in the development of railway enterprises and in general city improvements. After its organization in December, 1869, the Board held its meetings, for some months, in a room on the second floor of a building on South Washington Street, opposite the present Chamber of Commerce building (now

occupied by the Board), but afterward removed to more commodious quarters at the corner of Fulton and Washington Streets, which it first occupied November 10, 1870. Here it remained until 1875, when the Chamber of Commerce building was erected, of which fuller notice will be taken hereafter.

At its original organization the Board included in its roll of membership men engaged in various branches of business, as well as those connected with the professions. The original fee for membership was \$10; but, in 1873, it was increased to \$50 with dues of \$40 per year from each member. This had the effect of practically limiting the membership to those engaged in the grain, distilling or packing business—the enrollment for that year being 93. In 1876 there was a further increase of the membership fee to \$250, while the annual dues have been gradually reduced to \$25. The membership fee is now (1902) \$100, certificates of membership being transferable upon the books of the Board under certain conditions. Owing to this latter feature there has been little change in the aggregate membership in recent years—the number at the present time being 100.

The former officers of the Board have been as follows:

Presidents—Horace Clark, 1870-71; R. C. Grier, 1872; Jonathan Hancock, 1873; David McKinney, 1874; David P. Grier, 1875; G. T. Barker, 1876; E. S. Easton, 1877; B. H. Morgan, 1878; William R. Bush, 1879; Joseph Elder, 1880; A. H. Rugg, 1881; S. C. Bartlett, 1882; Philo B. Miles, 1883; Adolph Woolner, 1884; B. Warren, Jr., 1885; W. H. Bartlett, 1886; J. B. Greenhut, 1887; Frank Hall, 1888; C. C. Miles, 1889; Alex. G. Tyng, Jr., 1890; J. Wachenheimer, 1891; B. F. Rhodehamel, 1892; E. D. McDougal, 1893; Samuel Woolner, 1894; Daniel Mowat, 1895; W. F. Bryan, Jr., 1896; J. M. Quinn, 1897; Samuel Woolner, Jr., 1898; Frank Baker, 1899; Peter Casey, 1900; W. R. Buckley, 1901.

Vice-Presidents (First and Second)—D. C. Farrell, G. N. Walker, 1870; R. C. Grier, E. S. Willcox, 1871; C. S. Clark, A. G. Tyng, 1872; A. G. Tyng, J. Warner, 1873; E. S. Willcox, Eliot Callender, 1874; E. S. Willcox, J. H. Francis, 1875; B. H. Morgan, A. H. Rugg, 1876; Joseph Elder, A. J. Boylan, 1877; Joseph Elder, W. R. Bush, 1878; Joseph Elder, A. H. Rugg, 1879; A. H. Rugg, A. J. Boylan, 1880; C. F. Hitchcock, A. Woolner, 1881; A. Woolner, W. R. Buckley, 1882; R. M. Campbell, W. H. Minor, 1883; A. G. Tyng, J. M. Quinn, 1884; Samuel



Martin Hingman

Woolner, W. H. Mills, 1885; G. L. Bradbury, J. B. Greenhut, 1886; T. B. Burnett, J. W. Gift, 1887; J. W. Gift, A. G. Tyng, Jr., 1888-89; B. F. Rhodehamel, T. A. Grier, 1890; I. W. Donmeyer, T. A. Grier, 1891; T. A. Grier, Rollin Wiley, 1892-93; D. Mowat, J. M. Quinn, 1894; J. M. Quinn, James Bannister, 1895; H. F. Velde, J. M. Quinn, 1896; H. F. Velde, Fred. H. Smith, 1897; H. M. Griggs, W. H. Mills, 1898; H. M. Griggs, W. R. Buckley, 1899; W. R. Buckley, R. W. Van Tassell, 1900; F. T. Corning, M. A. Wheeler, 1901.

Secretaries—P. F. Chase, 1870; F. Cantelo, 1871-73; S. Wilkinson, 1874-85; A. H. Rugg, 1886-90; R. C. Grier, 1890-1901.

Treasurers—J. B. Hogue, 1870-72; L. Howell, 1873-80; J. B. Smith, 1881-89; B. F. Blossom, 1889-1901.

The officers for 1902 are: J. W. Gift, President; J. S. Talbot and Adolph Woolner, Jr., Vice-Presidents; R. C. Grier, Secretary; Walter Barker, Treasurer, with Messrs. A. G. Tyng, B. Warren, Jr., J. Wachenheimer, W. R. Buckley, Frank Hall, T. A. Grier, J. M. Quinn, C. C. Miles, F. M. Cole and R. A. Whitney constituting the Board of Directors. Besides various Standing Committees composed of members of the Board of Directors, Committees on Arbitration and Appeals, composed of members of the Board of Trade, are appointed each year for the settlement of questions affecting the inspection of grain and other disputed matters growing out of business upon the Board.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On January 30, 1875, the "Peoria Chamber of Commerce Association" was organized under the general incorporation laws of the State, for the purpose of "providing suitable grounds and the erection and furnishing a suitable building in said city of Peoria, to be known as a Chamber of Commerce." The object was to provide a suitable home for the Peoria Board of Trade, which had been organized five years previous. The original incorporators were Lewis Howell, Robert C. Grier and Jonathan Hancock, the stock being placed at \$75,000, held by some eighty prominent business men of the city. At a meeting of the stockholders held soon after the incorporation the following Board of Directors was elected: Jonathan Hancock, David McKinney, E. S. Easton, Thomas Cratty, William Steinseifer, Lewis Howell, L. L. Day, S. H. Thompson and David

P. Grier—E. S. Easton being chosen the first President; David McKinney, Secretary, and Lewis Howell, Treasurer. Steps were immediately taken for the erection of the building in contemplation on the organization of the company; on February 13, 1875, a site on the northeast corner of Washington and Harrison Streets was purchased at a cost of about \$10,000, and plans for a building, prepared by B. Wadskier, a Chicago architect, having been adopted, on April 25, following, a contract for its construction was awarded to William P. Caverly, of Toulon, Illinois, and Hiram H. Pierce, of Peoria, for \$69,900. Ground was broken on May 1st, and on June 2d the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies. The building was completed and accepted by the Chamber of Commerce Association on December 15, 1875, and, on the same day, it was taken possession of by the Board of Trade and appropriately dedicated. Among the invited guests from abroad present on the occasion were Gov. John L. Beveridge and representatives of various Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade from principal Eastern and Western cities. The total cost of the building, including heating apparatus and other extras, was approximately \$90,000—the excess of cost over the paid-up capital of \$75,000 being obtained by loan. On January 29, 1888, about the time the loan had been paid off, the building was partly demolished by fire, but was rebuilt within the next few months on a somewhat modified plan. The amount of insurance being insufficient to cover the entire loss, the Association was compelled to assume a new indebtedness, which has now been nearly paid off. Of the 750 shares of stock issued, 381½ are held by the Peoria Board of Trade, the remaining 368½ shares being held by individual stockholders, upon which they receive semi-annual dividends. The present officers of the Association are: R. C. Grier, President; David McKinney, Secretary, and C. R. Wheeler, Treasurer.

The building covers an area of 65 feet front on South Washington Street by 145 feet on Harrison, and is four stories in height, the outer walls above the stone foundation being constructed of brick, with blue Amherst cut-stone trimmings. Besides the Board of Trade exchange and office rooms of the Board, on the third floor, the remainder of the building is occupied for office purposes by various business concerns, including the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies on the first floor. Several railway com-

panies and commission firms also have offices in the building.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

An essential feature of the grain trade, as conducted upon the Board, is the inspection of all grain, either for storage in elevators or sale upon the Board of Trade, and its inspection out for the purpose of shipment. This is conducted under the direction of the Board of Trade, through its Directors, who, on the third Monday of January of each year, or at any other meeting of their body, are empowered to "appoint a registrar and such samplers, inspectors, gaugers, weighers, measurers and other officers or servants as, in their opinion, shall be for the best interests of the Association, and shall establish such rules for the government of such appointees as they may deem proper." It has been the custom of the Board of Directors to appoint the Secretary of the Board of Trade to the office of Grain Registrar, as the record of receipts and shipments of grain is kept in his office. At the present time the Board of Directors have in their employment five samplers and three inspectors. It is the duty of an inspector, with the aid of a "sampler" or "helper," to procure and examine a sample of each car-load or lot of grain arriving for sale on the Board of Trade or for shipment, for the purpose of fixing the grade before it is placed upon the market. The grades of the different varieties of grain are substantially the same as those fixed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission for the government of the Grain Inspection Department in Chicago. In case of disagreement between the shipper and consignee in reference to the grading of grain, the question is referred to the Standing Committee on Inspection, composed of expert grain judges, who have power to decide the point at issue.

GRAIN RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

The aggregate receipts and shipments of grain at Peoria, as shown by the reports of the Board of Trade, for each tenth year since its organization in 1870, with those of 1901, have been as follows:

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
1870	6,591,210	3,853,720
1880	24,070,980	19,723,240
1890	32,066,650	26,767,074
1900	32,588,600	18,028,425
1901	36,609,466	20,953,136

The statement for 1901 does not include flour, of which the receipts amounted to 940,197 barrels, and the shipments to 1,032,275 barrels.

The receipts and shipments of different classes of grain (in bushels) for 1901 have been as follows:

KIND OF GRAIN.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Wheat (bushels)	1,716,750	690,746
Corn (bushels)	19,604,566	5,755,100
Oats (bushels)	12,689,400	12,641,200
Rye (bushels)	221,200	39,400
Barley (bushels)	2,377,550	1,626,690
Total	36,609,466	20,953,136

The record breaking year, both as to receipts and shipments, was 1896—the receipts for that year being 40,723,150 bushels, and the shipments 26,914,310 bushels. The importance of Peoria as a corn and oats market is indicated by the fact that, in 1900, as regards both these cereals, it stood third among Central Western distributing markets, being surpassed only by Chicago and St. Louis.

The following extracts from the Thirty-first Annual Report of the Board of Trade, for the year ending December 31, 1900, have a pertinent application to this subject, as well as to Peoria's importance as a manufacturing center:

"An analysis of the receipts and shipments prove Peoria one of the centers whose activities are influenced by the location of manufacturers based upon the abundant supply of the raw materials of agriculture. The most notable examples are the manufactures of distilled spirits, and industries dependent upon the corn supply. Located in the heart of the corn belt, the demands of these local industries act favorably upon farm prices, and greatly influence the course of trade by the conversion of raw materials into a far less bulky but far more valuable form of commodity. The importance of these industries in relation to the commerce of this city is indicated by the comparison of corn receipts and shipments and of distilled spirits and other products of corn received and shipped, all of which go to show the part that local industries have in the conversion of heavy freight into light freight, and lower values into higher values per unit of bulk.

"The manufacturing interests of Peoria are increasing and developing continuously. Peoria is noted as an implement distributing center, and it is asserted by representatives of manufacturers to be the most prominent not only in Illinois, but

outranking other localities in the Western States. This is owing to central locality and the unusual facilities of distribution. Ten or twelve branch houses, representing the most prominent implement manufactories of the United States, with their own storage warehouses, are located here."

PORK PACKING.

Once a leading factor in the business industries of Peoria, pork packing has been materially modified by the increased facilities of railroad transportation in later years, tending to concentrate the packing industries at certain great centers, especially (for this region) at Chicago. The pioneer in this business in Peoria was E. F. Nowland, who opened a packing-house here in 1837, later introducing steam appliances in connection with his business. In 1849 his establishment is said to have had a capacity of 600 hogs per day. In 1841 John Reynolds began a slaughtering and packing business, followed a year later by Voris & Co. and Curtenius & Griswold. In 1848 Mr. Nowland established the first regular slaughtering house, on the river bank near where the Union Depot now stands. Messrs. Voris & Co. and Curtenius & Griswold withdrew from the business in 1850, Kellogg & Co. entering upon it the same year. About 1852 Tyng & Brotherson erected a packing-house, and, with Reynolds & Co. and Kellogg & Co., had virtual control of the packing industry for several years—Kellogg & Co. retiring in 1858. In 1857 Reynolds & Co. erected a large slaughtering establishment as an addition to their packing house. Cockle & Davis were engaged in the business between 1868 and 1876. Pinger & Son entered into the business in 1873, and Tyng & Brotherson retired in 1877. In the earlier part of this period animals for the packing-houses were received by wagon or on foot from the surrounding country, or by boat from points along the river, and later chiefly by railroad and the river. At the present time the local business in this line is in the hands of the Peoria Packing and Provision Company and E. Godel

& Sons, although the large packing establishments of Chicago maintain branch houses here for the sale of their products. (See "Manufactures"—"Packers, Beef and Pork.")

UNION STOCK YARDS.

The Peoria Union Stock Yards, now under the management of J. F. Vincent & Co., at the foot of South Street, were opened about 1875 or '76 by Thomas Neill, of the firm of Neill, McGrew & Co., who operated them for a number of years, when they passed into the hands of the First National Bank, being under the control for some time of a Mr. James Johnson. They have been operated for fourteen years by Messrs. Vincent & Co., who have offices in the Exchange Building, Mr. J. F. Vincent, the head of the firm, having been connected with the management for twenty-five years. The grounds occupy an area approximating twenty-five acres, the yards located thereon being equipped with all modern conveniences for the handling of stock, including horse-barns, cattle-pens, sheds, water-troughs, etc., besides side-tracks for receiving and shipping stock by the several railroad lines. The yards are supplied with a constant flow of water from the city water-works, besides having use, in case of emergency, of an artesian well upon the premises. The horse-barns have a capacity of 300 head; the cattle-pens, 3,000 head, and the enclosures for sheep and hogs, 8,000 head. The daily receipts of horses and mules range from 25 to 50 head—this being a feature of the business added at the beginning of the present year (1902)—those of cattle average about 100 per day, while the hog receipts run from 500 to 3,000 head daily, according to the season. The local packers obtain their supplies through the Stock Yards, while the surplus goes to various Eastern packers, who buy at the yards. The officers of the company are J. F. Vincent, General Manager; E. Wescott, Superintendent; J. F. Todd, General Railroad Agent; and J. A. Tinan, Weighmaster.

CHAPTER XIII.

CHURCHES—METHODIST CHURCHES.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH is the oldest Protestant Church in Peoria. It did not have the first church edifice, but it can rightfully claim to have had a continued organization for a longer period than any other. Its history, from the date of its organization (1834) until the erection of its first house of worship (1839), has been traced in a former part of this work. Having passed its pioneer state, and having acquired a home of its own, its history thenceforward belongs to the City of Peoria.

The growth of the congregation soon rendered their first house of worship—which was a frame building 31x46 feet—too small for the purposes intended, and, about the year 1843, it was enlarged by tearing out the rear end and extending it fourteen feet. By the year 1847, the church building having again become too small for the congregation, steps were taken to erect a more commodious one; which enterprise was consummated in the month of September, 1849, when the new edifice, erected on the site of the old one, was dedicated. It was a large, plain brick building 60x90 feet, the auditorium occupying nearly the entire second story, the first or basement story being occupied by a lecture room 42x60 feet, four class-rooms, a hall and stairway. It was intended to have a spire, as represented in a cut appearing in "Drown's Record and Historical View of Peoria," but only the frame-work of the lower section was ever erected. This was sided up and roofed over with the purpose in view of completing it at a future day, which day never arrived. In the same year a school for girls, known as the "Peoria Female Institute," was formed under the auspices of the Methodists, which, for a time, occupied the lecture room in the basement of this church, but it was of short duration. This room, as well as one or two of the class-rooms,

was subsequently used for a school room until about the time of the establishment of the public schools. This building cost about \$6,000.

In 1882 this building and lot were sold with the intention of erecting a new one. This new church was dedicated, October, 1888, the congregation having continued to worship in the old one during its erection. It is located on the corner of Sixth and Franklin Streets. Its original cost was about \$25,000, exclusive of the site, but the needs of the church soon demanded an enlargement, which was effected by extending the building to the southward, and by supplying the interior with spacious galleries.

In the years 1841 and 1842, Rev. Nathaniel P. Cunningham was pastor. In the first year of his pastorate, Asahel Hale made the church a donation of 52 feet on Fulton Street by 72 feet deep, as an addition to the church lot. Mr. Cunningham was succeeded in 1843 by Rev. Chauncey Hobart, a preacher of unusual oratorical ability, as well as a hard working and energetic pastor. Having in later years removed to the State of Minnesota, he there became Chaplain in one of the regiments from that State in the Civil War, and later Chaplain of the House of Representatives. He was succeeded in 1843 by Rev. Richard Haney, who, after long and faithful service as a minister of the Gospel, has but recently died. Rev. John Chandler then became pastor for the two succeeding years. During the first year of his ministry the congregation became incorporated, the first Board of Trustees being James Hazzard, George Wilkerson, Samuel S. King, Jesse L. Knowlton, Asahel Hale, Joseph J. Thomas and John Easton. In 1846, Rev. Francis A. McNeal was pastor and, in 1847, Rev. Nathaniel P. Heath was appointed, but he having been sent east to solicit funds for the erection of a new church,

Rev. McNeal again served as pastor. During the next two years Rev. Silas Bolles was pastor, and in 1850 he was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Parks, who, without having served out his term, was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Best. It was during his pastorate "The Wesleyan Seminary of Peoria" was established by the church. The Mitchell House—a large brick-building on the corner of Fulton and Jefferson Streets, where the "Peoria Star" is now published—which had been erected by William Mitchell for a hotel, was purchased, and a preparatory school was begun in the basement of the church conducted by William P. Jones. In about two years the project was abandoned for want of support. Mr. Best continued as pastor during the succeeding year (1851). He was succeeded in 1852 by Rev. J. W. Flowers, during whose pastorate of two years a branch church called Moffatt's Church, was established in the lower part of the city. Rev. Caleb Foster was then pastor for one year, after whom, for the ensuing two years, came Rev. William H. Hunter, the veteran who has but recently died. (See Biographical Sketch,) It was during his pastorate that a church called the Second Charge was organized by Rev. Milton L. Haney, who had been appointed to a mission in the city. This second charge occupied a small frame-building, erected for its use on lots owned by William E. Robinson at the corner of Monroe and Eaton Streets.

In 1856 the Annual Conference was held in the First Church presided over by Bishop Janes.

The following named pastors then succeeded to the pastorate of this church: 1857, Rev. R. C. Bolles; 1858, Rev. R. C. Rowley; 1859, Rev. Samuel G. J. Worthington, who was pastor for some time during the Rebellion. His father had been a slave-holder in Virginia, but he was a pronounced anti-slavery man, and did much to encourage the suppression of the rebellion. His son, Judge Nicholas E. Worthington, has for many years occupied a prominent position as member of Congress and Judge of the Circuit and Appellate Courts. In 1862, Rev. J. S. Cummings succeeded Mr. Worthington. During this year an organ was first introduced into the worship. During the second year of his pastorate the first camp meeting was held at Oak Hill, which has been continued annually ever since. In 1864, Rev. Richard Haney again became pastor and was succeeded the following year by Rev. C. C. Knowlton. It was during the winter of the following year there was one of the greatest revivals ever known in Peoria, beginning in December and continuing

until April when 160 members joined this church alone. Mr. Knowlton was again appointed in 1865, but having resigned in February, 1866, his place was supplied for the remainder of the year by Rev. ——— Tubbs. Then followed Rev. A. McGee for two years, and in 1869 Rev. J. P. Brooks for one year. In 1869, Rev. J. S. Cummings again became pastor and continued for three years. Since that time the following ministers have served the congregation as pastors: 1875, Rev. A. R. Morgan, three years; 1878, Rev. Selah W. Brown, two years; 1880, Rev. James McFarland, with Rev. William H. Hunter as assistant, for two years; 1882, Rev. John E. Keene, two years; 1884, Rev. George W. Gue, three years; 1887, Rev. George C. Willing, one year; 1888, Rev. P. A. Cool, two years; 1890, Rev. H. D. Clark, three years; 1893, Rev. Thomas W. McVety, three years; 1897, Rev. Nelson G. Lyons, three years; 1900, Rev. R. E. Buckey, who is still pastor.

The first building was sold to the German Reformed Church and by them to James McFadden, who made of it an addition to another building on the corner of Harrison and Water Streets, which he converted into a hotel. The second church building came into the hands of Henry Mansfield, who converted it into a public hall, in which character it continued until a few years ago, when having become unsafe, the second story was removed and the first or basement story was converted into business property, and is still so used. This church has a membership of about 600, a Sunday School of nearly 400, an Epworth League of 150, and a Junior League of about 100.

THE MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH grew out of a mission started by the First Church in 1856, over which Rev. Milton L. Haney was placed about the year 1857. A class of eighteen went from the First Church, who formed the members of this Second Charge. Shortly after that time—the date of which has not been ascertained—a small frame house of worship was erected at the south corner of Monroe and Eaton Streets, on a lot then owned by William E. Robinson, a prominent member of the church. In a few years thereafter it was removed to the west corner of Perry and Eaton Streets, from which location it was afterwards moved to North Jefferson Avenue, thence to Madison Avenue (south side), thence across the street to the site of the present church building, of which it forms a part.

The original Board of Trustees were Samuel

Tart, William Goldsborough, H. B. McFall, William Thompson and Nelson Green. According to the custom of that denomination the pastorate has been frequently changed, there having been over thirty pastors, none of whom have served over two years, except Rev. J. W. Frizelle from 1882 to 1885, and Alexander Smith from 1885 to 1888. It was during the pastorate of the two last named, that the church attained its highest degree of prosperity, up to that time; and it was during the pastorate of Mr. Smith that the congregation erected a neat frame house of worship at a cost of about \$10,000. The church maintains a Sunday School of about 125 members, of which W. B. Dimmick is Superintendent. It also has an Epworth League of over thirty members.

HALE MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. In 1840 Asahel Hale, who had as early as 1831 become a resident of Peoria, and who had early become possessed of a tract of land situated on the brow of the bluff near Main Street, became a member of the First Methodist Church. On November 26, 1861, he made his will, devising the lot on which this church now stands for church purposes, and one-half of his entire estate for the erection of a church edifice thereon. The Trustees named in the will were William Giles, Ira Benton and Columbus Dunham, to whom after his death there was turned over the sum of \$11,530.54, which was used for the erection of a church. The contract was let to James Hazzard & Sons in May, 1868; the corner-stone was laid June 22d, and the first service was held therein on November 1st of the same year.

The church was fully organized, November 8, 1868, with the following Official Board: Rev. William A. Spencer, the first pastor, with Daniel B. Allen, J. G. Sansom, R. B. Van Patten, Isaac Evans, Joseph F. Hazzard, W. Behymer and Jonathan Healy. The church has been served by a regular succession of pastors—fifteen in all—Rev. A. W. Lowther being the present incumbent. The congregation having outgrown the capacity of their house of worship, it was determined to erect a new one of more modern style. The first building was of brick, forty feet front on High Street by seventy feet deep. It was built in the prevailing style of the times with apartments for lecture-room and class-rooms in the first or basement story, in which the Sunday School was also held, and the main auditorium on the second floor. It had a cupola in which was a clock, the spire reaching to the height of ninety-

four feet. The new church building is of stone fronting on both streets, elegant in style and fitted up with all modern conveniences. Its cost was about \$22,000. It was erected during the pastorate of the present pastor; the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Ninde, September 20, 1900, assisted by Bishop Hartzell and Rev. William A. Spencer, D. D., the first pastor, and dedicated June 13, 1901.

During its existence this church has been instrumental in the organization of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of North Peoria, now within the city limits. It maintains a Sunday School which dates back to two years before the building of the church, the first few meetings of which were held in a building on the corner of Elizabeth and Main Streets—later in a plow-shop on Elizabeth Street south of Main Street. Daniel B. Allen was Superintendent and Ira E. Benton, Secretary. Upon removal to the church building at its completion, the school numbered 125. It now has about 110, with Prof. J. B. Garner, Ph. D., as Superintendent. The Church has a membership of nearly three hundred, an Epworth League of 80, and a Junior League of about 50 members.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized in September, 1851, by Rev. H. F. Koendike with sixteen members. Three years afterwards, a church erected on the corner of Monson and Fifth Streets was dedicated, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. G. L. Mulfinger. The first officers were Peter C. Shelly, Daniel Bristol, J. Buchner, M. Oechsle and William Venneman. A Sunday School was organized in 1852. In 1867 it was found necessary, in order to meet the needs of the rapidly growing congregation, to erect a larger house of worship, which they did on Chestnut Street near the corner of Adams, the cost of which, together with a parsonage purchased about the same time, amounted to about \$10,000. The building was a frame structure of the prevailing type—auditorium on the second, and lecture-room and Sunday School on the first floor—the whole surmounted by a tall spire. The old church was sold to the African Methodists. In 1890 a new and handsome brick church was erected on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sanford Street, just one block west of where their first church was located. This church has had a regular succession of pastors, has always maintained a Sabbath School and is in a flourishing condition. It has a membership of



Jno E. Kirk.

over 200, a Sunday School enrollment of about the same number, and an Epworth League of about 50. It also conducts a mission with an enrollment of over 100.'

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized in the year 1846, with ten members by Rev. Philip Ward, of Bloomington. William Gray was local class-leader and preacher. Their meetings were at first held from house to house; they then rented a school-house on Walnut Street, where their meetings were held until the 1848, when they transferred to the public-school building on Monson Street between Fourth and Fifth. In 1850 they were obliged to resume meetings from house to house under the leadership of Rev. William Brooks, he being pastor of the circuit including Bloomington, Peoria and Galesburg. William Gray was the only class-leader and steward. In 1853, Rev. William J. Davis was appointed to this charge, and it was under his administration the congregation purchased a small frame church on Chestnut Street, which they occupied until 1866, when the German Methodist, at the corner of Fifth and Monson Streets, was purchased for \$2,600. In 1889 this building was removed and a modern edifice was erected on the site, which is still used by the congregation. Divine services are regularly held and the church is in a flourishing condition. It has over 150 members, a Sunday School enrollment of about 100, and an Epworth League of about 25

THE WESLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Ann and Eliza Streets, was organized in 1873. It has a membership of 125 or more, a Sunday School of 200, and an Epworth League of about 40 members.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH grew out of a mission started by the congregation of Hale Chapel. It was organized in 1896, has a membership of over thirty and a Sunday School of nearly one hundred.

THE AVERYVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized in August, 1893, by Rev. T. W. McVety. The Official Board were William Maxwell, T. J. Sellers, A. A. Phelps, A. M. Sellers, Frank H. Tyle, George Owens and J. E. Anthony. The succeeding pastors have been N. J. Brown, 1895; O. J. Snell, 1897; L. A. Emert, 1899, and W. R. Carr, 1901. The church was organized in the Village Hall, but the congregation

has since erected a church building at a cost of \$600. It is now entirely free from debt. It maintains a Sunday School numbering 75, of which Mr. George Adams is Superintendent.

A GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH was organized February 3, 1889, with 14 members and the following Official Board: George Godel, Charles Weregumuth, Eido Janssen, Henry Wichman and Fred L. Block. In 1888, while yet a mission, a small house of worship was erected at the corner of Sanger Street and Oakland Avenue. The pastors have been Charles Schuh, 1888-89; C. W. Hertzler, 1889-91; Louis Harwel, 1891-94; Jonathan Gisler, 1894-97; H. J. P. Peterson, 1897-98, and L. E. Kettlekamp, 1898 to the present time. A Sabbath School is maintained with an average attendance of 55, Eido Janssen being the Superintendent.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. This church was organized in the year 1843, with 15 members, Bishop John Seybert preaching the first sermon. It does not seem to have had any fixed location until the year 1847, when it erected a small church building costing about \$600 on Chestnut between Prairie Street and Warner Avenue. In 1853 it removed to the corner of First and State Streets, where it erected a house of worship costing about \$2,500, which it occupied until the year 1873, when the present building was erected at a cost of \$5,700.

The denomination to which this church belongs is not, as might be supposed from its name, of foreign origin, but was founded among the German-speaking inhabitants of Pennsylvania nearly a century ago. It originated with one Jacob Allbright, after whom it received the popular designation of the Allbright Church, its real name being "Evangelical Association of North America." In all essential particulars it follows the doctrines and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishops and Presiding Elders are elected by the General and Annual Conferences, and hold their offices for four years. The itinerant system of supplying the congregations with pastors is also followed. As is the case with some of the Methodist churches, this church has had so many changes of the pastorate (there having been over thirty of them) that it is deemed unwise to enumerate them here. Rev. George C. Gasser is at present in charge. The church maintains a Sunday School of about 90 in average attend-

ance, and a mission school in South Peoria (now in the city). Annual Conferences were held here in 1861 and 1887, and that of 1902 is also appointed to be held here.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH. This church was organized on December 29, 1881, with six members and the following Official Board: W. A. Huston, William Van Gordon, Jonathan Haley and Anna Hayes. It was at first located on Walnut Street in the building formerly occupied by the Calvary Presbyterian Church, then called Olivet Mission. In 1891 a frame church was erected on the bluff at the corner of South Underhill and Windom Streets, where the congregation still worships. The first pastor was Rev. J. D. Marsh from 1881-84. According to the custom of the Methodist churches, frequent changes in the pastorates have taken place, the present incumbent being Rev. William H. Winters. A Sunday School of 37 members is maintained, Mr. M. M. Pierson being the Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Although, as stated elsewhere, there had been two organizations prior to 1840, both claiming to be the rightful Presbyterian Church (Old School) of Peoria, for reasons already detailed, this church can claim a regular organization dating only from October 31st of that year. On that date it was organized with twenty-four members; Clark D. Powell, Joseph Batchelder and Henry Schnebly being ordained and installed as Ruling Elders. William Weis, deacon, and William Weis, John A. McCoy, James H. Work, Robert Campbell, George Bernheisel, Samuel Shepler and Samuel Smith being chosen as Trustees. Rev. Isaac Kellar, who had been ministering to the people for some time as a missionary, was chosen as stated supply and continued to minister in that capacity until October, 1847. It was during this period their first house of worship was erected.

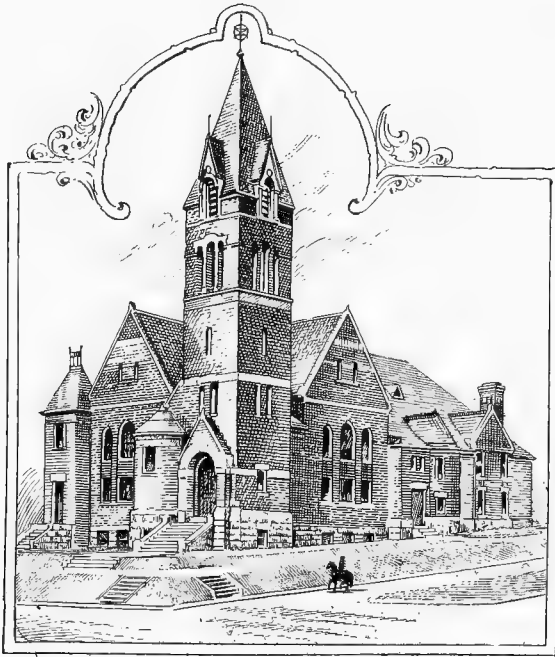
Rev. Addison Coffey was the first regularly installed pastor, his installation having taken place on October 26, 1848. He was succeeded in regular order by Rev. Robert Johnston, November 16, 1855; Rev. John H. Morron, April —, 1865; Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., LL. D., September 27, 1871; Rev. Jesse C. Bruce, January 5, 1879; Rev. Thomas A. McCurdy, D. D., September 6, 1890, and Rev. Chauncy T. Edwards, D. D., son of a former pastor, 1896.

From the date of its organization in 1840, until the year 1844, the congregation worshipped in the Court House. In the latter year a new church was erected on the southwesterly end of lot number one in Block Eleven—the same being on the southwesterly side of Fulton Street between Adams and Jefferson Streets. It was substantially built of brick and handsomely finished, its dimensions were forty by fifty feet with a gallery. For that early day it was considered not only a comfortable but an elegant structure. It was only during the past year that it was demolished, and it is to be regretted that its history has not been more fully preserved. It successively passed into the hands of the Universalists and the Jews as a place of worship, but finally was converted into a place of business.

The second church building was erected on the north corner of Main and Madison Streets, and was first occupied in the year 1850. This was a large and very substantially built brick edifice, constructed in the usual style with lecture and Sunday-school room in the basement, and auditorium on the second or main floor. It had a wide portico approached from Main Street by a flight of steps extending the whole width of the building, and adorned with a row of heavy Grecian columns. In 1868, it was enlarged by taking in the portico, removing the steps and placing the main entrance on a level with the street. It was also furnished with a cupola, a bell and an organ, the cost of the whole being \$16,000. Besides other interesting events connected with it, this building became historic as the place of holding the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in the year 1863. It continued to be the place of worship of the congregation until the year 1889, but has since been converted into a place of business. In the year 1889, the congregation changed the location of its place of worship and erected its present elegant brick church at the west corner of Hamilton Boulevard and Crescent Avenue. The cost of this church, including lot, building, organ and furniture, was about \$53,000. It is furnished with two bells, one the gift of members of the congregation.

Out of this mother of Presbyterian churches of Peoria have grown the following: In December, 1853, twenty-eight members were dismissed to form the Second Presbyterian Church; and later it contributed largely to the formation of Grace Presbyterian Church.

In January, 1883, a mission Sunday School was organized in Ellis Hall, corner of Main and Eliza-



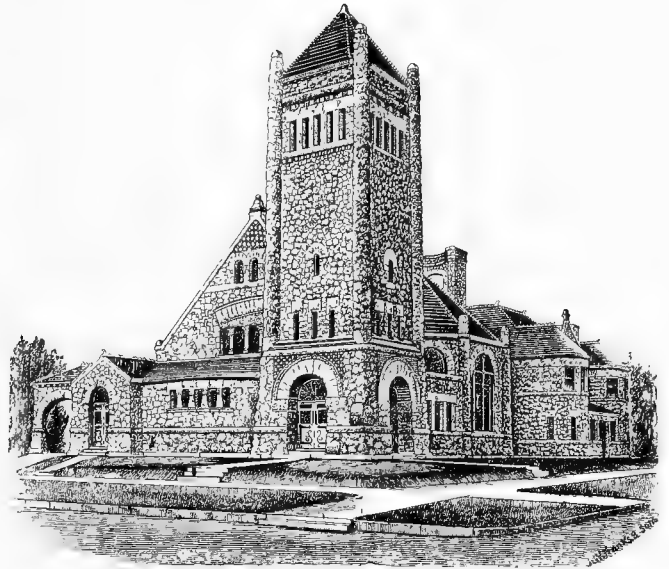
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1889.



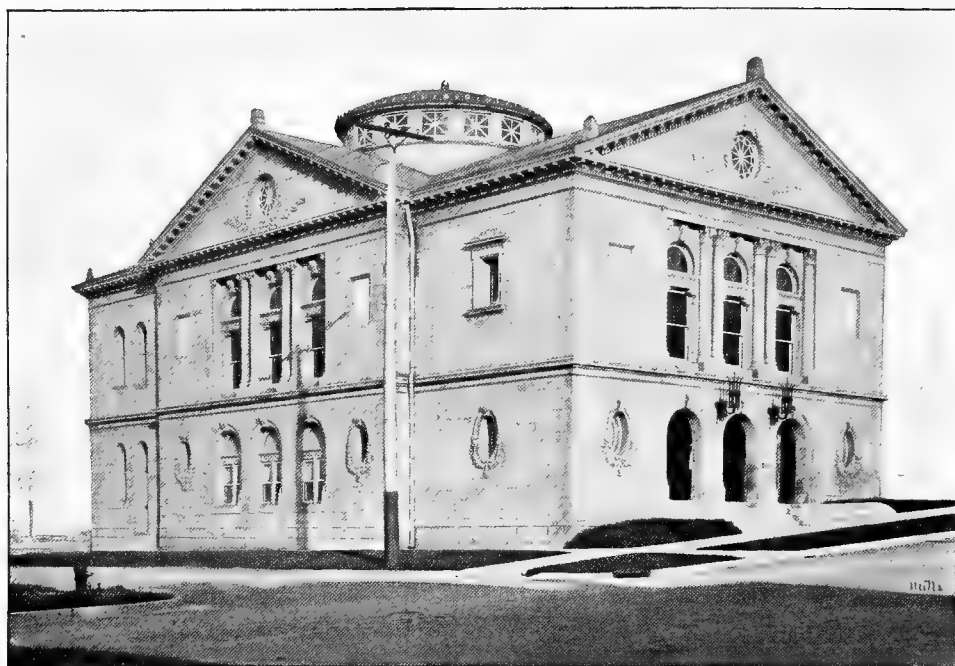
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —1850.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1854.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —1889.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST—1898.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—1890.

both Streets, afterwards removed to corner of Garfield and Russell Streets, where two lots were purchased and a building erected thereon; subsequently this building was removed to the corner of Barker Avenue and Malvern Street to lots donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Griswold, now deceased. The outgrowth of the work in this latter location resulted in the organization of "Westminster Presbyterian Church." (See *post*.)

In June, 1892, "The Presbyterian Alliance" of the city revived, at Jackson Corners, the lapsed Sunday School work which had been long carried on in that neighborhood. This enterprise was, almost from the re-organization until it was constituted as Arcadia Avenue Presbyterian Church, maintained by the First Presbyterian Church. (See Arcadia Avenue Church, *post*.)

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in the building on the corner of Main and Madison Streets in May, 1863. This was the first time this body had ever met west of the Alleghany Mountains, and one of the members of the preceding Assembly, when that body had accepted Peoria's invitation, inquired whether the Commissioners should bring their tents along. Upon arrival, however, they were agreeably disappointed, and, before the close of the meeting, were greatly pleased with the splendid hospitality shown them. In the expression of their approbation, the committee on resolutions coined the phrase, "*elegantly homed*."

This meeting occurred during our Civil War when everything looked dark and gloomy. Many heated discussions and differences of opinion were had among the members of the Assembly in regard to the outlook of our country at that time. The pastor of the First Church, the Rev. Robert Johnston, full of zeal and patriotism, and who was often called upon for war speeches when the soldiers were being recruited, was an active member of this Assembly and exerted himself successfully for the entertainment of the members. The venerable Dr. Morrison, Missionary from India, was Moderator of this Assembly. Dr. George P. Hays, of Baltimore, Maryland, was present as a member and made an eloquent address in Rouse's Hall on the "Signs of the Times"—also the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Paxton, of Pittsburg, at the same time, in the interest of the "Christian Commission" work, the Society which did so much for the soldiers during the Civil War.

Dwight L. Moody held his first evangelistic services outside of Chicago in this church, in 1862, carrying on revival meetings, followed by

noon-day prayer-meetings in the lecture room of the church, which were continued for years.

In October, 1874, Mrs. Sarah J. Rhea, of Lake Forest, the devoted widow of a missionary to Persia who had died in the service, organized the Women's Missionary Society of Peoria Presbytery in the First Church. Mrs. Jane G. Johnston, wife of the former pastor, was elected President and held the office for twenty-five years and up to the time of her death. At the same time her daughter, Miss Julia H. Johnston, was elected Secretary of the Society, and has continued to occupy this position, with growing efficiency, during all these years.

The Synod of Illinois held its sessions in the building on the corner of Main and Madison Streets in October, 1876, and the same body met in the new building on the corner of Crescent Avenue and Hamilton Street in October, 1893. In this building also were held the revival meetings of 1857 and 1858, during which period a great revival swept over the country. Again, in 1866, during the revival meetings conducted by Rev. Edward Payson Hammond, many of the meetings were held in this church, as the result of which more than one hundred were added to the membership. Another noted in-gathering took place during the pastorate of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., when upwards of forty were received. The membership now numbers 424, with an average attendance at the Sunday-school of 204.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH grew out of an amicable division of the membership of the First Church. During a temporary absence of the pastor, Rev. Addison Coffey, the congregation had been supplied by the ministrations of Rev. Robert P. Farris. The time seeming propitious for the organization of a second church in the city, and the services of Mr. Farris having proved quite acceptable to a considerable portion of the members, he was invited to remain and direct his efforts towards the formation of a new church. The prospects having been found favorable, a meeting of the Presbytery of Peoria was called and held in the lecture-room of the First Church on the evening of December 7, 1853, Rev. W. P. Carson officiating as Moderator and the sermon being preached by Rev. William T. Adams, of Washington. A petition signed by twenty-eight church members and twenty-four as members of the proposed congregation, was presented by Mr. John C. Grier. These were organized into a new church with John L. Griswold and John C. Grier

as Ruling Elders, and William Stettenius and George Porter as Deacons. At a subsequent date the following named gentlemen were elected the first Board of Trustees: John L. Griswold, Nathaniel B. Curtiss, Henry I. Rugg, William A. Herron, Robert Arthur Smith, William F. Bryan, John C. Grier, Alfred G. Curtenius and John A. McCoy. Services were for a while held in Haskell's Hall, on the second floor of a building located on the south corner of Main Street and Madison Avenue. In the year 1854, two elegant lots were purchased on the west corner of Madison Avenue and Jackson Street, upon which the church now stands. Plans for a frame-building were adopted which embraced a suggestion, at least, of the more modern churches, in that its auditorium and lecture or Sunday-school rooms were to be on the same floor. It was to have a tower surmounted by a spire. With the exception of the lecture-room and spire the building was completed in June, 1855; the first sermon therein was preached by the pastor on Sunday, July 1st, and the church was dedicated on the Sabbath following. The Sunday-school was organized, January 1, 1854, immediately after the organization of the church, John L. Griswold being chosen Superintendent; John A. McCoy, Assistant; David W. Herron, Secretary, and R. J. Swancoat, Librarian. On October 25, 1858, Rev. R. P. Farris resigned the pastorate and went to Saint Louis, where he has, for many years, been engaged in editorial work on a religious paper. He was succeeded, June 8, 1859, by Rev. Samuel Hibben, who continued to fill the pulpit until February 8, 1862, when he resigned and took the position of Chaplain in the Fourth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, in hope of regaining his health; but failing in that, he returned to his home and died much lamented on June 10, 1862.

The church was then temporarily supplied by different ministers until October 4, 1863, when Rev. William E. McLaren, now Bishop of the Chicago Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, became pastor. He was succeeded June 10, 1867, by Rev. Henry V. D. Nevius, D. D., as stated supply until October of the same year, when he became pastor. In February, 1873, Rev. William L. Green commenced his ministrations as stated supply. He was elected pastor on January 28, 1874, and installed October 25, but resigned in February, 1875. He was succeeded by the following pastors: Rev. Lewis O. Thompson, May 4, 1876, to July 1, 1882; Rev. Thomas X. Orr, D. D., October 5, 1883, to December 26, 1893; Rev.

Samuel H. Moore, D. D., June 19, 1895, to October 8, 1899, when he resigned and the pulpit remained vacant until October 21, 1900, when the present pastor, Rev. Arthur M. Little, Ph. D., was installed.

In the year 1870, an Industrial School for girls was commenced, having for its object the supplying of clothing to the destitute children of the Sunday School, and the teaching of the children to make their own garments. This school has been continued in successful operation until the present time, with a membership of about 100. The membership of the church is now about 225, and of the Sunday-school 125 in average attendance, of which Fred F. Blossom is Superintendent and George Bryan, Secretary. The church has also well organized Home and Foreign Missionary Societies and a Ladies' Aid Society.

When first erected, the church was supplied with a Mason & Hamlin church melodeon; it afterwards purchased the organ of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, which remained in use for several years, located in a small gallery over the vestibule. In the year 1872, a new organ was procured at a cost of \$1,800, which occupied a platform in the rear of the pulpit. In 1874, the lecture and Sunday School rooms, as originally planned but somewhat larger, were added, the spire completed, the organ replaced with a larger one and other improvements added at a cost of \$7,000.

In the year 1888, this building was removed for the purpose of erecting a new one; the original church building being demolished and the Sunday School addition removed to Monroe Street, where, during the erection of the new church, it was used as a temporary place of worship, and where it still remains as an annex to the High School of the City. The corner-stone of the new building was laid April 30, 1889, the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration, the foundation walls having been laid in the autumn preceding. The church was fully completed and dedicated, December 29, 1880. It is a unique structure, built of split boulders of a variety of colors, trimmed with sandstone, with auditorium in the front and lecture and Sunday School rooms on the main floor in the rear. A dining-room (now used for the Industrial School), kitchen and pastor's study, occupy the second story of a portion of the rear building. The cost of the church building, including grading and sidewalks, was about \$53,000.

CALVARY CHURCH. This church has a most

interesting history. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Second Church in the year 1861, and during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Hibben, steps were taken to organize a Mission Sabbath School, and William Reynolds and Thomas G. McCulloh secured a room in the second story of a building on Washington between Walnut and Bridge Streets. Having given notice in the public schools and through the papers that a Sunday School would be organized there the next Sabbath, they attended at the time and place appointed, to find only seven children, but twelve expectant teachers in attendance. To this humble beginning Calvary Church, now one of the most flourishing in the city, owes its origin. Through persistent efforts to make known the existence of the school, and by rewarding with small coins a number of urchins on the street to come and bring their companions with them, the next Sabbath showed an attendance of thirty-six children. The attendance continued to increase until the spring of 1864, when Mr. Reynolds assumed the entire charge, and the place of meeting was changed to Bergen Hall, where it remained for two years. A lease of a lot on Walnut Street between Washington and Adams Streets for the period of ten years, free of rental, was then secured from Charles Ballance, Esq., and Mr. Reynolds, with the aid of Mr. John Wilson, proceeded to erect thereon a frame building 40x70 feet, with an additional room 25x35 feet, for a primary class, the whole costing about \$6,000. The school then grew with wonderful rapidity, and, by the winter of 1865, it numbered 500 scholars and 27 teachers. Lay services were then established every Sabbath evening and frequently during the week. It having become evident that a church must be organized, the Superintendent began to look out for a suitable man for the pastorate and, through friends, was introduced to Rev. John Weston, who was just about to complete his course of studies in the Theological Seminary (now McCormick) of the Northwest. He began his labors in April, 1867, and, on June 24th of that year, "Calvary Mission Church" was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Peoria. The church was organized with twenty members, but such was its phenomenal growth that, early in the year 1876, it was determined to remove to another location and proceed with the erection of a new house of worship. Lots were secured on the corner of First and Fisher Streets where the church now stands; ground was broken April 17, 1876, and the corner-

stone laid June 24th, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the organization of the church. Portions of the building were speedily finished for use, but the dedication did not take place until June 29, 1879, when it was dedicated entirely free from debt. This result was brought about by the untiring zeal of the Women's Association connected with the church, the contributions of outside friends, the self-denial of the members, and, last of all, by the gift of one dollar from the guests—1,200 in all—who attended the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, held in the church in connection with the twelfth anniversary of its organization. The entire structure cost the congregation about \$26,000.

The organization of this church for work has been most complete. Beginning with one Ruling Elder, William Reynolds, and with twenty members, it now has a membership of 461 and a Sunday School numbering 436 in average attendance. It stands as a monument of consecrated Christian effort, which was specially exemplified in the life of its first Elder and the only Superintendent of its Sunday-School until the time of his death. (See Biographical Sketch). Its pastors have been Rev. John Weston, 1867-1886; Rev. A. C. McGogney, October 31, 1886; Rev. A. Christy Brown, September 20, 1891; Rev. John Weston (second pastorate) June, 1898, to the present time.

This church being itself the outgrowth of mission work, has, during its whole history, been active in the mission field, having, through an organization of young men, been instrumental in establishing several missions, one of which has grown into a flourishing church. (See Bethel Presbyterian, *post*.)

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH has also a very interesting history. On March 1, 1862, Mr. D. W. McWilliams, a prominent railroad man, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association as well as an earnest Sunday School worker, procured the use of a passenger coach which was placed on Water Street, in which he, with other workers, proceeded to organize a Sunday School. At first it had only twenty scholars, but in a few weeks, it had increased so that a second coach became necessary. At the end of two months, by the aid of the Young Men's Christian Association, a lot was secured at the corner of Green and Clay Streets, on which was erected a one-story frame building, 28x40 feet, at a cost of \$800. Two years later a primary class-room was added at the cost of \$300, donated by Mr. H. G. Marquand, of New York. In 1866 the main build-

ing was enlarged and a bible class-room added, the whole costing about \$1,200. At this time the school had increased to 400 scholars with 28 teachers. It was known as the Fourth Ward Mission School, the teachers coming from various churches in the city. In 1863, evening services conducted by the teachers and officers of the church were commenced in the main room, and during the same year Rev. Hiram Doane accepted an invitation to temporarily preach to the people. He had officiated but a short time when he was appointed Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers and, having entered the service, as elsewhere stated he died in the hospital. For the next five years services were conducted by the officers and teachers. On March 1, 1868, the church was duly organized with 15 members, George H. McIlvaine and Theodore Higbee being elected Elders. In the years 1873 and 1874, a church building, on the site of the present church, corner of Madison Avenue and Wayne Street, was erected at the cost of about \$10,000. Mr. McIlvaine donating the lot and Mr. McWilliams the sum of \$3,000—a part of the old Clay Street building having been attached as a Sunday School apartment. The name was then changed to Grace Mission Church, but subsequently the word "Mission" was dropped, and the church is now "Grace Presbyterian Church." The church building, erected in the summer of 1873, was destroyed by fire, Sabbath, September 28, 1890, at the hour of morning service, and the corner-stone of the present brick structure was laid November 28, 1890—just two months from the time of the fire—and the church was finished at a cost of about \$16,000.

Prior to the organization of this church, the Sabbath school, begun in the spring of 1863, had laid the foundation for a church society by most excellent and successful work. After temporary supplies up to September, 1874, Rev. W. W. Farris was installed as the first pastor, and remained until July, 1876. Soon after, Rev. H. S. Beavis was called, and continued until June, 1880. In January, 1881, he was followed by Rev. A. F. Irwin, who completed his labors in 1889. Rev. J. K. Black was called to the pastorate in July of the same year, and remained till the fall of 1891. Rev. Edgar L. Williams began his work in April, 1892, and resigned October, 1895, to go into the evangelistic work. The present pastor, Rev. W. S. P. Cochran, D. D., was installed February, 1896. Mr. D. W. McWilliams was the first Superintendent of the Sabbath

School, followed by Mr. George H. McIlvaine, elected December 1, 1866, and continuing Superintendent until the time of his death. At the present time the church is in a state of growing prosperity, having 290 members and a Sunday School numbering 317. On January 1, 1897, this church met with a great loss in the death of George H. McIlvaine, one of its founders, through whose assiduous labors and liberal contributions, seconded by a membership of devoted workers, it was enabled to achieve a marked degree of success.

THE WESTMINSTER CHURCH has grown out of a Mission School originally organized in January, 1853, in Ellis Hall, corner of Main and Elizabeth Streets, by members of the First Church. It was afterwards removed to the corner of Garfield and Russell Streets, where two lots were purchased and a building erected thereon. This building was subsequently moved to the northeast corner of Barker Avenue and Malvern Streets, to two lots donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Griswold in her lifetime. The cost of this first building was about \$1,500. The church was then organized on June 2, 1897, with P. W. Petrie, C. Ross Kuhn and Theodore Higbee as Elders, and Eustace H. Smith, Theodore Higbee and William Wilkinson, Trustees. The number of members was then twenty-four. Rev. William Parsons was called to the pastorate and continued to minister to the congregation until March, 1901, when he resigned. The present elegant church edifice, located at the corner of Moss Avenue and Malvern Street, was erected in the years 1899-1900, and dedicated June 4th of the latter year. It is built of brick in the modern style and, with the lot on which it stands, cost \$30,000. It occupies a commanding situation on the brow of the bluff overlooking the entire city. It has a membership of 79, and a Sunday School numbering 100 in average attendance, of which Mr. C. Ross Kuhn is Superintendent. It has also established a Mission at Peoria Heights, which is in a prosperous condition.

ARCADIA AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is the outgrowth of another Sabbath School established in the year 1892 by workers from the First Church, whose efforts were warmly supplemented by friends in all other denominations in the community. The first meetings were held in an old school-building placed on the lot which is now occupied by a new house of worship. The



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church was there organized on October 6, 1896, with 23 members. The congregation was supplied with preaching by several ministers until May 9, 1897, when the present pastor, Rev. James Benson, was installed. During the year 1900, a new church edifice was erected on the site of the old one, which had been sold. The corner-stone was laid in November, 1899, and, by March, 1900, the building had so far progressed that the Sunday School room could be occupied and services were held there until the completion of the new building in the month of December of that year. It is a frame building situated at the corner of Arcadia Avenue and Bigelow Street, having an assembly room, Sunday School rooms and auditorium on one floor—the whole costing about \$10,000. It was dedicated, December 16, 1900, the following ministers taking part in the exercises: Rev. W. S. P. Cochran, of Grace Church; Rev. Chauncy T. Edwards, D. D., of the First Church; Rev. George A. Pflug, of Bethel Church; Rev. William Parsons, of Westminster Church; Rev. Arthur M. Little, Ph. D., of the Second Church, and Rev. James Benson, the Pastor. The Elders are as follows: Isaac Kellar, William N. Fisher, E. B. Hazen, and George F. Carson; the Trustees, George F. Carson, P. S. Cline, J. C. Poffenbarger, L. Hillis, S. A. Wheeler, H. Kellenbach and C. W. La Porte. The church has a membership of 122, and maintains a Sunday School of 231, of which Mr. George F. Carson is Superintendent.

BETHEL CHURCH is the outgrowth of a Mission School carried on for several years under the auspices of Calvary Church, at the corner of Garden and Apple Streets, where it erected a small frame building at a cost of \$1,200. The church was organized by a committee of Presbyterians on September 29, 1887, with 59 members—Henry J. Marmein and Ireneus E. White being ordained and installed as Elders. Rev. A. Christy Brown was installed first pastor in July, 1890, but resigned the charge to accept a call to Calvary Church in September, 1891. He was succeeded in June, 1894, by Rev. Charles W. Whorrall, and he by Rev. George A. Pflug, the present pastor, in May, 1899. This church now has a commodious house of worship on Antoinette, corner of Alfred Street, erected at a cost of \$6,500. It has a membership of 114, and a Sunday School numbering 175.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian in government) was organized in May, 1869, by a committee of the Classis of Wisconsin, with thirteen original members, and George Kruse and Harmann Borchers, Elders. The church failed to secure the ministrations of a regular pastor until August, 1871, when Rev. John Muller was called, who remained as pastor for nearly twenty-two years. He was succeeded, in August, 1893, by Rev. H. T. Schmidt, who continued as pastor until October, 1895. At this time a division occurred, when a portion of the membership under the leadership of the pastor withdrew and formed the German Congregational Church. The church then remained without a pastor until the present pastor, Rev. Gottlob Zindler, was called in 1896. At an earlier period, a portion of the members had withdrawn to go into a German Presbyterian Church located in the same neighborhood. In 1871, a small frame church was erected on the corner of Persimmon and West Madison Streets (now Reed Avenue), which still continues to be their place of worship. A Sunday School is maintained with an average attendance of 65, the pastor being Superintendent. The church was formerly much stronger than at present because of the withdrawals already mentioned.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

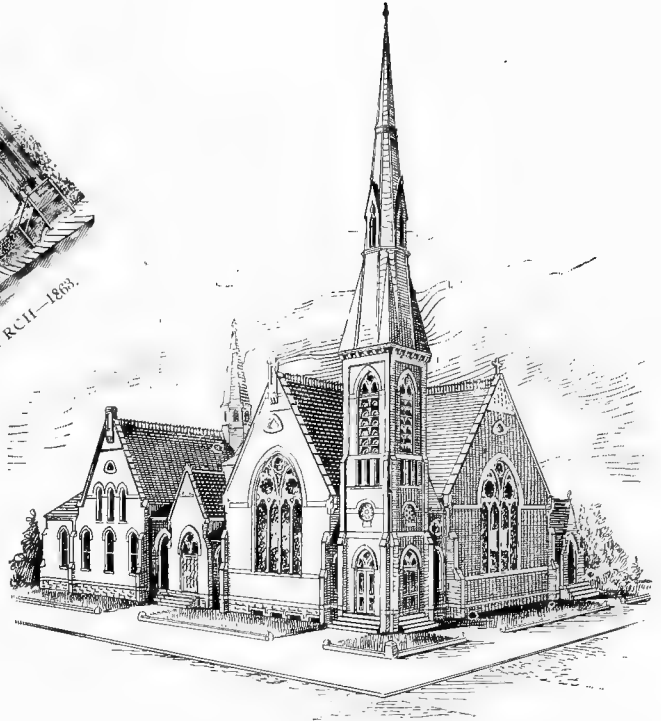
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. As related in a former part of this work, this church was organized as a Presbyterian Church, in December, 1834, and so continued until the year 1847, at which time it dropped its connection with the Presbyterian Church, adopted the Congregational form of church government and changed its name to that of the "Main Street Congregational Church." Rev. William H. Starr was the first pastor of the church under its new organization, and ministered unto the people for one year, from October, 1847, to October, 1848. In November, 1848, Rev. Levi Spencer became pastor, and so continued until April 14, 1853, when, to the universal regret of the people of Peoria, his useful life was terminated. During his pastorate, a new and tasteful church edifice of brick was erected on the site of the old Main Street Church, at a cost of \$8,000. It was surmounted by a fine spire, which was carried away in the great storm of May 13, 1858, and was never rebuilt in its original form. The tower

contained a clock, placed there in the year 1857, the dial plate of which was carried away with the spire, leaving the works and the bell uninjured, but invisible from without. This bell has become historic, from the fact that, during the entire period of the Civil War, whenever a victory was achieved by the Union Army, or any other event of importance to the people had transpired, Mark M. Aiken, the veteran Abolitionist, would repair to the church and send forth its peals in token of the glad tidings; and, so vigorously did he pull the rope, that the bell finally became cracked and hoarse in tone, but not entirely useless. Although invisible, the clock still continued to strike the hours of the day and night, a faithful monitor of the flight of time. In the year 1870, upon the return of the Rev. A. A. Stevens to the pastorate, after an absence of four years, the bell-tower was reconstructed, as it now appears in the printed histories of the church, the bell was sent off to a bell foundry and re-cast, with the following motto, furnished by Rev. Mr. Stevens, impressed upon the metal: "*Libertatis et Dei Vindex*:" (Of Liberty and God the Defender.) The bell was then again suspended in its original position, and remained there until the erection of the new church, when it was transferred to the magnificent steeple of that edifice. There it still continues to send out upon the Sabbath morning air the sweet tones with which the people of Peoria had become so familiar during the war for the preservation of the Union. During the Spanish War it was again brought into patriotic service as the herald of American victories. Colonel Martin Kingman had personal charge of it, and, with the assistance of the sexton, caused it to be rung, first at the outbreak of the war, next on the occasion of the capture of Manila, and on July 3, 1898, when the news arrived of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago.

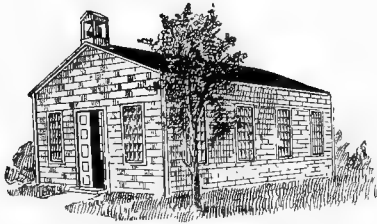
The other little old bell, now in possession of the congregation and preserved as a sacred relic, was the first church-bell that ever called the worshippers to the sanctuary in Peoria. It was first hung in the belfry of the Main Street Presbyterian Church, and great was the joy of the people upon hearing it rung for the first time. It continued to be so used until a short time before the erection of the Main Street Congregational church, when it was sold to Mr. William E. Mason, Superintendent of the Peoria Wagon Road Bridge. It was then hung on top of the swing, and served the double purpose of a signal to

boats and a fire-alarm for the city. This was an improvement upon the former method of signaling a fire by the cry of "Fire! Fire!" uttered by the human voice. One time, however, in the spring of 1852, the Steamer Amazonia came up the river in a very dark night. She signaled the bridge-tender, who was asleep, and, receiving no response, the pilot believed the bridge to be open, and, without slacking his speed, crashed into it, tearing away a good portion of the span, and bringing the bell down with it. For some time its whereabouts was unknown, and it was supposed to have gone to the bottom. But one day Mr. Mason heard that a man named Faggett, living near Wesley City, had some time before found a bell on the river bank, and the thought struck him that it was the one he had lost. This proving true, negotiations were opened which resulted in the return of the bell to its old quarters, where it remained, doing the same service, for years afterward. A short time before the death of Mark M. Aiken, he by some means obtained control of it, and presented it to the church, where it is preserved as a hallowed relic.

For some time following Mr. Spencer's death, there were serious dissensions in the church. "Three pastors were regularly installed and dismissed within three years and three months after that event. These were Rev. J. W. Marsh, who was pastor from January 2, 1853, to May 1, 1854; Rev. Henry Adams, from September, 1854, to November, 1855; and Rev. J. Steiner, from December, 1855, to July, 1856." The final result was that twenty-two members withdrew, under the leadership of Mr. Adams, and formed another church, under the name of the "Union Congregational Church," with Mr. Adams as its pastor. The church thus formed was, on December 8, 1857, organized as a Presbyterian Church, known as the "Fulton Street Presbyterian Church," and was identified with the "New School" branch of that denomination. Rev. Isaac E. Cary was pastor of this church from December 8, 1857, until August 20, 1860. A plain but substantial house of worship of brick was erected at the corner of Fulton and Monroe Streets, where the Christian church now stands. The pastors succeeding Mr. Cary were: Rev. Wilber McKaig, November 2, 1860, to June 2, 1862; Rev. Samuel Wykoff, November 24, 1862, to October 3, 1864; Rev. Asahel H. Brooks, July 3, 1865, to March 4, 1868; Rev. Horace C. Hovey, January 5, 1869, to April 13, 1873; Rev. Robert Condit, October 27, 1873, to November 10, 1874.



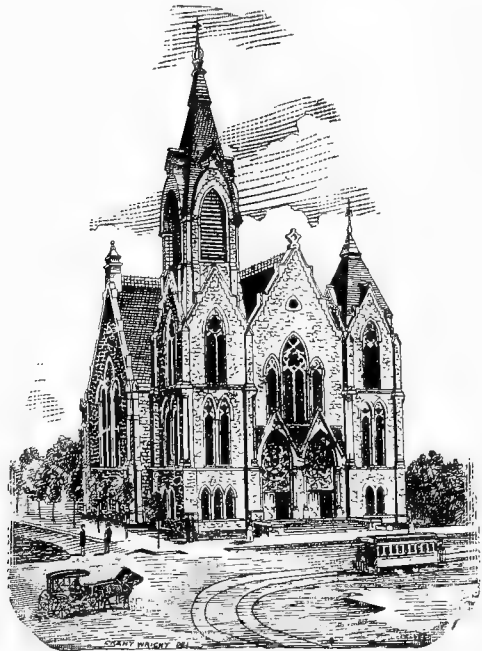
CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1876.



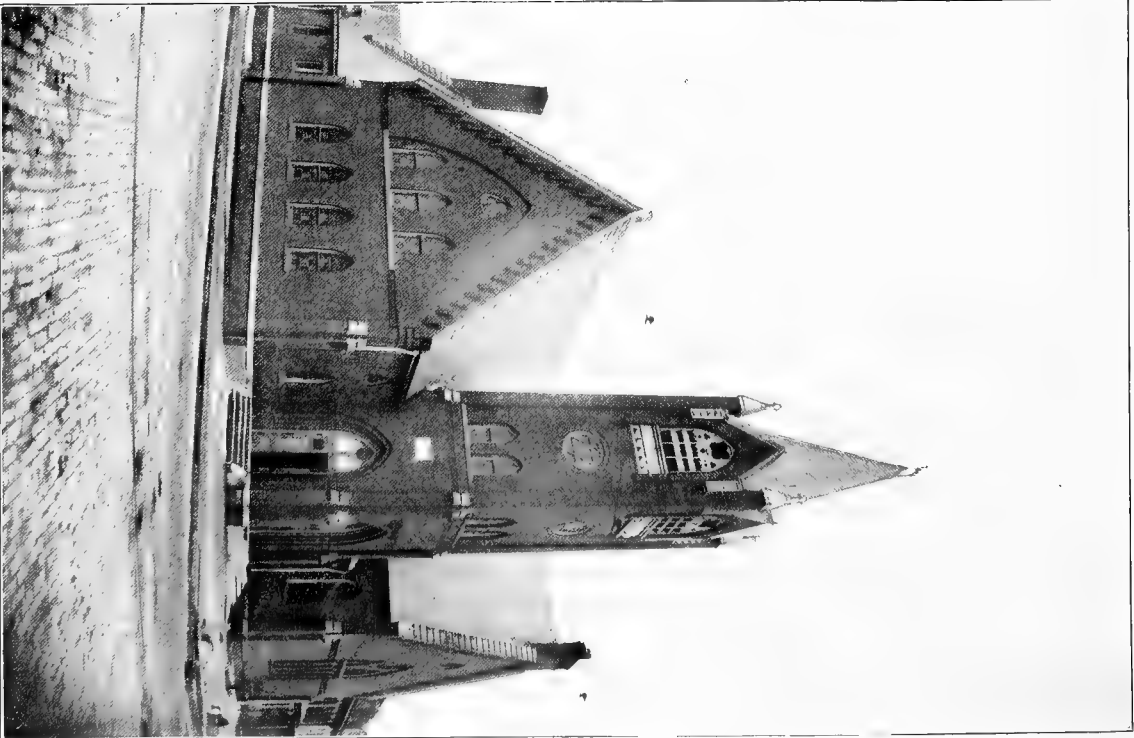
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—1835.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—1852.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—1883.



The two branches (Old and New School) of the Presbyterian Church, having, in the year 1870, become united under the name of "The Presbyterian Church in the United States," and, there being already at least four churches of that denomination in the city, and there also being in the Fulton Street Church a large element inclined to the Congregational form of church government, a movement was set on foot which finally resulted in the union of the Fulton Street Church and the Main Street Congregational Church, under the name of the "First Congregational Church of Peoria." This union was accomplished on the 31st day of January, 1875.

Succeeding Rev. J. Steiner—and before the re-union—the following named ministers were pastors of the Main Street Church: Rev. A. A. Stevens, December, 1856, to June, 1866; Rev. G. W. Phinny, June, 1866, to June, 1867; Rev. J. A. Mack, April 1, 1868, to June 8, 1870. On September 21, 1870, after an absence of four years from the pulpit of this church, Rev. A. A. Stevens again became pastor, and so continued until the re-union, and, after that time, until February 1, 1882. It was during his second pastorate that the New School, or Fulton Street Presbyterian Church became united with this church, and, during the same pastorate, the magnificent church building at the corner of Monroe and Hamilton Streets was erected. During the last two years of this pastorate, the congregation provided an associate pastor, in the person of Rev. J. Homer Parker, which relation continued until the resignation of Mr. Stevens, in February, 1882. After an honorable and highly respected retirement of nineteen years, Rev. A. A. Stevens has recently deceased, mourned by the entire Christian community of Peoria. (See Biographical Sketch.)

The elegant church building in which this congregation now worships is the result of determined efforts carried on under great disappointments. The first Board of Trustees after the union consisted of Horace Clark, Martin Kingman, James T. Rogers, Jacob Corwin Hansel, Lucius L. Day, Samuel A. Kinsey, Nathaniel K. Beasley, Leslie Robinson, Moses Pettengill, William H. Chapman and R. M. Blair. At a preliminary meeting, held soon thereafter, of the Deacons and Trustees, the sum of \$15,000 was raised for the erection of a new church. The lots whereon the church stands, being 92 feet on Monroe Street by 172 feet on Hamilton, were purchased at a cost of nearly \$11,000, which sum was raised by the sale of the two churches the

congregation then owned. Plans were procured for a church having a seating capacity of eight hundred to one thousand, to be built of stone—the estimated cost to be \$33,000, which amount was subscribed. The building was commenced, and the walls were two feet above ground when the winter of 1875-6 set in. The corner-stone was laid May 2, 1876, by the pastor, Rev. A. A. Stevens, who made a brief address, prayer being offered by Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

When the walls had been raised nearly to the top of the windows, a very serious and unexpected difficulty arose. It was found that the contractor for the stone-work had expended the entire amount which he was to receive for completing the building. The trustees then took the matter into their own hands, becoming personally responsible for the additional sum required. The roof was on before the weather turned cold that year. The original plan was to build the main tower of wood, but new estimates showed that, with little additional cost, it could be built of stone; but, instead of \$3,500, as estimated, nearly \$12,000 had been expended upon it. In the autumn of 1876, it was discovered that the building in settling had cracked around the tower. This was remedied at a cost of \$2,000. After many delays and discouragements, the building was finally completed at a cost of \$89,781.10, to which must be added the cost of an organ, \$5,086.27, the latter chiefly paid by the ladies and dedicated as the "Stevens Memorial."

The first service in the basement (the main body of the church not being completed) was held on Sunday, June 24, 1877, when the pastor preached an appropriate sermon and dedicated that portion of the building. The main church edifice was dedicated September 9, 1883, at which time the entire indebtedness had been provided for, and was subsequently paid. From that time until the present, this church has enjoyed a great degree of prosperity, the following ministers having succeeded Mr. Stevens in the pastorate: Rev. E. Frank Howe, 1882-1887; Rev. D. K. Nesbitt, 1888-1892; Rev. Caspar Wistar Hiatt, 1893-1897; Rev. W. C. Haskell (acting pastor), 1898; Rev. John Faville, 1899 to the present time.

Out of this church have grown "The Plymouth Church," "The South Peoria Congregational Church," "The North Peoria Church," "The Averyville Church," "Pilgrim Mission Sunday School" and "Washington Street Mission Sunday School."

The church maintains a Sunday School numbering 280 in attendance, of which Mr. C. C. Miles is Superintendent.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. In the spring of 1869, the First Congregational Church of Peoria decided to establish a Sunday School at the corner of Fourth and Spencer Streets. It was given the name "Plymouth Mission." Funds were raised at once, and a building was erected, 28x56 feet in size, at a cost of about \$2,000. The school was organized, August 29, 1869, with an attendance of 150. Many faithful men and women engaged in this work during the twenty years of its history, previous to the organization of Plymouth Church. The following named persons have been Superintendents of the school: George Alter, Benjamin Foster, Henry Chapman, E. F. Parker, Henry Binnian, Horace Clark, Luke Sweetser, E. C. Foster, and Frank E. Alden. Of these, Benjamin Foster and Luke Sweetser each served for quite a number of years, being re-elected repeatedly, and for about two-thirds of the time of the existence of the school it has been under the superintendency of one or the other of these two brethren. In addition to the Sunday School, prayer-meetings were held, and occasionally there was a preaching service. For most of the time, Rev. A. A. Stevens was pastor. The largest attendance in the history of the school was 233. The largest attendance on any one Sabbath during the year previous to the organization of the church was 180. Many were helped in the Christian life by the work of this mission. At times the question of organizing a church was considered, but not until December, 1888, did the way for action seem to be clear. At a prayer-meeting of the First Congregational Church, a committee was appointed to take pledges to support a minister at Plymouth Mission, and to recommend to the church such action as seemed best in order to form a new church. M. Kingman, L. Sweetser, E. F. Parker, G. S. Clark, J. T. Rogers, E. C. Foster and B. T. Pettengill were appointed as this committee. December 19, 1888, the committee reported that the pledges justified a forward movement, and recommended that a committee consisting of three Trustees and two Deacons, be appointed to find a pastor, who should be subject only to the advice and control of a Prudential Committee of five, and that this Prudential Committee should bring about the organization of a church as soon as it seemed best

to do so. At a business meeting of the First Church, February 13, 1889, the committee to select a pastor, consisting of O. J. Bailey, J. T. Rogers, L. Sweetser and Horace Clark, made their report, and Rev. C. C. Harrah was called to the pastorate of Plymouth. The following persons were appointed as the Prudential Committee: Horace Clark, O. J. Bailey, E. C. Foster, J. T. Rogers and B. T. Pettengill. The meeting-house was improved so as to make it a neat audience room, and regular services were begun April 17, 1889. The church was organized, June 2, 1889, with 96 members. The following named gentlemen were chosen as the first Board of Trustees: James T. Rogers, Luke Sweetser, E. F. Parker, William W. Hammond, George R. Wright and J. W. Ericson. The following named ministers of the Gospel have been successively called to the pastorate: Rev. C. C. Harrah, February 13, 1889; Rev. D. B. Spencer, July 9, 1890; Rev. S. W. Meek, October 3, 1894; Rev. F. G. Smith, March 30, 1898; Rev. J. W. Nelson, December 19, 1900.

In the summer of 1896, the congregation had so prospered as to be able to erect a new brick church on the site of the old one, at a cost of about \$14,000. It maintains a Sunday School of over 130 in actual attendance.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. On the 20th day of July, 1884, a Union Sunday School was organized in the northern section of the city, and by September 1st of that year a neat frame building had been erected at the corner of Pennsylvania and California Avenues, at a cost of \$2,000. The school was so prospered that, on the first day of January, 1890, a church was organized, which, at the first, was a Union Church, but, in 1893, was changed to the Union Congregational Church. The following year the location was changed to the corner of Illinois and Dechman Avenues, where a new church was erected, at a cost of \$14,000, and dedicated, December 1, 1894. Leonard F. Houghton and Henry Thrush were the first Elders, and M. C. Blair, B. Ashlands, Mrs. L. F. Houghton, Mrs. Harriet Frye and Mrs. O. P. Walker, the first Board of Trustees. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. E. S. Chandler, May 1, 1890; Rev. D. G. Stouffer, April 1, 1892; Rev. Alexander Monroe, September 1, 1894; and Rev. W. J. Johnson, December 1, 1900.

This church maintains a prosperous Sunday School, numbering 300 in actual attendance. Mr. Leonard F. Houghton has been the Superintend-

ent from the beginning, and it may be safely said, without disparagement of others, that to his zealous efforts and liberal contributions this church owes a large percentage of its prosperity.

THE GERMAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. This church was organized December 6, 1895, with a membership of 60, many of whom had formerly belonged to the "German Reformed Church." The following named gentlemen constituted the first Official Board: Richard Iben, Jacob Poppinga, Frederick De Vries, Montge Wiarda. The following have been the pastors: Rev. T. H. Schmidt, 1895-98; Rev. William Fritzemeier, 1898-1901; Rev. William Fred. Essig, February 1, 1901, to the present time. A church edifice, costing \$8,000, was erected in the year 1896, at the corner of Reed and Maple Avenues. The church maintains a Sunday School numbering 80 in actual attendance, Mr. Richard Iben being Superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

FIRST CHURCH. An account of the founding of this church, down to the time of the erection of its first house of worship, has been given in a former part of this work. It was erected in 1845, and dedicated October 17, 1846. On November 14th, of the same year, Rev. Henry G. Weston was called to the pastorate, which office he continued to fill for a period of twelve years. Under his faithful service the church soon became self-sustaining—it having before then been receiving aid from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society—and, during his entire pastorate, the church continued to prosper. On December 31, 1858, Mr. Weston resigned his pastorate to accept a wider field of usefulness. It is no detraction from other ministers to say that his ministry in Peoria was one of the most useful, and his resignation the most deeply regretted, of any minister who had ever preached the Gospel in Peoria. The following sketch of his life is taken from the Baptist Encyclopedia:

"Henry G. Weston, D. D., LL. D., was born in Lynn, Mass., September 11, 1820. His father was, at that time, one of the firm of True & Weston, publishers of the "Christian Watchman," in Boston. He was baptized in Lynn, in 1834, graduated from Brown University in 1840, and, in the fall of that year, entered Newton Theological Institution; was ordained in Frankfort,

Kentucky, in 1843, immediately proceeding to Illinois, where he preached as a missionary at his own charge for three years in Tazewell, Woodford and McLean counties; settled as pastor of the church in Peoria, in 1846, and remained thirteen years; removed to Olive Street Church, New York City, where he remained until 1868, when he accepted a call to the present position as President of Crozier Theological Seminary.

"In connection with the labors incident to these varied and responsible positions, he has been prominently engaged in advancing the general interests of the denomination. He was editor of the Baptist Quarterly from the time of its establishment, and has also served as President of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He has published a valuable treatise on the four Gospels, and, with both pen and voice, has rendered other useful and extended service. He received the degree of A. M., in 1846, from Shurtleff College, and that of D. D., in 1859, from the University of Rochester."

At a banquet given in his honor at the National Hotel, April 23, 1901, by the Men's Social Union of the First Baptist Church, Dr. Weston expressed his deep affection for the church to which he had given the best years of his life, as follows: "During my eighty years of life, I consider God's greatest gift to me to be the love of my friends—that pure, simple, yet lasting and unbroken love that was given me by the people of Peoria fifty years ago. Why did I come? Because I felt it would be mean of me to refuse to give whatever pleasure it might be to those who had invited me back after forty years of absence. If I could go back to the time I was twenty-two years of age, and God should give me the choice of life I would lead, I would put it in God's hands again."

Dr. Weston's visit, at that time, was cut short, and his old flock were deprived of the privilege of hearing him preach; but, a few weeks later, he returned, and then, not only his own people, but a great number of his old neighbors and friends who had not been of his congregation, flocked to hear once more from his lips the message of God's great love to sinful men. And none who heard him on that occasion will ever forget the tenderness with which he urged upon his old congregation to forget past differences, and to come together again and be united in the bonds of Christian love.

After Mr. Weston had left the church, unfortunate divisions occurred, and, on June 10,

1859, about twenty-five members withdrew and organized themselves into a new church, under the name of the Tabernacle Church, but, after four years of separation, this schism was healed and the church became re-united. On September 9, 1878, three members were excluded for non-conformity to a new clause in the church covenant, which required a pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. Four days later, twenty-four others withdrew, and, uniting with the three excluded, organized the Peoria Baptist Church.

On July 27, 1864, the First Church congregation exchanged their property on Hamilton Street for a lot and church-building at the corner of Madison Avenue and Fayette Street, where the Women's Club Building is now located. (See Universalist Church.) Mr. Isaac Underhill then became the owner of the old church, which, for some years, was used as Cole's Business College. Subsequently, the property was bought by the County of Peoria, and, during the erection of the new Court House, from 1876 to 1878, it was used for the purpose of holding courts, after which it was leased for various business purposes, and finally removed. Its site is now used as a lawn adjoining the jail. The church building at the corner of Madison Avenue and Fayette Street continued to be the place of worship of this congregation until the year 1890, when the present elegant and commodious building, at the corner of Hamilton Boulevard and Glen Oak Avenue, was erected. Its cost was \$65,000. The pastors who have ministered to this congregation since the time of Dr. Weston are the following: Rev. D. E. Holmes, 1862-63; Rev. A. Jones, 1864-66; Rev. A. H. Stowell, 1866; Rev. J. D. Page, 1867; Rev. S. A. Kingsbury, 1869; Rev. Alexander McArthur, 1872-74; Rev. C. J. Thompson, 1874-80; Rev. C. E. Heath, 1880-90; Rev. D. D. Odell, 1890-93; Rev. L. Kirtley, 1894-99; Rev. George H. Simmons, 1900 until the present time.

Out of this church have grown, besides the two now extinct, Bethany Baptist Church and Olive Street Mission. It has a large membership, and maintains a Sabbath School of 335 members, of which Mr. P. J. Brownlee is Superintendent. Olive Street Mission has a Sabbath School numbering 105, of which Mr. D. S. Long is Superintendent.

BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH. This church is the outgrowth of a Mission Sabbath School, organized in 1877, by W. C. Tapping. In the

year 1882, a chapel was erected on North Jefferson Street, between Hayward and Abingdon, at a cost of \$1,600. The Sunday School was held in that building, but without a pastor, until May 10, 1891, when the church was organized, with 38 members, Joel Bassett and S. D. Putney being chosen Deacons, and H. B. Shively, G. H. Nichols, G. J. Corslime, Trustees; C. E. Shively, Clerk; and Mrs. V. Bassett, Treasurer. Rev. E. O. Lovett served as pastor from the date of organization until December 1, 1895; Rev. R. S. Sargent, from May 11, 1896, to November 1, 1897; Rev. J. W. Bayles, July 10, 1898, to March 4, 1899, and Rev. E. K. Reynolds, May 1, 1899, to the present time. In the year 1892, the church building was removed to its present site, corner of North Madison Avenue and Hayward Street, and was greatly enlarged, at a cost of \$7,000. It maintains a Sunday School, at which there is an average attendance of 115.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH was organized August 24, 1853, by Rev. John H. Krueger, who had been engaged as a missionary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, preaching at Peoria, sometimes in the Court House, but oftener, it is said, at his own residence. He was chosen the first pastor, and continued in that office until November 18, 1860, when he was obliged to give up preaching on account of an affection of the throat. The church increasing in numbers, they were given permission to worship in the basement of the First Baptist Church, on Hamilton Street, where they continued until 1862, when a lot was leased on the corner of South Jefferson (now Warner Avenue) and Maple Streets, where they erected a small frame church, with parsonage attached, at a cost of about \$700. This they continued to occupy until the year 1875, when they purchased a brick building on Monson Street, between Fourth and Fifth, which had been erected many years before by the Cumberland Presbyterians, which they placed in a good state of repair and added a room for their Sabbath School. This building, with the addition and repairs, cost them about \$3,200. In August, 1807, they completed a new church, which they still occupy, at the corner of Fourth and Fisher Streets, the cost being about \$3,000.

The succession of pastors has been as follows: Rev. John H. Krueger, August 24, 1852, until November 18, 1860; Rev. C. D. Menger, February 4, 1862, to May 15, 1866; Rev. J. Merz, May 27, 1866, to January 24, 1869; Rev. S. H. Downer,



Sebastian Voracek.

April 27, 1869, to September 22, 1878; Rev. H. S. Deitz, October 6, 1878, to October 1, 1881; Rev. J. Albert, May 2, 1882, to November 9, 1886; Rev. F. Frederick, March 20, 1887, to December, 1890; Rev. A. Vogel, July 3, 1891, to November, 1896; Rev. A. Janssen, May 16, 1897, to May, 1901. The church maintains two Sabbath Schools, the first of about 100 members, of which Mr. H. Frick is Superintendent, and the second of 50 members, of which Mr. C. Eilers is Superintendent.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH (AFRICAN). This church was organized in the month of April, 1876, with twelve members. Its first Official Board was composed of Jerry Webb, Benjamin Early and Benjamin Hocking. In 1879, it located on the corner of Seventh Avenue and State Street, where it erected a neat and commodious house of worship, at a cost of \$5,600. It maintains a Sabbath School of fifty in average attendance. Rev. W. F. Hart is the present pastor.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. The denomination to which this church belongs is variously known as "The Church of Christ," "The Disciples of Christ," "The Christian Church," and "The Campbellite Church," the latter from Alexander Campbell, its founder. It has no written creed or confession of faith, relying wholly upon the Holy Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice. It accepts and teaches the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion as held by other Protestant Churches known as Evangelical; believes in and practices immersion as the only true method of administering the sacrament of baptism, and, in church government, has adopted the form in use by other Baptist Churches. In fact, it is classed with the family of Baptists.

The Christian Church in Peoria was organized in the year 1845, by Elder A. J. Kane, of Springfield, with twelve members. Its first pastor (designated in this denomination "Elder") was William Tilford, who served faithfully until his death, which occurred April 3, 1851. For some years, on account of having no definite articles of faith or belief, the church was looked upon with distrust, and was not welcomed with much cordiality into the company of the faithful. A curious circumstance in this connection, was the action of the Young Men's Christian Association, which, according to the constitution of the par-

ent Society, could admit none who were not connected with some evangelical church which had a definite creed or form of belief. It therefore happened that, when the first Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Peoria, it was a question of whether or not the good members of the Christian Church could be admitted. Happily, however, that condition did not long continue.

For ten years the members of this church continued to meet from house to house, but upon extra occasions would secure the use of the Court House, or the hall of one of the Fire Companies. In this manner they struggled along, having the Gospel preached from time to time by Elders W. H. Davenport, John Lindsay, William Brown, Milton King, D. P. Henderson and A. J. Kane. In March, 1853, a re-organization took place, at the house of Mrs. Eliza White, at the corner of Adams and Green Streets, at which time J. P. Brown was set apart to the office of Elder, and Sampson Shockley to that of Deacon. The membership, at that time, was twenty-six. In 1854, at great sacrifice to themselves, the members of this church erected a chapel on Seventh Street, at the head of Franklin, which was dedicated, February 17, 1855, by Elders William Brown and O. A. Burgess, the latter of whom became President of Butler University, at Indianapolis. Either at that time or soon afterwards, the people of Peoria had the great privilege of hearing, in this church, an exposition of their belief from the lips of the celebrated Alexander Campbell, the founder of the denomination. From that period, the church has enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity. From time to time its pulpit has been filled by some of the ablest men of the denomination, among whom may be mentioned Elders John Lindsay, who for many years was connected with Eureka College; J. A. Carman, D. R. Howe, John O. Kane, Knowles Shaw, the latter the noted evangelist, who, in 1872, held revival meetings in a tent, which resulted in fifty accessions. During the month of October, 1872, Elder Ira J. Chase became the pastor, and continued to serve in that capacity for some years. By one of those peculiar turns of fortune, which sometimes overtakes ministers as well as laymen, Mr. Chase afterwards became Governor of the State of Indiana. Another circumstance which brought this denomination into prominence, was the fact that President Garfield was a member, and had, in early life, preached the Gospel to its adherents.

In 1875, the church edifice on Seventh Street having become too small, the building at the corner of Monroe and Fulton Streets, which had been erected by the New School Presbyterians, was purchased at the cost of \$7,000. This building was occupied until the year 1894, when it was demolished, and a new and elegant brick church erected on the site.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL), was organized in the year 1848, Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, minister in charge; Thomas Squires, Senior Warden; William Widenham, Junior Warden; and Washington Cockle, George Stewardson, Henry A. Foster, Ezra G. Sanger, Benjamin L. T. Bourland, William Mitchell and Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, Vestrymen. During the same year, a deed was made to the Parish by Bishop Chase of the lot, corner of Main and Monroe Streets, on which the church now stands, with a condition attached which renders it doubtful whether or not it can be conveyed to any other person. The church seems, therefore, to be anchored at that spot for all time.

On April 1, 1850, the following officers were elected: Alexander G. Tyng and James L. Riggs, Wardens; and John Birket, Rudolphus Rouse, George C. Bestor, Jacob Schaffner, Matthew Griswold, Ezra G. Sanger and Washington Cockle, Vestrymen. During that year, the first church building was begun. It was a small brick edifice fronting on Main Street, and having a small brick tower on each side of the entrance. (See cut in Drown's History.) In the year 1854, to accommodate the increasing number of the parish, the sides were torn out, a short addition erected on the Monroe Street side and a larger one on the opposite side, thus giving it the form of a cross. An additional entrance was made on Main Street and a tower erected. In this form, with its walls covered with ivy, the building presented a very attractive appearance. As thus enlarged, its cost was about \$12,000. About the year 1873, plans were procured and arrangements made to erect a much more elegant church, and to this end a temporary building was erected on the corner of North Jefferson and Jackson Streets, and the old one demolished. But at this juncture the division occurred which resulted in the formation of the congregation of the Reformed Episcopal denomination, which rendered it impossible to carry out the proposed plans. The temporary

building mentioned was removed to the site of the old church, and continued to be occupied as the house of worship until the present elegant stone building was erected, which has cost \$33,000.

Prior to the organization of the Reformed Church, St. Paul's Parish experienced many vicissitudes of fortune, resulting mainly from differences between the High and Low Church elements. Although there was an organization at a very early day, known as St. Jude's Parish, yet it seems to have fallen under the ban of the Bishop, after which only a mission was maintained until the year 1848, when St. Paul's was regularly organized. Bishop Whitehouse was a pronounced High Churchman, while Rev. J. W. Cracraft favored the more popular side. There was, therefore, no little friction between them. Later, but just at what period does not now appear, a new parish, called St. John's Parish, was formed, which erected a building on the corner of South Jefferson and Liberty Streets, afterwards occupied by the Jews, but this parish was short-lived. St. Paul's was much weakened by the withdrawals of the Reform element, occurring, as it did, at a time when they had no house of worship, and was left in poor condition to erect one. But, under the energetic management of the present rector, all differences seem to have been healed, and the parish is now in a prosperous condition.

The succession of rectors has been as follows: 1848, Rev. J. S. Chamberlain; 1850, Rev. John W. Cracraft; 1857, Rev. Henry N. Strong; 1860, Rev. Joseph M. Wait; 1865, Rev. Warren H. Roberts; 1869, Rev. J. W. Coe; 1870, Rev. J. W. Bonham; 1872, Rev. L. Townsend; 1875, Rev. William Bryce Morrow; 1881, Rev. Robert Ritchie; 1889, Rev. Sidney G. Jeffords, the present rector.

Out of this parish have grown St. Andrew's Parish and St. Stephen's Mission, on South Adams Street. The parish sustains a Sabbath School of about 100 in average attendance, superintended by the rector. Four Diocesan Conventions have been held in this church, the dates of which have not been ascertained.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH is the outgrowth of a pious donation of land made by John Birket many years before his death. On November 7, 1857, Mr. Birket conveyed to Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, and to his successors in office, certain lots, including those upon which St. Andrew's Church now stands. Some of these lots were donated for parsonage pur-

poses, some for educational purposes, and others for the purpose of a church and burying-ground, for the use and benefit of a congregation in union and communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Illinois, under the constitution and canons of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the constitution and canons of the Diocese of Illinois and the authority of the Bishop of the same, in trust to and for the uses and purposes named and limited in the deed. The population in that vicinity being then and, for many years thereafter, very sparse, no immediate use could be made of the lots so donated. Bishop Whitehouse died, and soon thereafter the Diocese of Illinois was subdivided into three, the City of Peoria falling into the Diocese of Quincy, of which Rev. Alexander T. Burgess became Bishop.

John Birket died about the year 1874, and after his death some of his heirs, on various pretexts, laid claim to the lots, and a long controversy arose between them and the church authorities respecting the title. Other complications also arose of a very perplexing nature. That part of the trust relating to the burying-ground could not be executed, for the reason the city had prohibited the burying of dead within its limits. That part relating to education could not be executed, for there was no means of utilizing it for that purpose, and as to the church and parsonage, there was no call for either. By some means, the lots had been placed upon the tax-books, and had been sold for unpaid taxes. In this dilemma, the Bishop, through the advice of counsel, designated St. Paul's Parish as the beneficiary under the Birket deed, and made a deed of the lots to that parish. Amicable proceedings were commenced between the Birket heirs, on one side, and the Bishop and St. Paul's Parish, on the other, to determine their respective rights. This litigation finally resulted in a decree of the Circuit Court of Peoria County, under which the lots were to be sold and the proceeds administered by the court, upon some scheme to be devised, as nearly in conformity with Mr. Birket's intent as possible. The lots were sold by the Master in Chancery for \$35,183.25. The three lots where the church now stands, at the corner of North Madison Avenue and Mary Street, were bid in by St. Paul's Parish, or for its benefit, for \$6,099. But, it being the intent of the officers of St. Paul's to devote these lots to the purposes of a church, as provided in the Birket deed, the Court relieved them

of the purchase and allowed the title, for the time being, to remain as it was. The Court then took charge of the remaining funds, and directed them to be invested in a church and parsonage. A number of members then separated themselves from St. Paul's and organized a new parish, called St. Andrew's. This organization was effected on July 10, 1897, with thirty members; the officers being W. H. Boniface and W. N. Sweeney, Wardens; and L. C. Wheeler, John A. Dickinson, Charles Leveridge and E. E. Kinsley, Vestrymen. Rev. Samuel G. Wells became rector on November 22, 1897, and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Webster Hakes, on June 15, 1900.

With the funds arising from the sale of the lots, a very handsome stone church was erected in the fall of 1897, at a cost of \$20,000, and a rectory at a cost of \$10,000. The parish maintains a Sabbath School of about 125 members in average attendance, Mr. W. H. Boniface being Superintendent. The rapid extension of the city in that direction affords encouragement to hope that this church may be one of great usefulness.

CHRIST CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL). The contest between the High and Low Church elements in the Protestant Episcopal Church, which led to the separation of one party from the other and the formation of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was waged with vigor in the Diocese of Illinois. The Bishop was uncompromising in his High Church proclivities, while among the laity there was a growing tendency towards a more liberal church government. This difference in sentiment, at one time, grew so strong as to provoke a newspaper controversy, carried on with marked ability on both sides, between the Bishop and Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, of Galesburg, one of the clearest-minded and ablest jurists in the State. In Peoria, especially, after the beginning of the great evangelistic work, there was a strong party in the church who did not agree with the Bishop; and, when the news of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in New York, on December 2, 1873, had reached them, the movement was regarded with much favor, not only by the Low Church element in that denomination, but by many members of other churches. Among the prominent members of the old church who sympathized with this movement, was Mr. Alexander G. Tyng, who, for many years, had been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and co-worker with

William Reynolds, George H. McIlvaine, D. W. McWilliams, and others in Peoria, and with Dwight L. Moody, B. F. Jacobs and others of Chicago. Mr. Tyng had, for several years, been successfully carrying on a mission Sunday School on Cedar Street, and had been active in co-operation with all evangelistic work in the city. At his invitation, Bishop George D. Cummings, of the Reformed Church, visited Peoria to look over the field, with a view of establishing a church. So inviting was the outlook, that it was determined to proceed at once with the organization. The session of the Second Presbyterian Church, learning of the situation, at once tendered them the use of that church to hold their meeting, and the same was accepted. A meeting was held on December 16, 1873, at which time an organization was effected.

Subscriptions were commenced for the support of a rector, and so liberal was the response that Bishop Cummings was authorized to secure one immediately. At the time of organization, there were about fifty members, which number was very soon increased to 100. The first meeting of the parish was held, January 12, 1874, at which time the following named officers were chosen: Alexander G. Tyng, Senior, and Charles F. Bacon, Junior Warden; Henry B. Hopkins, P. R. K. Brotherson, H. B. Dox, C. A. Jamison, Charles H. Kellogg, John S. Stevens, Walter B. Hotchkiss, B. F. Ellis, R. F. Seabury, Jr., and Walter P. Colburn, Vestrymen. Rev. Mason Gallagher, of Brooklyn, New York, officiated at the first services, which were held on the first Sabbath in January, 1874, and possibly for a short time thereafter. A call was extended to Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, of Pittsburg, on the 4th day of February, 1874, and on the 17th of the same month, he arrived and commenced his labors. It thus happened that, within the space of two months, this new church had been fully organized and supplied with the regular ordinances of religious worship. The lot on which the church now stands was then secured, and, by July of the same year, the present church building was completed, at a cost of \$13,000, in addition to which an organ was procured through the efforts of Mrs. Frances B. M. Brotherson, which cost \$3,500, to all of which must be added \$2,000 for carpets and furniture.

Rev. Joseph D. Wilson was succeeded in the office of rector of this church by Rev. E. B. England, for almost six years; Rev. J. W. Fairly, for about ten years; Rt. Rev. B. B. Ussher, for

two years, and, after him, by the present rector, Rev. Henry F. Milligan.

The congregation has also provided a rectory, on Perry Avenue, at a cost of \$5,700. It has a Sunday School, with an average attendance of 75. Out of this church has grown Bacon Memorial Mission, and the Elizabeth M. Bacon Orphanage and Chapel, at Lalipur, N. W. P., India. This church was honored with the meeting of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, from May 27 to June 1, 1885.

BACON MEMORIAL MISSION grew out of a mission Sunday School, organized Thanksgiving Day, November 29, 1888, under the auspices of Christ (Reformed Episcopal) Church, by Rev. J. W. Fairly, the rector, and Alexander G. Tyng, Charles A. Jamison, Mrs. Parmela Williams, Miss Emma Bannister and Weston R. Gales. At the time of organization, Mr. Gales was made Superintendent, and continued to hold that position until his removal from the city, when he was succeeded, September 9, 1891, by Rev. Edward T. Munns, the present Superintendent and acting minister. The meetings were first held in a store building, No. 206 Bridge Street, and, after some time, removed to a store, No. 602 South Adams Street, where they continued to be held until October 9, 1892, at which time the present building, on Chestnut Street, between Adams and Warner Avenue, erected at a cost of \$8,000, was occupied. It is named Bacon Memorial Mission in memory of Charles F. Bacon, a highly respected and useful member of Christ Church, whose life was, some years ago, suddenly cut short in the midst of his useful labors. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bacon, subsequently went to India as a missionary, and, within a short period, she, too, has been called away, an Orphanage and Chapel at Lalpur, India, having been established through her influence, which now remains to perpetuate her memory.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

In the pioneer days, the beginnings of the Catholic Churches were very similar to those of other denominations. A traveling priest or missionary would start out to find those of his faith to whom he could administer the ordinances of religion, then pass on to another point and perform the same offices there. In this way, circuits would be established, to which the missionary

would return at intervals. Tradition says that, as early as 1839, a Father Reho, an Italian, visited the few Catholics there were then at Peoria and in the surrounding country, and that, finding a number of that faith at Kickapoo, he built a stone church there in the year 1840, several years before any Catholic church had been erected in Peoria. It is said that one of these missionaries, as soon as the last strokes of the bell at the hour of twelve had sounded, and Christmas morn had been ushered in, would say mass at Kickapoo, then come to Peoria and officiate at the rising of the sun, and complete his day's labor at noon by performing the same service at Black Partridge, in Woodford County.

In 1846, the Rev. John A. Drew, pastor of the seventy-five Catholic families then resident in Peoria, built the first Catholic house of worship in the city, on Eaton Street, between Jefferson and Madison Avenues. It was a small one-story brick building, situated on the rear of the lots on which St. Mary's Church was afterwards built. Its end, on which there was a small cross, was towards Eaton Street. After the building of St. Mary's Church, it was used as a school-house until the time of the erection of the Academy. Five years later, Father Montuori, realizing that the church was altogether inadequate to the needs of the parish, which had increased four-fold, set about the erection of a larger building, on the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Eaton Street. This was a church of some note in its day. For some years after its erection, it was said to be the finest church between Chicago and St. Louis; but this claim can hardly be sustained, for the First Presbyterian Church, erected about the same time, on Main and Madison Streets, was not only more substantial, but, excepting a little exterior ornamentation, a better finished and more artistic structure. St. Mary's did, however, present a striking appearance in a new and undeveloped city. Like some other churches in Peoria, it was intended to have a steeple, but only the first section was at first framed. This was enclosed and roofed over to await developments, but it gave the church an unfinished and unsightly appearance. In a few years, say about 1854 or 1855, this defect was remedied by the erection of an elegant spire, having nine points, one in the center surmounted by a gilt cross, the others in two ranks of four each on the four corners. It was painted white, and was, for the time being, the most striking object in the city. But in the great storm of May 13, 1858, it was blown off, and never re-

constructed. Instead of it, there was erected a brick tower, from the ground up, surmounted by four small spires on the corners. In this was placed a bell, which aroused the sleepers at six o'clock in the morning, the pious to pray, the wicked to swear. That bell is now in one of the towers of the Cathedral. It has been unremitting in its duties for nearly half a century, and, while its notes have many times fallen upon unattentive ears, it has been a constant reminder to the faithful of their duty to attend regularly upon the ordinances of the sanctuary.

This was the parish church for over forty years, when old St. Mary's Church gave way to the new Cathedral. The opening of the church, on June 4, 1852, and the dedication by Bishop Van de Velde, April 17, 1853, were important events in the early Catholic history of Peoria. On the occasion of this visit of the Bishop, a committee representing the German Catholics, who theretofore had been part of St. Mary's congregation, requested the exclusive use of the new church for the Germans at the eight o'clock mass every Sunday. The old church was offered them instead, and here the first German parish was organized and placed in charge of Father Gipperich, who was transferred from Black Partridge, now called Lourdes. Father Gipperich remained only a short time, but was subsequently recalled to Peoria, and built the first St. Joseph's Church, in 1855, near the corner of First and Spencer Streets. Two years later, he resigned on account of ill health, and died in Louisville, Kentucky. His successor, Father Fortman, died within three weeks after his appointment. In the meantime, the Catholics of Lower Peoria had been gathered into a mission congregation, worshipping in a small frame church, built by Father Coyle. They were attended by the priests of St. Mary's until Father Hurley, resigning the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, became pastor of the newly organized parish of St. Patrick, in 1868.

There were now three parishes in Peoria. The little chapel, erected by Father Gipperich and dedicated under the patronage of St. Joseph, soon became too small for the increasing congregation, and, in 1863, the Rev. Henry Boers, a newly-ordained priest, purchased additional property, enlarged the church, and bought a cemetery of fifteen acres. His successor, the Rev. Father Dieters, appointed in 1867, bought still more ground, again enlarged the church, built a new parochial residence, erected two school-houses, and re-built the convent of the Sisters of Notre

Dame, who had charge of three hundred children in the parochial school. At the end of five years of strenuous labor, Father Dieters was succeeded by the Rev. B. Back.

St. Mary's continued to thrive under the line of worthy pastors who came after Father Montuori, among whom were the Rev. Matthew Dillon, who died while pastor, and was buried from this church; Rev. Henry Coyle, who built the first St. Patrick's Church; the Rev. Abram J. Ryan, the Poet Priest of the South, who has now a permanent place in American literature; the Very Rev. Father Hurley, the venerated pastor of St. Patrick's for a quarter of a century; the Rev. John Mackin, for many years afterwards pastor at Elgin, Illinois, and the Rev. J. Halligan, who will always be reverently remembered. During these years, the church was growing vigorously in the city and throughout Central Illinois. On February 12, 1875, in order to effect a more thorough organization, the new Diocese of Peoria was created, of which the Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding was consecrated first Bishop, May 1, 1877. St. Mary's Church became St. Mary's Cathedral. The pastor, the Rev. M. Welby, having decided to return to the Diocese of Chicago, the Rev. B. J. Spalding was appointed to succeed him.

St. Patrick's was now so largely increased in membership that the frame church on Millman Street became too small. A new site was purchased, on the corner of Saratoga and McBean Streets, on which a large brick church was built, and dedicated by Bishop Spalding, September 12, 1880. It was destroyed the following March, but was at once re-built, and re-dedicated by Bishop Spalding, November 21, 1881.

While Father Hurley was building the new St. Patrick's, the Germans, who also had outgrown their old church, undertook the erection of a new building, and, under the direction of Father Back, the present fine church was completed and dedicated in 1880. That same year, a division of the uptown portion of the parish was formed into the new congregation of the Sacred Heart, and placed in charge of the Capuchin Fathers. They erected a church at the corner of Madison Avenue and Fulton Street. A few years later they were replaced by the Franciscan Fathers, who have since held the charge. Three or four Fathers are in residence at the Monastery of the Sacred Heart, from which, besides the parish, they attend the German Church in Pekin and St. Francis Hospital, in Peoria.

In 1881, the year following the founding of the Parish of the Sacred Heart, another division was made in St. Joseph's. The Germans in the extreme southern part of the city were organized in a separate parish, under the patronage of St. Boniface. In a short time, the Rev. F. Van Schwedler, the first pastor, built a church, school and parochial residence at the corner of Antoinette and Louisa Streets. At the resignation of Father Van Schwedler, the Franciscan Fathers, who succeeded him, set about the erection of a larger church, which is one of the most recent and best additions to the church architecture of Peoria.

The members of St. Mary's Parish worshiped in the old church until the opening of the new Cathedral, in 1889. The work of erecting this magnificent pile had been begun several years before by Father B. J. Spalding, who did not live to see the completion of his task. He died March 28, 1887. The work was completed by his successor, the Rev. C. F. O'Neill. The dedication, on May 15, 1889, was a memorable event. Assisting Bishop Spalding in the service were Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Bishops Ryan, of Alton; Janssens, of Belleville, and Cosgrove, of Davenport. A masterly sermon was preached by Archbishop Hennessey, of Dubuque. Nearly all the priests of the Diocese, together with many others, were present.

Father O'Neill lived but a short time after the dedication. The next pastor, the Rev. M. L. O'Connor, was in charge till his death, in 1896. After the lapse of nearly a year, the present rector, the Rev. Francis J. O'Reilly, was appointed.

Father Back continued his pastorate of the St. Joseph's until 1884, when the Rev. C. Rotter entered upon the duties of that office. For many years Father Rotter labored zealously for the material and spiritual welfare of the people. He built St. Joseph's new parochial school, and founded St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, which now provides for the wants of 110 inmates. At his death, in 1898, the Very Rev. H. Creve was selected to succeed him.

In 1890, that part of St. Patrick's Parish situated in the extreme southwestern part of the city, was found to have increased in numbers so largely as to require a church of their own. Accordingly, the Rev. J. P. Quinn entered upon the work of building up the new parish of St. John's. The substantial brick church and house at the corner of Antoinette and Blaine Streets, erected in the midst of a thriving people, prove how successfully he has labored.



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Early the following spring, the Rev. Francis J. O'Reilly gathered together the Catholics of the West Bluff in a temporary church, which had been built in five days. Within a few months, St. Mark's Church was erected on Bradley Avenue, followed, in the course of time, by the parochial residence. Father O'Reilly was appointed rector of St. Mary's Cathedral in 1897, and was succeeded in St. Mark's by the Rev. James Shannon.

No sooner had the two new parishes been firmly established than the saintly Father Hurley, after a quarter of a century of self-sacrificing labor, laid down the burden of life, December 11, 1892. No death in Peoria ever caused profounder or more universal regret. He was succeeded, both as pastor of St. Patrick's and as Vicar-General of the Diocese, by the Rt. Rev. F. J. O'Reilly, whose years of service in the Diocese entitled him to the honor of being selected to assist Bishop Spalding as Auxiliary Bishop of Peoria. His consecration, November, 1900, was the most impressive religious ceremony ever held in the city.

During his four years' pastorate at the Cathedral, Father Francis J. O'Reilly has built St. Peter's Church in Averyville, a mission of St. Mary's, and St. Monica's Church and rectory in East Peoria, which, together with Washington, is now a separate parish in charge of the Rev. H. Fennen. Less than a year hence another parish will have been established on the East Bluff. Within the memory of men yet living, the handful of early settlers have become a multitude. The little upper room, which was their first temple of worship, has developed into eight thoroughly equipped parishes. The Catholic Church has kept even pace with the growth of Peoria.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (ST. PAUL'S) CHURCH was organized December 1, 1853, with twelve members. It had, in succession, seven pastors prior to the year 1877, when the present pastor, Rev. Frederick B. Bess, was installed, having served in that office for twenty-four years. The first church building was erected in the year 1854, on Sanford Street, but, in 1863, a lot was purchased on the corner of First and Goodwin Streets, and the church moved to that place. In 1883, the church was re-built at a cost of \$1,500,

and, in 1888, a new frame church was erected on the same site at a cost of \$14,500. In 1863, a parsonage, costing \$609.50, was erected, and the parsonage now in use was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$2,200. In 1883, this church established a mission on the Sand Hill, corner of Easton and Hayes Streets, from which has grown Zion's Lutheran Church, and, in 1893, a mission on Perry Street, out of which has grown the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner of Glendale Avenue and Mary Streets. This church has also been instrumental in founding (in 1878) St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Timber Township, and St. Timothy's Lutheran Church at Castleton, Stark County; also, in 1889, St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Emden, Logan County, Illinois.

St. Paul's Church maintains a Sunday School, at which the average attendance is 250, W. Semmelmann being Superintendent. There is also a day-school and kindergarten connected with the church, the first school-building having been erected in 1863, at a cost of \$300, and the present one, erected in 1898, at a cost of \$6,200.

The Southern District Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other States, of which ecclesiastical organization this church is a member, has held two of its meetings here—one in 1891, the other in 1894.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH. This congregation was organized June 17, 1857, by Rev. T. Fred Boeling, with thirteen members. The first Official Board was composed of Messrs. C. Schmidt, Daniel Harms, C. Hagemeyer, Harm E. Harms, and E. Tegtmeier. In the following year they erected a small church, costing about \$2,000, near the corner of Warner Avenue and Maple Street, where the parochial school is still located. Rev. Fred Boeling was installed the first pastor, June 17, 1858, and continued to serve in that capacity for over two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Paulus Heid, January 17, 1861, who continued to serve the congregation until the year 1878. During this long continued pastorate, the church was greatly prospered, and, in the year 1875, a new church was erected on the opposite side of Maple Street from the old one. This is an elegant frame building, costing the sum of \$8,000. The membership in 1880 was 800. Rev. Heid was succeeded by Rev. Gottlieb Traub, who, in turn, was succeeded, January 1, 1892, by the present pastor, Rev. Otto L. Hoenstein. This

church has been singularly fortunate in having long pastorates—having had but four pastors in 43 years.

Although one of the most conservative churches in the city, it is imbued with an earnest missionary spirit. In 1900, it was instrumental in organizing St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jubilee Township, and, in 1892, another of the same denomination at the corner of Malone Avenue and Chandler Street, in the city. At the present time the pastor also preaches to the people of his denomination at Morton, in Tazewell County. The church maintains a Sabbath School numbering 125 in average attendance, over which the pastor is Superintendent.

CHRIST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN. This church was organized as an independent congregation on December 9, 1894, having been a mission of Trinity Church, of the same denomination, since July, 1892. It had thirty-six original members, Rev. Frederick W. Jass being the first pastor; Fritz Krause, George E. Harms, Albert Folkers and Albert Stuff, Elders; J. A. Rass, Secretary; and J. H. Folkers, Treasurer. The pastor having, on March 11, 1894, been installed as second pastor of Trinity Church, was elected pastor of this church at the time of its organization, and has filled that office ever since. In the summer of 1892, the congregation of Trinity Church erected a building for the use of its newly organized mission in the southern part of the city on the corner of Malone Avenue and Chandler Street, at a cost of about \$5,000. This building was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire ensuing, on the 25th day of June, 1895. Immediately after this misfortune, the congregation erected, on the same site, its second house of worship at a cost of about \$8,000, together with a parochial school-building, which cost about \$2,000. Regular catechetical instruction is conducted by the pastor every Sunday afternoon, at which time there is an average of ninety persons in attendance. The church is in a prosperous condition.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SALEM CHURCH. This church was organized, August 4, 1883, with thirty-four members and the following officers: Nels A. Nystrom, Aaron V. Venell, P. G. Nelson, James Nelson, Alfred Bergquist and Nels Olson, Deacons, and Edward Nyland, Charles G. Schwerin and Charles Johnson, Trustee, and Aaron V. Venell, Clerk. The

church has had the following named pastors: Rev. August Norrbom, January 1, 1887, to October 1, 1890; Rev. E. C. Jessup, June 1, 1891, to February 26, 1893; Rev. Alfred Appell, March 1, 1893, to the present time. The first church building was located on Eaton Street near the Vienna Mills. It was on leased ground, and, about April 1, 1888, it was moved to Glendale Avenue near the corner of Hamilton Street. In the year 1896, this church was sold for \$2,800 and an elegant new one of brick and stone was erected on the south corner of Bluff Street and Hamilton Boulevard, at a cost of \$10,000, besides the price of the lot, which was \$5,000. This church has been greatly prospered. It has now a membership of 430, of whom 265 are adults. It has a Sunday School of 70 in average attendance, Mr. Nels A. Nystrom being Superintendent and Carl J. Appell his Assistant.

The membership of this church is drawn from all quarters of the city, and, the Swedish population being somewhat sparse, there seems to be little opportunity at present of establishing missions of that nationality. The present Deacons are Nels A. Nystrom, Aaron V. Venell, Charles Olson, Clark G. Anderson, August Welander and Herman Celander; the Trustees, James Nelson, Peter Nelson, Oloff Edd, J. A. Magnuson, Charles J. Florine, Oscar Venell, and the Clerk of the church, Herman Celander.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH was organized May 6, 1843, its first members being Orin Hamlin, Dennis Blakeley, Aaron Oakford, Moses M. Webb, J. P. Dennis, John King, Caleb Whittemore, Norman Howe and wife, with some others. At first they had no house of worship, their meetings being held in the Court House. Rev. F. J. Briggs seems to have been the first pastor, but at what date he began his labors does not appear—probably not until the year 1848. He was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Lindell for about two years. The society about that time purchased the building which had been erected on Fulton Street by the First Presbyterian Church as a house of worship, which they continued to occupy until the year 1863. Rev. William Rounseville was pastor from about the year 1853 or 1854, until 1858. He was succeeded on June 23, of the latter year, by Rev. D. M. Reed, during whose pastorate the church was re-organized under the name of the "Church of the Re-

deemer," with 83 members. John King and John W. Place were elected Deacons, R. M. Place, Clerk, and Benjamin Pitcher, Treasurer. The first Trustees were Sidney Pulsifer, Tobias S. Bradley, Andrew J. Hodges, John H. Calhoun and Addison S. Norton.

"In January, 1855, a Unitarian Church was organized under the auspices of Rev. James R. McFarland. They held their meetings for some time over Mr. Joseph Clegg's clothing store, at No. 47 Main Street, but they soon afterwards built a very comfortable house of worship at the corner of Madison and Fayette Streets and held their meetings there for some time." (So says Mr. Ballance.) This church, said to be "very comfortable," was in fact one of the most elegant in the city, although not so large as some of the others. It was built of brick in the Gothic style, with a tall tower, four pointed, in which was a Gothic window, said to be the largest then in the State. The interior was finished in style corresponding with the exterior, and was furnished with a good organ placed in the gallery. It occupied the site on which the "Women's Club" building now stands. It was built under the inspection of Rev. McFarland, but the congregation seemed to dwindle away after his departure, and, about the year 1863, the church edifice was rented to the Universalist congregation. They continued to occupy it until about the year 1865, when the building, having been sold to the First Baptist Church, the Universalists were, for a year or more, left without a place of worship. Rev. D. M. Reed resigned in 1863, soon after which the Fulton Street Church was sold and the Unitarian Church rented. Mr. Reed then again became pastor and remained with the church until about January, 1865, when Rev. H. R. Nye became pastor. When the church was sold to the Baptists he resigned and the pulpit remained vacant for about a year. The Northwestern Conference of Universalists was held in Peoria in the spring of 1866, when it was determined to erect a church building on Main Street. Ground was broken for it May 18th following. Tobias S. Bradley, one of the Trustees and a large contributor, met with an accident which caused his death in March, 1867, before the church was completed. The new church was dedicated, January 1, 1868, and named "The Church of the Messiah," and Rev. Royal H. Pullman installed pastor. A State Convention was held in Peoria in 1870. The following have been pastors: Rev. Pullman, Rev. H.

B. Smith, Rev. J. Murray Bailey, Rev. S. A. Gardner, Rev. G. W. Kent and W. S. Ralph up to the time the United States General Convention of Universalists was held in October, 1885. Soon after, in commemoration of the devotion of Tobias S. Bradley to its interests, the name of the church was changed to "The Bradley Memorial First Universalist Church." Rev. George B. Stocking became pastor, April 5, 1886, and the pastors that have followed have been Rev. R. B. Marsh, Rev. Frank McAlpine, and Rev. T. B. T. Fisher, the present pastor. The church on Main Street having been sold to the Masons, a new church has just been completed on Hamilton Boulevard.

THE APOSTOLIC CHRISTIAN CHURCH. This church, which goes by the name of "Amish," was organized by Johannes Kreienbiel, in the year 1852, with about six members. The first sermon was preached by Joseph Werker, of the State of New York. This denomination is unique and not easily described. It resembles in some respects the Tunkers (Dunkards) and Menonites (Menists), and yet differs from each of them. Those in full membership are required to be very rigid in the observance of the rules of the church; the style of their garments is prescribed by authority, their deportment demure, their marriages wholly under control of the parents and the church, their worship exceedingly simple. The men take no part in political affairs, are non-combatants, and, until recently, would not employ a lawyer to assist them in their business. Both men and women are exceedingly frugal and industrious, the young women forming a very valuable class of helpers in private families. Until 1874, their meetings were held in the houses of the members, but in that year they erected a meeting-house on Green Street at the corner of the alley between Madison and Monroe Streets, which cost them about \$1,000. The congregation has grown in numbers and strength in recent years, many well-to-do farmers in the vicinity having become members. They now have a very substantial and commodious house of worship containing several apartments erected on the site of the old church. To all appearances the congregation is in a prosperous condition. Their services are held twice every Sunday, once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon.

THE NEW CHURCH (commonly called Swed-

enborgian). The "First Society of the New Jerusalem Church of the City of Peoria," was formed a corporate body in January, 1846, with the following named persons as Trustees: Charles P. King, Elihu N. Powell and Hervey Lightner. The first church building was erected on Jefferson Street near Hamilton (in the rear of the Lightner homestead) before November 23, 1846; for on that date "the first meeting was held in the new Temple, a Sabbath School and Bible Class were organized, and the Rev. J. R. Hibbard, 'Presiding Minister of the Association of Readers and Receivers of the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem in Illinois,' was called to consecrate and institute the new Society in accordance with the rules of the General Convention," which was done January 3, 1847. "The following named persons were on the same day baptized into membership: John Hamlin, Dr. Edward Dickinson and his wife, Catharine I. Dickinson, Frances M. Dickinson, Charles Kettelle, William Durst, Dr. Moses Troyer, and Hervey Lightner, who with the following named persons who had previously been baptized—Wm. L. Tabor, Charlotte Tabor, Alexander Cooper, J. G. Green, Jerusha M. Hibbard, and F. B. L. Campbell—affixed their names to the declaration of Charity and Faith."

These were the fourteen charter members of the Society for which the following named ministers successively officiated as pastors: Rev. John Randolph Hibbard, D. D., Nelson C. Burnham, Thomas S. Storey, Jabez Fox, George H. Marsten, A. J. Bartels, George F. Stearns, George Nelson Smith, George Hardon, J. R. Hibbard (a second time), W. H. Schliffer and Samuel C. Eby.

In 1855, a second house of worship was erected on Hamilton Street between Madison and Jefferson Streets, a plain brick structure capped with stone, costing (including lot) \$5,000; and the Illinois Association of the New Jerusalem Church was invited to hold its annual meeting in the new edifice in June of the same year. That body met here several times during a period of thirty-four years—the last time in 1880, during Mr. Eby's pastorate. In 1888 more than \$800 were expended in repairing, remodeling the interior and refurnishing the Temple, and services were continued for several years, Rev. Eby ministering.

The annual contribution by members of the society for various religious and benevolent pur-

poses, was given a few years since as \$2,500, but for the last decade this item cannot be estimated.

In 1896 this building was condemned by the City Inspector and the furnishings having been, in part, sold to the Presbyterian Church at Pottstown, it was razed in the spring of that year. It seemed a singular coincidence that only its front walls remained standing when the body of the last one of the charter members of the society, Hervey Lightner, was borne past to its last resting place.

The record of the membership of this Peoria Society, during fifty years of its existence, includes many names prominently connected with the various commercial, professional, educational and industrial interests of the city. Among the names of those still living two are widely known; one, that of Hon. Charles C. Bonney, now of Chicago, who was the originator and President of the "World's Parliament of Religions" of 1893; the other, Lloyd Wheaton, now General Wheaton of military fame. Though no regular service has been held since the demolition of its house of worship, a remnant of the society still exists in an organization of which V. H. Van Buskirk is Treasurer; A. E. Bassett, Secretary; M. M. Bassett and Dr. F. S. Davis, Trustees, and the breath of Divine Providence may yet rekindle the smouldering fire, which, in years past, "gave light to them that sat in the darkness" and warmth to hearts chilled with thoughts of death and doubts of immortality.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST. This is one of the latest and most aggressive candidates for recognition as a Christian church. Its doctrines are novel and its form of worship unique. It would be unsafe for any one outside the organization to undertake a delineation of either. The only sure way is to go and see. The congregation in Peoria was organized in December, 1893, with six members. The first Board of Directors consisted of Miss Jennie L. Bryan, Mrs. Mary E. Bailey and Mrs. Harriet A. Peck. Miss Jennie L. Bryan has been First Reader (who seems to stand in place of a preacher) from the date of organization. The growth of the congregation has been phenomenal, having made many inroads upon the membership of existing churches. In the year 1898, with much enthusiasm they erected a house of worship, of elegant design, on the corner of Hamilton Boulevard and Bluff Street, which, with the site, cost



L. A. McFadden

about \$30,000. They maintain a Sunday School with about 40 in average attendance.

JEWISH CHURCHES.

The very early history of the Jews in Peoria is veiled in obscurity. It is possible that, prior to the year 1847, there may have been some here, but if so their names are not known. In that year, or about that time, came Abraham Frank, A. Rosenblat, Hart P. Ancker, A. Ackerland, Arnold Goodheart and Abraham Salomon—the latter with four sons, Solomon, Frederick, Wolf and Jonas, and his son-in-law, Simon Lyon. These men all engaged in business and all continued to reside in Peoria for many years, except A. Ackerland, who returned to Cincinnati. Subsequent arrivals were as follows: In 1848, Jacob Liebenstein; in 1849, Henry Ullman and Leopold Rosenfeld; in 1851, Abraham Schradzki and Leopold Ballenberg, and, in 1852, Aaron, Harry and David Ullman. These men laid the foundations of Jewish society in Peoria.

In the year 1852 the first Jewish cemetery was purchased and deeded in trust to Leopold Rosenfeld, Hart P. Ancker and Abraham Frank. It was a small plat of ground situated on a spur of the bluff at the intersection of the Pekin road and the C., B. & Q. Railroad. It was detached from the main portion of the bluff by the grading of that road, which circumstance led to its final abandonment. This was the beginning of Jewish organizations in the city. About this time services began to be held during holidays at various halls, which were conducted by members of the society. This continued until about the year 1863, when they purchased from the Universalists the old Presbyterian church situated on Fulton Street between Adams and Jefferson. Regular services were then held under the direction of the following named ministers: Rev. Marx Moses, from 1863 to 1873; Rev. Dr. E. B. M. Brown, from 1873 until 1875; Rev. M. H. Bloch, from 1876 until 1878. The latter was succeeded by Rev. Dr. David Stern. This was the original congregation of Anshai Emith.

About the year 1872, quite a number of Jews from Russia, Hungary and Poland, known as "orthodox Jews," arrived in Peoria, and, not being satisfied with the advanced ideas of the Congregation of Anshai Emith, instituted services of their own in a hall, and, in January, 1873, purchased a cemetery, the Trustees being Israel Bennett, Jacob Conigisky, Levi Meiers, Lewis

Brin and Aaron Mittenthal. They continued to hold the same until about the second day of October, 1874, when the congregation of Beth Israel was organized, and the Trustees of the cemetery turned it over to them. This cemetery is located on the bluff near Oesterle's, overlooking Pleasant Valley, and is still used by the orthodox party. They had worshipped in halls until about the year 1874, when some of the members of the Anshai Emith Congregation, becoming dissatisfied with the views maintained by Dr. Stern, left that congregation and, together with a large portion of the orthodox party, arranged to procure a temple for themselves. They purchased the church on Seventh Street erected by the Christian (or Campbellite) Congregation, and continued to worship there for some time. Rev. M. Messing was their first pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. Henry Messing and he, in turn, by Rev. F. Fisher.

About the year 1879 the congregation of Anshai Emith purchased the lot with the building thereon, located on the south corner of Jefferson Avenue and Liberty Street, where St. John's Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church had built a house of worship, and proceeded to erect thereon a temple. It was at that time hoped that both congregations would become united; but all such hopes were for a time disappointed. Rev. David Stern continued to preside over Anshai Emith and Rev. Fisher over Beth Israel. Contentions became so violent they entered into the social life of the people. Finally Rev. Fisher left Beth Israel and, about the year 1886, Rev. Edward N. Callisch came as a minister, and through his efforts, ably seconded by members of both congregations, peace was restored, the congregations were united, the temple of Beth Israel was sold and the proceeds turned over to Anshai Emith. In the meantime, while these two reformed congregations were contending with each other, the remnants of the orthodox party who had not joined with the members of the Anshai Emith in organizing Beth Israel, continued to conduct their own worship in halls as best they could.

In the year 1896 the temple of Anshai Emith was destroyed by fire and, for the next two years, various Christian churches were placed at their disposal for worship. But a lot was purchased on the west corner of Monroe and Hancock Streets, where a temple of elegant proportions and built of Lake Superior sandstone, has been erected. The corner-stone was

laid on March 2, 1898, and the temple dedicated September 9th of the same year. Rabbi Callisch was the first minister of the United Congregation and served for four years. He was followed by Rev. S. Greenfield and Rev. L. Isenberg, each for two years; Rev. A. Messing for one year, and he by Rev. Charles S. Levi, the present minister. During his ministry the membership has become nearly doubled, while the Sabbath School numbers about ninety. The officers of the congregation at present are Samuel Woolner, President; David Ullman, Vice-President; A. Raffman, Secretary; M. Salzenstein, Treasurer; Jacob Woolner, William F. Wolfner and Jacob Heim, Trustees; William B. Woolner, President, and Milton Newman, Secretary of the Sunday School.

The Congregation Agudas Achim was organized as a strictly orthodox congregation in September, 1897. It has about thirty-five members and 115 additional adherents. They hold regular services twice every day, and on Friday evening and Saturday morning, which are conducted by members of the congregation. They have purchased, at a cost of \$3,000, the church building on Monson Street erected many years ago by the Cumberland Presbyterians, and have spent \$1,200 in improving the same. They also expect to purchase the cemetery of the old Beth Israel congregation, which they now use.

The first officers of the congregation were Julius Frankel, President; Max J. Cohen, Vice-President; Abraham Jacobson, Secretary, and Jacob Conigisky, Treasurer. The present officers are Nathan Friedman, President; P. Blumenthal, Vice-President; Samuel Lanski, Secretary; Marks Gumbiner, Treasurer.

EXTINCT CHURCHES.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, organized in the year 1851, is now numbered among those that have ceased to exist. It was organized as a church belonging to the denomination known as "The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church," which was a union of the Scotch Covenanters and Seceders. The congregation was very weak until about the year 1853, when a young Irishman named Samuel Glover was called to the pastorate. He infused life into the church, so that, in the course of a year, measures were taken to erect a house of worship. At the expense of a vast amount of labor and travel by the pastor, means were raised sufficient in amount

to justify its commencement, the building was erected and placed under roof in the year 1854, and was dedicated December 23, 1855. The building still stands on the corner of Madison Avenue and Liberty Street, the first story being occupied as the police patrol station, and the second floor by the Odd Fellows. At first it was regarded as having one of the finest auditoriums in the city, and attracted a generous attendance upon the church services, lectures and other entertainments. It was in this church that the composer, William B. Bradbury, gave one of his first public renderings of the then New Cantata of "Esther, the Beautiful Queen." Rev. Glover remained as pastor but a few years, when he was succeeded, about the year 1857, by Rev. John S. McCulloch, who continued in the pastorate until about the second year of the war, when he became Chaplain of the Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was captured at the battle of Sabine Cross Road, was in due time paroled, was called to the pastorate of a church in Harlem, New York, and afterwards to the Presidency of Knoxville College, Tennessee—an institution of learning for freedmen under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church—where he remained until very recently. He is now a resident of Omaha, Nebraska. During his pastorate the Associate Reformed Church and the Associate Church (both called Seceders) became united under the name of the United Presbyterian Church, a denomination respectable in numbers and having a highly educated ministry. Its distinguishing features are close communion and the exclusive use of scripture psalmody. This congregation was greatly weakened by the war, several of its members and their pastor having gone into the army. After the retirement of Rev. McCulloch from the pastorate, he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas P. Stevenson, now of the Presbyterian Church of Spring Valley, in Tazewell County. But the church having become weakened by the loss of members, and having overburdened itself with debt in the erection of a house of worship too expensive for its ability to pay, it became unable to support a pastor and soon afterwards became disorganized. The house of worship was sold for debt and now stands as a sad monument of this well-meant endeavor. It first passed into the hands of the "Turners," and has, in recent years, been used by the Salvation Army, and as an armory for some of the military organizations. There are two churches of this denom-

ination in Peoria County, both located in Logan Township. It has a flourishing college at Monmouth.

ADAMS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. This church was organized as a mission in May, 1857, through the personal efforts of Rev. Henry G. Weston, Pastor of the First Church. The meetings were at first held in a school-house belonging to Miss L. Wright. On December 12, 1854, the church was formally organized, a lot was secured on which, in 1855, a neat frame house of worship, costing \$1,000, was erected on Adams Street between Persimmon and Locust Streets. In 1858, the church had 51 members, its Sunday School had 17 teachers and 150 scholars; H. A. Calkins, an accomplished teacher in the public-schools, was Superintendent, and its library contained 200 volumes. This church continued to flourish and to spread a benign influence over that section of the city for many years, but for some unknown reason it has become extinct.

THE PEORIA (PARK PLACE) BAPTIST CHURCH. This church grew out of a schism in the First Church over the temperance question, during a time of great excitement in 1877-78. The congregation of the First Church having amended their articles of faith or covenant, so as to require of its members a pledge of total abstinence from the use of intoxicants, three members were expelled for refusal to comply. Twenty-seven others immediately withdrew and the thirty met

on September 11, 1878, and organized a new church on more liberal principles. William Bastow, Sr., James H. Sedgewick, Thomas Petherbridge, William B. Carson, John H. Hall, Charles Robinson and James E. Pillsbury were elected the first Board of Trustees and authorized to purchase a lot on which to erect a house of worship. They selected a lot on Fifth Street, extending to Park Place, on which, with much zeal and enthusiasm, a church with a seating capacity of 300 was erected. A Sunday School of 125 members was organized and the church soon doubled its membership. But after a few years its zeal began to abate, and it is now numbered with the extinct churches.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. A church of this denomination was organized on March 3, 1855. Rev. S. T. Stewart was their first pastor. They erected a small brick church on Monson Street between Fourth and Fifth. The church seemed to prosper for a while under the ministrations of Rev. Stewart and one or two successors, having a membership of 45 in 1858, and a Sunday School of 18 teachers and 85 scholars, with a library of 600 volumes. Little is known of its subsequent history. Its church—which is the only remaining relic of its existence—first passed into the hands of the Episcopalians, the worshipers there being known as St. John's Parish, with Rev. John Benson, Rector, after which it was sold to the Jews, by whom it is still occupied.

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Associations originated in England about the year 1844. In 1851 they had reached America, and their growth here was phenomenal. The date of the first organization in Peoria is uncertain, but it must have been in the autumn or early winter of the year 1853; for it is known that, during that winter, a course of lectures was delivered here under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Peoria. Those lectures were, so far as known to the writer, delivered during the months of February and March, 1854, by the following gentlemen: Professor Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, and previously connected with Illinois College; Rev. John W. Cracraft, Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Peoria; President Blanchard, of Knox College; Rev. Robert P. Farris, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Peoria; Hon. Onslow Peters, Judge of the Circuit Court, Peoria. The Association at this time also maintained a reading room for the use of its members. A similar course of lectures was conducted by the Association during the following year. In what other direction its efforts were expended during those early years of its existence, does not clearly appear.

In the spring of 1858, a great religious awakening swept over the country in which the churches of Peoria became greatly interested. On May 28 of that year a re-organization of the Association took place, soon after which time the following officers were elected: Alexander G. Tyng, President; Thomas G. McCulloh and Henry M. Kellogg, Vice-Presidents; Calvin C. Lines, Recording Secretary; Thomas Chamberlain, Corresponding Secretary; and Larkin B.

Day, Treasurer. The place of meeting was then in Curtiss's (now First National) Bank Building, but during the year it was changed to the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Madison Streets. After the intensity of the revival had worn away, the meetings were continued as noon-day prayer-meetings, in which the members of the Association took a prominent part. These meetings were continued for years afterwards, and became especially interesting during the exciting times of the Civil War.

The officers for 1859-60 were: Alexander G. Tyng, President; Henry M. Kellogg and Thomas Chamberlain, Vice-Presidents; Calvin C. Lines, Recording Secretary; George H. McIlvaine, Corresponding Secretary; Larkin B. Day, Treasurer; Henry M. Kellogg, David McKinney, Lucius L. Day, Edward J. Cowell, Executive Committee. The place of meeting continued to be in the First Presbyterian Church. In 1860-61 Alexander G. Tyng was President and Calvin C. Lines, Secretary.

In the latter part of the year 1861, the Young Men's Christian Associations of the country, feeling the need of a closer touch being maintained between the Christians of the land and the soldiers in the field, organized the United States Christian Commission, of which a full account will be found elsewhere in this work. In 1862, the Association at Peoria became affiliated with this work, and, with energy and zeal, carried the Gospel into the camps of the soldiers, attended them on their weary marches, nursed them in sickness, carried them from the battlefield, bound up their wounds, cleansed them from the filth of the march and the deadly conflict, fed them with wholesome food and gave them comfortable quarters in their hospitals. This work was continued

with unabated zeal through nearly three years of warfare. But the active efforts of the Association were not expended wholly upon the soldiers, for it appears that during the year 1862, through its efforts, one mission church and school building had been erected, two weekly mission schools and two weekly prayer-meetings had been established.

On February 4, 1862, in order that it might more effectually accomplish its mission, the Association became incorporated with the very small capital of \$750, it then having 26 members. William Reynolds was elected President; David McCulloch, Vice-President; Theodore Higbee, Secretary and Treasurer; J. Boyd Headley, George H. McIlvaine, Alexander G. Tyng, Rev. D. E. Holmes, Thomas G. McCulloch and O. G. Howard, Executive Committee, from whom was chosen a war committee who directed the operations of the Association in connection with the Christian Commission in all matters pertaining to the war.

After the close of the war the Association continued to maintain its existence for several years. As late as 1867-68, Mr. Tyng being then President; J. Scandret, Secretary, and William H. Wood, City Missionary, the Association was holding two meetings each week, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, in a room on Main Street opposite the Post Office. The same officers continued to serve during the following year, and, in 1870-71, George H. McIlvaine was President, and George W. Alter, Secretary, the meetings being held on Saturday evening. The Association then disappeared for some years, during which time it may or may not have had an existence. This meager outline is doubtless capable of being filled out by reference to the chronicles of the time. The most interesting part of its history, however, is that embraced within the period of the Civil War, for which reference is made to another part of this work.

The present Young Men's Christian Association was organized August 18, 1879. Martin Kingman was chosen President for one year, and Henry F. Sayles elected General Secretary, his duty being the general direction of the work. Twenty-three young men signed the Constitution at the second meeting. On September 1, 1879, the chairmen of the various committees were announced and the enterprise fairly started, and on September 15, the room over Irwin & Co.'s store (102 and 104 South Adams Street) was occupied as headquarters for the first time.

Mr. Sayles was succeeded in October, 1879, by William N. Fisher, during whose term, ending in June, 1881, a great amount of detail work was arranged and a paper called the "Bulletin" was published. On September 12, 1881, James M. Rice was elected President, and re-elected the following year, serving until September, 1883. The Association was incorporated December 16, 1882. In October, 1881, L. Wilbur Messer was elected General Secretary, and, under his energetic management, the work expanded greatly. The rooms in the second story, corner of Adams and Fulton Streets, formerly occupied by the Peoria Boat Club, were taken under lease and handsomely furnished. These rooms were occupied until the fall of 1884.

In 1883, Martin Kingman was chosen President for the second time, serving for a year, and was succeeded by Oliver J. Bailey, who has served the Association efficiently and continuously ever since.

The following General Secretaries succeeded Mr. Messer: A. S. Willoughby, W. S. Towner, F. H. Jacobs and Richard Compton.

In the autumn of 1884 the Association removed its quarters to the Cruger property (now 213 South Jefferson Avenue), since occupied by the Creve Coeur Club, and there remained until moving to their elegant and commodious building, 115 North Jefferson Avenue, erected in 1891.

Richard Compton was followed as General Secretary by Mr. Leonard F. Houghton, who devoted six and one-half years of strong and faithful service to the cause. During his administration great betterments in the premises occupied were made, amongst others, a large and convenient hall for gymnasium purposes being added, which was also used for meetings of the Association. During his incumbency a series of evangelistic meetings, under conduct of Mr. C. H. Yatman, culminated in a mass meeting at which a large amount of money was subscribed for the new Association Building. On March 17, 1890, the corner-stone was laid and the building soon carried to completion. Mr. Houghton acted for the Association as Superintendent of its construction.

Mr. W. A. Brubaker succeeded Mr. Houghton as General Secretary, serving until February, 1900. Under his conscientious guidance the work showed great progress. The lecture courses handled by him under Association auspices, were valuable to the intellectual uplift of the city. The membership of the Association was largely in-

creased during these years, and more of the distinctive features of a work "for young men by young men" introduced. In March, 1900, Mr. F. S. Shepard succeeded Mr. Brubaker, and now occupies the place. Under his experienced direction, the work is steadily advancing on good and approved lines.

During the greater part of the time since its re-organization, in 1879, the Association has been greatly strengthened by a Ladies' Auxiliary Society, composed of many of the most prominent ladies of the several churches in the city, through whose efforts the apartments devoted to the use of young men have been made more homelike and attractive, their social and aesthetic tastes improved, and their respect for true womanhood greatly increased. To this society is also due the erection of the tasteful drinking fountain which stands near the main entrance of the building, inviting all who drink to partake also of the "Water of Life" freely.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association commenced work December 1, 1900. It is located at 2336 South Washington Street. The lot is 100x300 feet. The building, 40x75 feet (two stories and basement), stands on the Washington Street side and contains twenty-nine sleeping rooms, reading room, amusement room, temporary hospital, lunch counter, dining room, kitchen, correspondence room, bath rooms, barber shop, store rooms, heater rooms, etc. The total cost of the equipment is \$17,500, and is mainly the investment of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway.

Its objects are to furnish to railroad men the best facilities for body, character and soul building, by furnishing to them, at a nominal cost, clean, wholesome food, clean, well warmed and well kept beds, good facilities for bathing, a library and reading room well supplied with periodicals, social evenings, practical talks, Bible classes, Gospel meetings, fellowship and personal influence toward righteousness, the strongest and best attainable. Its membership, composed purely of railroad men, now numbers 201.

This department stands as one of the best illustrations of the high appreciation in which the work of the Young Men's Christian Association is held by the railway world in general, and particularly by the officials, who are directly connected with its organization and maintenance, as, aside from the furnishing of current supplies, an appropriation of \$1,800 per year is granted for current expenses.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By ANNIE E. DOUGHERTY.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Peoria is one of the five city organizations of the State, others being in Aurora, Rockford and Chicago. All other associations in Illinois are merely college organizations with different lines of work.

This Association was organized in November, 1893, under the auspices of the State leaders and some identified with associations in other States. It has grown since then to a membership of 450. It is under the control of a Board of Managers numbering twenty-four from the various city churches. Mrs. George T. Page, who was its first President, is the President; Mrs. J. T. Rogers is the Vice-President; Dr. Emma Lucas is the Treasurer, and Mrs. N. C. Dougherty the Secretary for the Board.

Mrs. Alice A. Parmele is the General Secretary. She has full charge of the rooms at 119 South Jefferson Avenue, where all classes and meetings of various kinds are held, and where lunches are served every day at the noon hour.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate interest in evangelical religion and to improve the intellectual, social and physical condition of all young women in the city and vicinity. It offers to them a homelike resting place—a wholesome lunch at small price, an interesting hour each Sunday afternoon, evening classes with competent instructors, merry evenings of sociability and games, and, as far as possible, a friendly watch, and word and a readiness to meet each need.

Its motto is "Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord."

The Board of Managers of the Association are:

Mrs. R. C. Baker,	Dr. Emma Lucas,
Mrs. R. R. Bourland,	Mrs. George Millard,
Mrs. Ella F. Clark,	Mrs. David McCulloch,
Mrs. Jas. P. Darst,	Mrs. Wm. G. Olwin,
Mrs. N. C. Dougherty,	Mrs. George T. Page,
Mrs. Wm. Drysdale,	Mrs. Thos. Petherbridge,
Mrs. A. G. Emerson,	Miss Sophie Reynolds,
Mrs. Jos. F. Hazzard,	Mrs. A. G. Robinson,
Mrs. William A. Hill,	Mrs. J. T. Rogers,
Mrs. W. A. Johnston,	Mrs. Maria Rogers,
Mrs. John E. Keene,	Mrs. Ezra Tobias,
Miss Enda Kent,	Mrs. George A. Zeller,

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

By LUCIE B. TYNG.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Peoria, Illinois, was organized first as a "White Ribbon Club," under the leadership of J. C. Bontacue, September 12, 1877, in the First Congregational Church. A nominating committee, consisting of Mrs. R. F. Kent, Mrs. William Reynolds, Miss Mary Burdette and Mrs. H. R. Woodruff, reported the names of the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

President, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Hibben.

Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Franks.

Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Powell.

Treasurer, Mrs. T. D. Gantt.

Vice-Presidents were elected from the following churches:

Calvary Presbyterian,	Mrs. A. Johnson.
First M. E.,	Mrs. I. M. Rue.
St. Joseph (Catholic),	Mrs. M. Old.
Swedenborgian,	Mrs. M. W. Harkness.
Christ Church (R. E.),	Mrs. Alex. G. Tyng.
First Presbyterian,	Mrs. Henry Forsythe.
First Congregational,	Miss Mary Stevens.
First Baptist,	Mrs. R. F. Kent.
Second Presbyterian,	Mrs. Edwin C. Ely.
Hale Chapel (M. E.),	Mrs. Joseph Hazzard.
Universalist,	Mrs. Helen M. Wilson.
Grace Presbyterian,	Miss Hattie Lawrence.
Second Methodist,	Miss M. Hall.

As no other churches were represented, it was decided to leave places open for any who might wish to unite with the Association.

The Executive Committee elected consisted of Mrs. Lucie Farr, Mrs. H. A. Calkins, Mrs. John Floyd, Mrs. William Harris, Mrs. J. A. Wonder, Mrs. Ira Chase and Mrs. Sophie Negley.

This organization continued in force with regular meetings until September 11, 1879, when it was decided to unite as a body, with the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union," which already was organized in our district (Tenth Illinois), and to which we had a cordial and earnest invitation from the State President, Miss Frances E. Willard. This district had within its bounds Miss Mary Allen West, of Galesburg, and several others destined to do a great work, national and world-wide. Our first President, Mrs. E. G. Hibben, retained her office almost continuously until her death, which occurred at the residence of her son, Rev. J. Grier Hibben, in Princeton, New

Jersey, August 29, 1898. During two years in which she was absent, having gone abroad with her son, Mrs. Edwin C. Ely was elected to the office of President for one year, Mrs. E. B. Hamblin one year, and Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng for the remainder of her absence. Since the death of Mrs. Hibben, Mrs. Tyng has been chosen President each year. A continuous membership of about 125 has been kept up in the Peoria W. C. T. U. It has adopted many of the departments of national work, but has chiefly been successful in Gospel temperance meetings for men and women. These have been kept up faithfully each week since our first organization. Several evangelist missions have been maintained by the local W. C. T. U.

Peoria County W. C. T. U. was, for many years, a branch of the Tenth Congressional District, which then was composed of Knox, Fulton, Peoria and Stark counties. For about five years now we have, with Fulton, Tazewell, Putnam, Marshall, Mason and Peoria counties, formed the Fourteenth Congressional District. Peoria and Fulton counties are fully organized, Miss Lina Jordan, of Elmwood, being President of Peoria County, and Miss Prudence Berry, of Table Grove, being President of Fulton County. The other counties are connected with the district by having each a Financial Secretary. The membership of the District is about 600, of which Peoria and Fulton counties furnish the largest share.

The District Presidents have been Mrs. Lucinda Davidson, of Lewistown; Mrs. Clara Smith, of Elmwood; and Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, Mrs. D. W. Eaves, Mrs. E. G. Hibben, Mrs. Anna P. Eakin, Mrs. Jennie E. Stouffer and Mrs. Lura H. Boleyn, all of Peoria. Eighteen different departments of work are carried on, and the interest through the county and district does not abate. Public sentiment is influenced and, "though there remaineth much land to be possessed," yet we feel sure that we will not have labored in vain, and that our work for "God, and Home and Native Land," will leave its impress, and future generations will find it "easier to do right and harder to do wrong," because we have helped make straight paths for their feet.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.

By LUCIE B. TYNG.

The Woman's Christian Home Mission was founded in 1875, and is the oldest of the benevolent institutions of the city of Peoria. It is famed

for the number and activity of its charities. It has for its object the general and systematic benevolent work of the city, and supports and has under its care the "Home for the Friendless," designed to be a temporary home for women and children in need of such. The beginnings in all departments of its work were very small, but a more earnest and devoted set of women it would be hard to find than those composing the Woman's Christian Home Mission, from the outset to the present day. The city is divided into thirteen districts, each of which is under the care of two visitors, to whom all cases of need in their respective districts are reported, and who investigate and afford relief according to our ability and degree of destitution found to exist.

The Home for the Friendless was at first a small building on Merriman Street; then, through the kindness of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, a Home at 512 Seventh Avenue was furnished. A house and large lot on the corner of Main Street and Flora Avenue was afterwards purchased through the generous aid of many friends of the institution. This was occupied for many years; but the house being old and small, and the location too valuable to justify rebuilding upon it, it was decided to sell the property and purchase a site for a new home at a greater distance from the city. This was happily and successfully effected, and the handsome new Home, at the corner of Knoxville and Thrush Avenues, is the result of much hard work and generous giving, and the realization of our long cherished dreams. The building has been paid for and comfortably equipped at a cost of about \$26,000. It has had a succession of competent and faithful matrons; the present incumbent is Miss Cora Dawson. A Board of Managers, who are devoted to its interests, are in immediate supervision of the Home for the Friendless. This Board now consists of Mrs. Flora D. Kellogg, Chairman; with Mrs. E. J. Case, Mrs. Walter Barker, Mrs. C. F. Hitchcock, Mrs. Louisa D. Elder, Mrs. Henry P. Ayres, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut, Mrs. L. H. White, Mrs. William Jack, Mrs. B. F. Ellis, Mrs. James Grimes, Mrs. G. A. Wilson, and Mrs. Dr. Dombrowski.

The officers of the Woman's Christian Home Mission are:

Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, President.
Mrs. E. S. Willcox, First Vice-President.
Mrs. A. J. Hodges, Second Vice-President.
Mrs. E. S. Easton, Third Vice-President.
Mrs. J. C. Hansel, Secretary.

Mrs. Leslie Robison, Secretary of the Board.
Miss Julia F. Cockle, Treasurer.

The Finance Committee, consisting of Mrs. J. E. Henseler, Mrs. H. H. Fahnestock, Mrs. Ezra Weis, Mrs. William Sisson, and Mrs. T. J. Pursley, are also *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless.

The Advisory Committee of gentlemen consists of Col. J. D. McClure, Mr. J. C. Proctor, Mr. E. D. Hardin, Dr. I. W. Johnson, Mr. E. S. Willcox, and Mr. J. C. Hansel.

The committee having in charge the building of the Home for the Friendless while in process of construction was composed of Mrs. J. D. McClure, Mrs. E. S. Easton, Mr. J. C. Hansel, Mrs. Leslie Robison, Mr. J. C. Proctor, and Superintendent J. L. Flinn.

The work of the Woman's Christian Home Mission is supported by free-will offerings from the public, by membership fees, and by entertainments, added to the interest from an endowment fund provided by the following persons:

In Memory of—

David Choate Proctor, by Hon. Charles B.

Storrs	\$1,000
Charles B. Storrs, by Mrs. Marietta Storrs.	1,000
Mrs. Marietta Storrs, by Mrs. D. C. Proctor	1,000
Jonathan Hancock, by Mrs. E. H. Arnett..	1,000
Mrs. Henrietta Lyon, by Mrs. W. B. Lyon..	1,000
Mrs. E. L. Oakford, by herself.....	200
Jennie S. Cunningham, by Mr. Frank O.	
Cunningham	100
Miss Sarah L. Lines, by herself.....	100
Edward S. Easton, by Mrs. Easton.....	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Easton.....	10,000
Henry B. Steward.....	5,000

\$21,400

It is confidently hoped that the endowment fund will be enlarged by gifts and legacies in the future, as the Woman's Christian Home Mission has a large place in the confidence and affection of Peoria people.

BRADLEY HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

By HELEN M. WILSON.

In the summer of 1882, the "Women's Christian Home Mission," realizing the need of a Home for Aged Women, deemed it expedient to establish such an institution. Mrs. E. D. Hardin, the



Thos. M. McHargue

worthy and beloved President of the Mission, was heartily in favor of the movement, and gave liberally of her time and means to further the project. Mrs. Charles F. Bacon also felt especially called to the work—already having in her care four or five old ladies left to a sorrowful old age, friendless and without a place to call home. The need of an institution for the care of the aged was indeed great, and Mrs. Bacon resolved that steps should be taken at once to secure a building. The first one hundred dollars to start the enterprise was paid by Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, and this was followed by fifty dollars, each, from Mrs. E. D. Hardin, Mrs. W. F. Bryan, Mrs. A. J. Hodges, Mrs. C. B. Allaire, Mrs. Charles E. Jamison and Mrs. William A. Herron. A building containing twelve rooms was rented, and the "Home for Aged Women" was opened at 823 Main Street, and Mrs. Bacon's five old ladies were its first inmates.

Mrs. James M. Hadley furnished one room, and the quipment of the whole building was the generous gift of numerous friends. The capacity of the Home was soon overtaxed, and, with large rent to pay and ten old ladies to maintain, the most careful and prudent economy was essential. The small beginning and the worthiness of the cause soon attracted the attention of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, a wealthy philanthropist of our city. Her heart went out in pity to these aged homeless women, and having long contemplated such an institution, she kindly and generously offered to relieve the Mission from all further care or responsibility by the erection of a building large, commodious and in every way suitable to the growing needs of the work. This she faithfully performed, and the first meeting of the new Association of the "Bradley Home for Aged Women" was held Thursday afternoon, September 4, 1884, in the beautiful new Home erected by Mrs. Bradley. Mrs. Helen M. Wilson had been previously instructed by Mrs. Bradley to prepare the Constitution and By-Laws, which, after some modification and changes, were adopted.

The Association is incorporated; its object is to provide a suitable home for worthy aged women of the county and city of Peoria. The building is located at 2213 Main Street, with a capacity to entertain twenty-five inmates comfortably. The following officers and directresses constituted its first Board of Management:

Life President—Mrs. Lydia Bradley.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Charles F. Bacon, Mrs. W. F. Bryan, Mrs. A. J. Hodges, Mrs. Charles P. King, Mrs. R. B. M. Wilson, Mrs. J. B. Greenhut.

Secretary—Mrs. George A. Wilson.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John W. Fuller.

Treasurer—Miss Etta Proctor.

Board of Management—Mrs. Charles F. Bacon, Chairman; Mrs. O. J. Bailey, Mrs. Alex. G. Tyng, Mrs. William Reynolds, Mrs. John W. Hansel, Mrs. William R. Bush, Mrs. Will Bartlett, Mrs. Leslie Robison, Mrs. George M. Gibson, Mrs. David D. Ross, Mrs. R. Wheeler, Mrs. J. D. McClure, Mrs. H. H. Easton, Mrs. M. M. Bassett, Mrs. C. E. Smith, Mrs. David Ullman, Mrs. M. Henebery, Mrs. H. G. Anderson, Mrs. G. R. Cobleigh, Mrs. J. Baggs, Mrs. Charles B. Day, Mrs. Sol Bennett, Mrs. G. W. Avery, Mrs. Thomas Petherbridge, Mrs. M. J. Jones, Mrs. A. G. Emerson, Mrs. A. L. Schimpff, Mrs. M. R. Elliott, Mrs. John S. Miller, Mrs. H. P. Ayers.

Advisory Board—Messrs. G. A. Wilson, John C. Proctor, William A. Herron, O. J. Bailey, John S. Lee, Newton Matthews, E. F. Baldwin, Charles F. Bacon, Charles E. Jamison, G. W. Avery.

No record can be written of the good work accomplished in the last eighteen years of the existence of the Bradley Home. It has indeed been a haven of quiet and rest, and many an aged and homeless one has had cause to bless the generous hearts of its founders for the peace and comfort and joy that has come to them in the evening time of life.

The work is supported by public contributions, and there is no charity more worthy than the Bradley Home for Aged Women.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Lydia Bradley, Life President; Mrs. Dr. L. B. Martin, Secretary; Mrs. Leslie Robison, Treasurer.

Vice-Presidents and Executive Board—Mrs. E. A. Proctor, Mrs. David Ullman, Mrs. H. G. Anderson, Mrs. Max Ritzwoller, Mrs. Dr. Domkowski, Mrs. A. L. Schimpff, Mrs. Helen M. Wilson, Mrs. Charles E. Fulks, Mrs. G. W. Avery.

Mrs. Lydia Baggs is Chairman of the Board of Management, which consists of thirty directresses.

GUYER HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE.

"The Mrs. Mary M. Hotchkiss Guyer Memorial Home for Aged People Association" has a history worthy of being incorporated in this chapter.

Jacob Guyer, a Pennsylvanian by birth, came

to Peoria in an early day, and, for a while, engaged in farming, but later was connected with various business enterprises in and about the city. Although not wealthy in the modern sense of that term, yet, by patient industry and frugality, he had become possessed of a considerable estate, including some western lands, a farm in Peoria County and some dwelling houses and business property in the city.

When past middle life he was united in marriage to Mary M. Hotchkiss, daughter of Zenas Hotchkiss, an old and highly respected citizen of Peoria. They spent the years of their married life happily together, but, having no children to become heirs to their property, and both being inclined to the furtherance of works of benevolence, their thoughts were directed to the founding of some charitable institution in Peoria. Their intentions finally crystalized in a plan for a home for the benefit of aged people who, on account of reduced circumstances or other vicissitudes of fortune, might not be adequately provided with homes of their own. Before their plans had matured Mrs. Guyer died, and it was to perpetuate her memory by the carrying out of a plan which was near to her heart in life, that this institution was founded.

At the request of Mr. Guyer, an association of ladies, chosen by himself, became incorporated under the name which stands at the head of this article—a name chosen by himself as being the most expressive of what was then in his mind, and which, as one of the conditions upon which his proposed donations should be made, is to be suitably and continuously displayed upon the principal building devoted to its use.

Before turning over his gifts, he required that the corporation should adopt articles of association as to the conditions upon which all grants, donations, gifts, bequests or devises of property or money should be accepted, used and held. Among these were the following: That the Home should be forever located upon his homestead, situated at the corner of Armstrong and Knoxville Avenues; that it should be for the benefit of persons of good character and temperate habits, not less than sixty years of age, residents of the county of Peoria for three years, who, on account of reduced circumstances or other vicissitudes of fortune, should not be adequately provided with homes of their own—but under certain circumstances other deserving aged persons similarly situated might be admitted; that the Trustees, as nearly as might be, should be chosen from the

same denominations of Protestant Christians as those he had named in the first Board, and that, so far as practicable, divine services should be held at the Home once on every Sabbath day.

The Board of Trustees consists of fifteen ladies, to hold for three years, but the terms of one-third expire each year.

The Association was incorporated on the 29th day of July, 1889. The first Board of Trustees consisted of the following named ladies: Sarah Proctor Howe, President; Sarah E. Hodges, First Vice-President; Frances E. Fahnestock, Second Vice-President; Lillie Ballance Rice, Secretary; Harriet Hepperly Hotchkiss, Treasurer; with the following additional members: Mary E. Bailey, Lucie B. Tyng, Susan S. Clegg, Eva Bunn Van Tassell, Mary F. McCulloch, Lucy W. Baldwin, Martha B. Reynolds, Flora Day Kellogg, Lucy G. Allaire and Lucy M. Ross.

The Association having been duly organized, Mr. Guyer conveyed to it his homestead, to be held and used as provided for in the articles of association. The Home was opened for the reception of inmates soon after July 29, 1889, from which date it has always had as many as it could conveniently accommodate, the number averaging about ten.

At his death Mr. Guyer, by will, left to the Association the bulk of his estate, the income of which it can now control for the use of the Home. This, with the charges made upon persons received into the Home at the time and according to the terms of admission, affords a sufficient income for their maintenance in a comfortable and respectable manner. The scheme is a commendable one that has proved highly successful in the attainment of the objects intended—the same being to provide those who might be admitted to its benefits a Protestant, but not otherwise sectarian Christian home.

The following named ladies comprise the present Board of Trustees: Frances E. Fahnestock, President; Mary F. McCulloch, First Vice-President; Virginia B. Bash, Second Vice-President; Lucie B. Tyng, Third Vice-President; Isabel Rouse, Secretary; Evelyn Starr, Treasurer; with Sarah E. Hodges, Eva Bunn Van Tassell, Mary E. Bailey, Martha B. Reynolds, Priscilla McIlvaine, Emily S. Kingman, Lucy Miller, Mary H. Tichnor and Catharine H. Hill, as associate members.

Meetings of the Board are held on the last Wednesday of every month. Two members are assigned each month as a visiting committee to

have oversight of the management of the Home, and to look after the comfort of the inmates. There is also an executive committee of five and a devotional committee of nine members. Twelve years of successful management have demonstrated the soundness of this institution and its capability for great usefulness. It is hoped that other donations may be added to the gifts of Mr. Guyer, and that, in time, the field of usefulness of the Home may be greatly enlarged.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR THE AGED.

In December, 1892, Rev. Conrad Rotter, who, during his pastorate of St. Joseph's Church, had felt the need of such an institution, founded St. Joseph's Home for the Aged. A modest beginning was made in a nine-room house at the corner of Smith and McReynolds Streets, known as the Tendering homestead. The sum of \$9,600 was paid for the house and 225 front feet of ground. Three diocesan Sisters of St. Francis came from the Metamora Orphanage to take charge of the new work, and were ready to receive inmates on December 14th.

During the first year fifteen old people found a home in the institution. So many applications for entrance were received that it was found necessary, within a few months, to build an addition at a cost of \$10,000. One year later a third story was added to accommodate the increasing numbers. The present imposing structure was erected in the year 1900. Every convenience for the care and comfort of the aged has been supplied. Such has been the success of the work that, in less than ten years, the little establishment of three Sisters and fifteen old people, has grown into a flourishing home of 115 old people, attended by sixteen Sisters, presided over by Mother Pacifica.

The new building had been in use but a few months when it was foreseen that a further addition would be necessary in the near future. Only lack of means prevents its immediate erection.

The diocesan Sisters of St. Francis, who are ministers of this worthy charity, were established in 1890. Besides St. Joseph's Home, they also conduct the Diocesan Orphanage at Metamora, in Woodford County.

THE HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

This institution, occupying about four acres of ground at the corner of Starr and Faraday

Streets, was founded in 1891 by the Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, who donated the ground and made a munificent contribution towards the building fund. The purpose of the institution is the rescue and reformation of fallen women and wayward girls, and the protection, preservation and training of destitute and homeless children, especially those in danger from evil surroundings. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, a religious order of the Catholic Church founded in the seventeenth century.

Any one who applies for admission is received, regardless of creed or circumstances. It suffices that she is an outcast and despised of men, or that, in youthful ignorance, she walks in the ways that lead to ruin. She is received into the Home with gentle kindness, a new name is given her to hide her shame, and she is surrounded with every influence that may guide her towards true womanhood. Except in cases of girls under age or committed to the institution by lawful authority, the inmates are free to leave at any time. With a view to fitting them for an honest livelihood, the girls in the reformatory, as well as those in the training school, are instructed in the various branches of household, laundry and needle-work. Those in the reformatory who are without education are given a thorough course of elementary instruction, and the children attend school from nine to three o'clock.

A long tested, judicious but mild rule governs the conduct of the inmates and regulates the duties of every day. While great care is given to their physical well being, the best efforts of the Sisters are devoted to their religious and moral training. No interference is permitted with the religion of a non-Catholic, but for the sake of order and regularity all are required to attend the religious exercises in the chapel. The institution has no fixed revenue, its main resource being the proceeds from the laundry and needle-work. The entering inmates, in nearly every case, are found to be entirely destitute, frequently even of clothing, and become absolutely dependent upon the Home for their support. Since its establishment 350 women, girls and children have found refuge within its walls. Of this number 100 have been adopted into good homes or placed as domestics, and 150 have returned to friends or relatives.

The order is rigorously exacting in its selection of candidates for membership. Only ladies

of stainless character and of good families are eligible, and, under no circumstances, can a former inmate of the Home, no matter how thoroughly reformed, ever become a Sister of the Good Shepherd.

On May 27, 1900, the institution suffered a severe loss by fire, which practically destroyed the entire building. For about a week accommodations were found in the basement of the St. John's Church. During the time of the erection of a new building they were generously given the free use of a large building at the corner of Knoxville and Chambers Avenues. The Home is now crowded, and the erection of a large addition, doubling its present capacity, is contemplated during the coming season.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Peoria County Industrial School for Girls and Home of Blessing has grown out of a benevolent work of a few ladies of the city, begun about the month of January, 1877. It was designed for the reformation of fallen women and to afford them a home secure from their former associates, where, under the influence of Christian women, their lives might be reformed. After a few changes, a permanent organization was effected in the month of April, 1878, which became duly incorporated on the 10th day of October, 1879, under the name of "The Woman's Refuge." The incorporators were Margaret B. Weis, Harriet Holcomb, Augusta L. Farr, Catharine L. Truesdale, Adaline S. Higbie and Martha B. Reynolds. The object of the Association as set forth in their charter, was to rescue fallen women from a life of sin and shame, and to provide for them homes where they might be protected and surrounded by Christian influences until their principles should be firmly established, and they should be either restored to their own homes, or some means of pecuniary and honorable livelihood be furnished them. The institution was at first located on Hale Street, where it remained for about two years, when it was removed to No. 613 North Washington Street, and, in December, 1879, to No. 913 Fourth Street. While occupied in this work, it was supported wholly by the gifts of the charitably disposed citizens, and continued in the successful prosecution of its chosen work for a number of years.

In the month of October, 1880, the name of

the corporation was changed from "The Women's Refuge" to that of "The Peoria County Home of Blessing for Girls," under which name it purchased the premises now known as the Peoria County Industrial School, located on Richmond Avenue, and proceeded to erect thereon a building costing \$10,000 or upwards. When the building was about completed the Association took steps to avail itself of the provisions of a law, approved May 20, 1879, to aid Industrial Schools for Girls, for which purpose a new corporation was formed about the month of May, 1892, entitled "The Peoria County Industrial School for Girls and Home of Blessing," under which title the institution has been conducted ever since.

Having become incorporated under its new name, the former business was soon abandoned on account of its incompatibility with the objects of the new corporation, and since then the only inmates have been the dependent girls committed to its care by the orders of the County Courts of this and neighboring counties of the State.

Although practically but one corporation in aim and design, yet, for the purpose of holding the title to the property purchased in the name of "The Peoria County Home of Blessing for Girls," it has been deemed wise to have two sets of directors and officers, the one corporation nominally paying rent to the other. This scheme has unfortunately resulted in a house becoming divided against itself, with threatened disastrous results.

The corporation now in occupancy of the property cannot, strictly speaking, be called a charitable institution, for it now draws its main support from the counties committing dependent children to its care; yet, in another sense, it is to be regarded as a charity, from the fact that its officers and directors give their time, attention and labor to its management, wholly without compensation, besides which they tax themselves with annual dues to aid in its support. In this view it is a charity of the most approved type. The number of dependent inmates is usually about thirty, who are supported and educated at the expense of the county until such times as good homes for them may be found. The good intentions of the original association have not been wholly abandoned, and it is hoped the time may not be far distant when both branches of the work may be successfully carried on.

CHAPTER XV.

EDUCATION—PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY—THE PEORIA SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY NEWTON C. DOUGHERTY.

Prior to the organization of the present system the Public Schools of Peoria were of a very indifferent character. There were, in fact, no schools under the control of the city. Although power had been conferred by the original charter to maintain a system of public schools, yet it does not seem to have been exercised. The Township of Peoria had been divided into four districts cornering with each other at the intersection of Main and Adams Streets, in each one of which there was a Board of Directors. District No. 1, embracing the territory southwest of Main Street and below Adams, had a small school house in the Moffatt settlement near Lower Peoria, and had begun the erection of a four-room house on the corner of Adams and Walnut Streets, the foundation walls of which had been laid. District No. 2 had a two-room brick school-house on Monson Street between Fourth and Fifth. That building still stands, but has had a second story added. District No. 3 occupied an old foundry building on Perry Avenue, upper side, between Hamilton and Fayette Streets. District No. 4 had a one-room brick school-house adjoining the jail on North Washington Street, which has been converted into a dwelling. The Second District School had been taught for several years by Ephraim Hinman, who was County School Commissioner. He had one or two assistants. His school was usually crowded. The Third District School house was scarcely sufficient to protect the pupils from the winds and rains. To supply, in some measure, the want of public schools, resort was had to numerous private schools located in the basements of churches or other rooms available for that purpose.

Schools of higher grade had also been established from time to time, which had had fairly good patronage. It is known, too, that in early times those who were able to do so would send their sons and daughters abroad to school, and one instance is known of a young lady having, as early as 1835, been sent to the celebrated academy of Rev. John M. Peck, at Rock Springs.

But all the educational advantages possessed by the people of Peoria proving insufficient for their wants, a number of citizens joined hands to supply themselves with good schools at home. In the year 1850 an Association was formed at Peoria, known as the "Female School Association," of which John Hamlin, Hervey Lightner, John Reynolds, Jacob Gale and Amos P. Bartlett were the first trustees. This Association became incorporated by act of the Legislature of February 16, 1853, under the title of "The Peoria Female Academy." They leased a lot from Mr. Charles Ballance on the lower side of Jefferson between Fulton and Liberty Streets, on which they erected a long one-story frame building, in which their school was commenced. Miss E. Fuller was the first Principal and Miss E. Ackerman her assistant. They were succeeded by the Misses Sarah and Adelaide Matthews, the former of whom became the wife of Alexander McCoy and the latter the wife of George F. Harding, both prominent lawyers. This school was of a very high grade, and became so popular and prosperous that about the year 1855 a lot was purchased on the east corner of Jefferson and Jackson Streets, upon which was erected a fine brick building, in which the school was kept until the year 1856, when it was purchased by the Board of School Inspectors, and this noted "girls' school" passed out of existence.

On the 23d day of March, 1854, another or-

ganization was formed on a similar plan, for the purpose of conducting a school for the higher education of boys. This school became popularly known as the "Boys' Stock School," Hon. Onslow Peters being President of the Association; Amos P. Bartlett, Secretary; Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, Peter R. K. Brotherson and John W. Hansel, Directors; Horace G. Anderson, Treasurer; Capt. Thomas Baldwin, William R. Phelps and Henry S. Austin, Trustees. Lots on Sixth Street were purchased and a good substantial brick building erected thereon, which was incorporated into the public school building located on the same lots and long known as the Lincoln School.

The Legislature of 1855 enacted a new school law, and, from that date, educational progress began throughout the State. But lest the adoption of the general system should be defeated, steps had been taken to inaugurate a system especially adapted to the city of Peoria. This measure carried, and on February 15, 1855, the Board of School Inspectors was created by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. The first Board was elected on the first Saturday of April in the same year, and organized the following Monday evening. By the act the Board of School Inspectors was constituted an independent body and given all power and authority, within the limits of the city, over the public schools and general concerns of public instruction; over school-houses and school funds, and all moneys, funds and properties pertaining to schools; and, generally, all the "rights, powers and authority necessary for the proper management of schools and the funds of the city for school purposes, with power to make all such rules, orders and ordinances as may be necessary to carry their power and duties into effect and perfect a good system of public instruction and schools in the city." The Board of School Inspectors was thus made, by this first charter, a co-ordinate department of the city government, and wholly independent of all other departments in everything which related to the educational welfare of the city. The act prohibited any member of the Board, or the Secretary, from receiving any compensation for the performance of his ordinary duties. The treasurer of the Board was to receive compensation for his services, but Mr. John Hamlin, who was the first treasurer of the Board, performed the duties required of him gratuitously.

The first Board of School Inspectors consisted of Amos P. Bartlett, Jesse L. Knowlton,

John W. Hansel, Jonathan K. Cooper, Thomas C. Moore, Alexander McCoy and Alexander G. Tyng. On account of the state of his health and his many other engagements, Mr. Tyng resigned and his place was filled by the appointment of Mr. Benjamin L. T. Bourland. The Board organized by the election of Amos P. Bartlett, President; Hon. Onslow Peters, Secretary; John Hamlin, Treasurer, and Henry B. Hopkins, Superintendent. The city was divided into five districts, in each one of which a school was kept. During the first year the old buildings were occupied and an additional one was rented on the bluff. Having no money at its command, the Board of Inspectors could neither build nor purchase new school-houses, but early in 1856 they were prepared to do either or both. They, therefore, purchased the two private school-houses already mentioned, and proceeded to complete the unfinished building in District No. 1 on the corner of Adams and Walnut Streets, and, by the month of May, 1856, the people found themselves in possession of four fairly good school-houses, the old ones in Districts Nos. 2 and 3 having been abandoned.

The High School was commenced in the upper rooms of the Third District school-house (the Female Academy) on the 5th day of May, 1856, with Prof. Charles E. Hovey as Principal, and Miss Sarah Matthews, assistant. Mr. Hovey was a native of Thetford, Vermont, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He had been Principal of the High School in Farmington, Massachusetts, and came to Peoria in 1854 to take charge of the Peoria Academy. In 1856 he filled both positions, Superintendent of Schools and Principal of the High School, and continued to do so until he was called to take charge of the State Normal University at Bloomington. He was very active in the formation of the new school system and much of its efficiency, from the very beginning, was due to him.

The Intermediate or Grammar School, as it was then called, was organized in the Third District on the same day as the High School, with Mrs. Hovey and Miss Emma Roy as teachers. On account of the lower room not being ready, the Primary Department was not opened until May 19th, when it began with Miss Brooks as teacher. The Grammar School in the Second District began on May 19th, in the upper room of the "Boy's Stock School," with Mr. Samuel L. Coulter and Miss Chambers, teachers. The primary school in this district began on the same



WILLIAM McROBERTS.

day, with Miss Annie Kilbourne and Mrs. Tilton as teachers. The new school-house in the First District being unfinished, the schools there did not begin until a later date. The school in District No. 4 continued for a time in the old school-house near the jail, and the school in District No. 5 was kept in a rented house. Both of these districts had the privilege of sending scholars to the Grammar Schools in Districts Nos. 2 and 3, when there were any vacant seats.

These schools established by the new Board were graded schools. Under the old system, pupils of all ages and acquirements assembled in the same room and were taught by the same teacher. It mattered not whether the teacher was adapted to the young or the old, he must attempt to teach both. It mattered not whether he needed half an hour or an hour to a class, he could have but a few minutes. But in the new system pupils of like acquirements were placed together. There was a primary school for the beginners, a grammar school for those farther advanced, and a high school for those farthest advanced. The advantages were apparent at once. All saw that there was a greater economy of money, more thoroughness in the school work, and a greater stimulus to diligence and merit upon the part of the pupil. The schools which began with an attendance of 300 had swelled, by the close of the year, to 800.

The want of proper school-houses was one of the greatest difficulties which the new Board had to meet. They determined to adopt the most approved plan of school architecture, and to build houses which would accommodate six or seven hundred pupils. They realized that large school-houses were the most economical and admitted of better clasification of the pupils. They secured commodious grounds and prepared plans for the future buildings.

The expenses for the first year were \$11,089.49, of which amount \$4,124.23 was for teachers' salaries, the balance was for lots, buildings and equipment. Of this \$11,089.49, \$3,579.90, or about 30 per cent. was contributed by the State. For a few years tuition fees were charged in order to avoid too high a rate of taxation. In the year 1890-91 the expenses of the Peoria schools were \$233,363.04, of which amount the State contributed about \$10,500, or less than five per cent. Illinois, as a State, is not doing so well to help the public school system in 1891 as she did in 1855.

As we look back over the history of these schools in Peoria, the names of the men who constituted the first Board of Education and the teaching force of that day stand out from the rest into eminence. We may call them, in a phrase which has become common of late, the makers of the system. Other men have developed what they planned, but these men were in a sense creative, and Peoria owes them a debt which she can never repay.

The growth of the public schools kept pace with the growth of the city, so that, in 1866, the expenditure of the Board amounted to \$35,446.04, of which sum \$28,289.32 was for teachers' salaries. The number of pupils had grown from 800 in 1855-56 to 2,617 in 1865-67.

About this time Nicholas E. Worthington, then the County Superintendent and a member of the State Board of Education, felt that the vocation of a teacher required some degree of special preparation by those who would undertake it, and to this end he secured the establishment of the Peoria County Normal School. The city furnished and cared for the building and the county paid the salaries of the teachers. Samuel H. White, of Chicago, was secured as Principal, and the school opened September, 1858, and continued in operation until June, 1879. It is impossible to overestimate its influence for good upon the schools of the city and the county. Improved scholarship and a higher grade of ability, upon the part of the teachers of county and city, was one of the results. A higher standard in the studies and a greater readiness in their application upon the part of the teachers were required, and the schools took on a new and better life. Mr. White loved teaching for itself. It was the destiny and business of his entire life. He felt its responsibility and ideal beauty. He won the hearts of his pupils and still lives in the Peoria schools through these teachers, and will ever continue so to live.

During the past ten years all the old buildings have given place to new ones which reflect the interest and devotion of the citizens of Peoria in her system of public schools. To-day there are more than nine thousand pupils enrolled in these schools, and two hundred and sixty-seven teachers. To sustain this system more than a quarter of a million dollars are expended annually, and the citizens pay this cheerfully, believing that the future of the city depends upon the excellence of her schools.

BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

BY PAUL SELBY.

There is no truer index of the standard of intelligence, liberality and public spirit which pervades a community, than is to be found in the extent and character of its public institutions. This is true alike of its educational and its benevolent institutions; for, while the one elevates the standard of popular intelligence and fits men and women for the successful discharge of the practical duties of life, the other furnishes evidence of that spirit of humanity and benevolence without which there is no true enlightenment. The two go hand in hand, and where the one has obtained a foothold, the other is likely to be found, sooner or later, dispensing its benefits to the unfortunate and the destitute.

In this respect Peoria is fortunate in the possession of an institution adapted to qualifying its pupils of both sexes for a career in the practical arts, as well as giving them an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the sciences and literature. The "Bradley Polytechnic Institute" is the outgrowth of plans originally entertained some thirty-five years ago, but which have since been in process of development until they have taken shape in the establishment of the most liberally endowed institution of its kind in the West. Its conception, not unlike that of the Leland Stanford University, of California, is traced to the death of a favorite and only child, Laura Bradley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tobias S. Bradley, and the desire of the parents to establish an institution which should be a monument to her memory. The death of Mr. Bradley, a prominent and successful business man, in 1867, only interrupted the progress of the plans, which have since been carried out with scrupulous fidelity, and on a broader basis than originally contemplated, by Mrs. Lydia Bradley, the bereaved mother and widow.

Mrs. Bradley's plans first took definite form in the desire expressed in her will, executed in 1885, to devote the bulk of her estate, at her death, to the founding and endowment of an institution of the character which has since been realized. Ten years later, with the aid of experts, she began the collection of information in reference to the management of the leading schools of technology and manual training in other States, with the result that her plans were so far modified as to lead to their consummation during her life. The first essential step was

taken in this direction on November 13, 1896, in the formal incorporation under the State law of the "Bradley Polytechnic Institute," the charter naming as the first Board of Trustees, President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Judge Leslie D. Puterbaugh, Rudolf Pfeiffer, Zealy M. Holmes, Harry A. Hammond, Albion W. Small (also of the University of Chicago), and Oliver J. Bailey. In the organization of the Board, which took place on November 16th, Mr. Bailey became President, Judge Puterbaugh Vice-President, Mr. Hammond Secretary, and President Harper President of the Faculty. The purpose and scope of the institution is indicated by the following extract from section 2 of the charter:

"The objects for which this corporation is formed are to organize and maintain, forever, a school for the education of young people of both sexes in all the practical and useful arts, sciences and learning usually taught in polytechnic schools, including a department in ethics, in which instruction shall be given in the principles of morality and right living as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ; and, so far as the resources of the Institute shall warrant, there shall be added such courses of study and means of instruction in science, literature and art as may be deemed advisable by the Trustees, but the chief aim of the Institute shall be to furnish its students with the means of living independent, industrious and useful lives by the aid of practical knowledge of the useful arts and sciences. * * * Neither in the terms of admission nor in the treatment of students, the selection of officers, agents or instructors, nor in the appointment of Trustees, nor in any matter connected with this Institute, shall there be any distinction made or preference given on account of creed, nationality, politics or party; but, with a view to its greater usefulness, this Institute shall be, and ever remain, non-sectarian, non-political and non-partisan."

At the first meeting of the Board of Trustees Mrs. Bradley presented a deed for ten acres of ground as a site for school buildings and campus, which was soon after enlarged to seventeen acres, fronting on Main Street. At the same time she executed a contract pledging herself to the payment of one-half her net income (estimated at \$25,000 per annum) towards the support of the school during her life. It having been determined to open the Institute for the reception of students in the following October, the erection

of buildings was promptly commenced, Henry Ives Cobb, present Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, having entered into a contract on January 13, 1897, to furnish plans for the Bradley Hall and Horological Building, at an estimated cost of \$110,000. Ground was broken April 10, following, and although the buildings had not reached completion, the work of instruction was begun, as originally contemplated, on October 4, 1897, with a full corps of instructors, headed by Prof. E. O. Sisson as Director. One hundred and five pupils presented themselves on the opening day, this number being increased before the close of the year to nearly 150. The dedicatory and Founder's Day was fixed for October 8th, the principal feature of the ceremony consisting in a dedicatory address by Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, followed by the presentation of the keys of the buildings to the Board of Trustees by Mrs. Bradley, and an address on behalf of the Faculty by President Harper, of the University of Chicago. Other events of interest in connection with the history of the institution include the acceptance of the buildings from the contractors on January 17, 1898, followed by a public reception on March 11th, when they were inspected by a crowd of some 5,000 visitors. The first convocation on graduating day was celebrated on June 24, 1898, Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, of Chicago,, delivering the address, and one graduate (a lady) receiving her diploma. The second Founder's Day was observed October 8, 1898, Prof. C. T. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, being the orator of the occasion, and taking for his theme the "Moral Nature of Scientific Study."

By the early part of the year 1901 the total expenditures for building purposes and equipment amounted to \$220,000, represented in two substantial buildings of beautiful architectural design, and especially well adapted to the purposes for which they were intended. The most important of these—Bradley Hall—in addition to its administration department, faculty offices and school-rooms, contains the manual training and domestic economy departments, with furnishings of the highest practical utility, while for the horological department is claimed "the distinction of having the best building and the best equipment of any watch-making school in the country, indeed in the world." The system of instruction, though modeled upon that of the leading manual train-

ing and polytechnic schools of the country—including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Chicago Manual Training School and Lewis Institute—presents many original features especially adapted to the class of pupils for whose benefit it is designed. The complete curriculum embraces a six-years' course, of which the first four has been known as the high-school course and the last two as the "college course." These have been divided into three terms of two years each, designated respectively as the "lower academy," "higher academy" and "college courses."

While the Institute is closely affiliated with the University of Chicago, giving its pupils the right of admission to classes of the latter of the same grade without additional examination, this does not give the University any power of control over the school or the estate; the relation being purely social and advisory. The Board of Trustees appointed in 1897 remains unchanged, their terms of office being for life, unless disqualified by incompetence, insolvency or other sufficient cause. Besides two, who, by the terms of the charter, are representatives of the University of Chicago, all the others are required to be residents of Peoria County or vicinity. The Faculty (1901) consisted of fourteen members of whom five were men and nine women. The attendance during the year ranged between four and five hundred pupils. While the founding and maintenance of the Institute has been due to the generous munificence of the individual donor, a number of valuable gifts have been received from outside sources, including the collection of the Peoria Scientific Association, and a bust of Mrs. Bradley executed by a local sculptor, Mr. Fritz Triebel, as a tribute of the citizens to the generous founder. Both of these were incidents in connection with the second Convocation Day exercises on June 23, 1899.

A crowning event in the history of the Institute was the conveyance to the same, by Mrs. Bradley, on May 17, 1899, of all her real estate (her homestead only excepted), subject to her life use and management, under conditions which do not permit the alienation or impairment of the endowment by any obligation whatever. This comprises much of the best improved and unimproved property about Peoria, besides valuable farm-lands in this and adjoining counties. A conservative estimate places the value of the

endowment at not less than \$2,000,000, which is destined to be largely increased by future appreciation in value.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

BY JAMES SHANNON.

SPALDING INSTITUTE.

Within three blocks of St. Mary's Cathedral are situated two Catholic institutions for the higher education of the young: The Academy of the Sacred Heart, a high school for girls, and Spalding Institute, a school of similar grade for boys. The work of the former has been in successful progress for many years; that of the latter is but fairly begun. The Institute is the result of the munificence of the Rt. Rev. J. L. Spalding, Bishop of the Diocese of Peoria, and stands as a monument to his interest in the proper training of the youth of the city. In its establishment has been given a practical application of those thoughts and principles which have characterized the masterly essays of its founder on the subject of education, and there is reason to hope that, in time, it will rank in practice, as do those essays in connection with the theories of mental and moral training.

The Institute was opened for the reception of pupils in September, 1899, with an attendance of nearly sixty boys, taught by three Brothers of Mary under the direction of Brother Gerald. The attendance in 1900 was increased to eighty, and, in 1901, to one hundred. Two additions have been made to the corps of teachers, and more will be made when the work is thoroughly organized. It is designed to give a complete high-school course, with two years of college work.

The building erected at the corner of North Madison Avenue and Jackson Street is an imposing structure, of the Renaissance style of architecture, combining class-rooms, study-halls, gymnasium and other necessary apartments, excellently suited for the purposes of the institution. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 750. The building and grounds represent an expenditure of \$75,000.

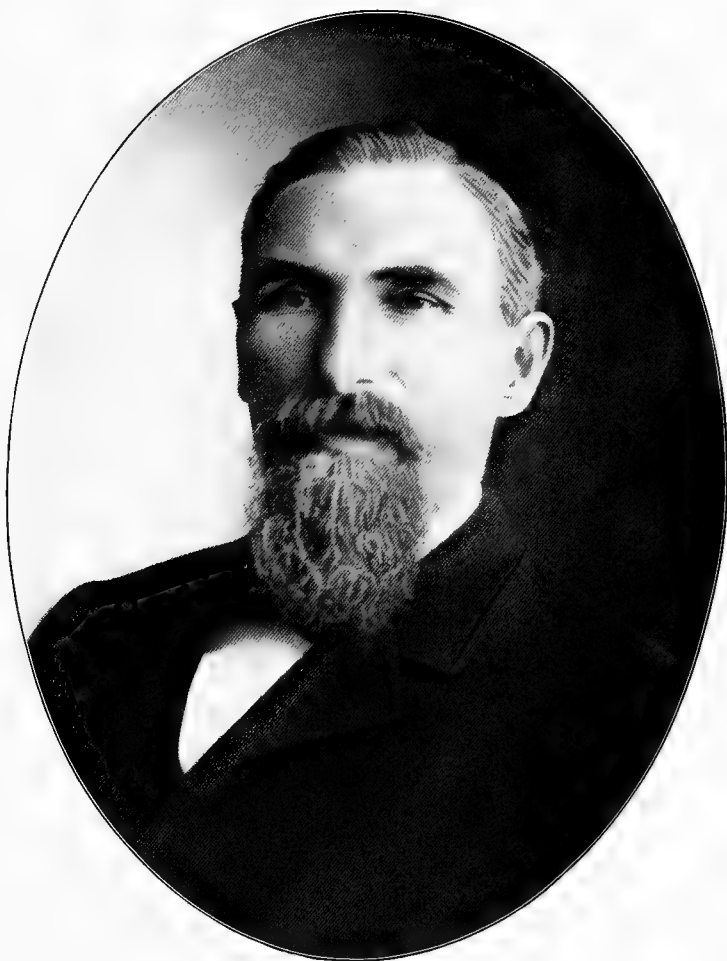
ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

This institution was established in 1868, by the Sisters of St. Joseph—the result of an application which had been made by Father Coyle, the priest in charge of St. Mary's parish (then

the only Catholic parish in Peoria), for a number of Sisters to establish and conduct a school for the higher education of young ladies. At the time of their arrival the parish was under the pastorate of Rev. Abraham Ryan, who afterward became the poet priest of the South. The work was undertaken by Mother M. Theresa, assisted by six Sisters, the academy first being opened in a house, now No. 205 Madison Avenue, between Hamilton and Fayette Streets. Among the early benefactors of this institution were a number of the early citizens of Peoria, then prominent in business affairs. The building first occupied soon proving too small for the growing demands of the school, a site was secured on Madison Avenue and Bryan Street, where a substantial brick building was erected, but which it has been twice found necessary to enlarge to accommodate the increasing attendance. As it now stands, the building furnishes accommodation for about one hundred boarders, besides the day scholars. The curriculum embraces a thorough course in high-school branches, supplemented by training in music and art. The standing of the school is attested by the many hundreds of young ladies of Peoria who have been its pupils.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

The system of parochial schools, established under the auspices of the Catholic Church in the city of Peoria, has been in operation for more than forty years, and has steadily developed with the growth of the city. The reason for its existence is, to afford moral as well as mental training to the young, in accordance with the views of the church authorities, on the principle that the education of the intellectual faculties alone is necessarily inadequate to the development of complete manhood and complete womanhood. To the accomplishment of this end, so essential to the development of true character, many thousands of the ablest and most devoted members of the church have consecrated their lives. After thorough preparation they are sent out to take charge of the education of the young in the parochial schools, and the manner in which they perform this task furnishes evidence of their fitness for one of the most important avocations that can fall to the lot of man or woman, and their devotion to the interests of humanity. In Peoria, as elsewhere, this labor has borne abundant fruit. At the present time there are about



Frank Meyer

fifty of these carefully trained teachers in charge of fifteen hundred children in the parochial schools of Peoria, in which many of its best citizens have received their preliminary training and been fitted for those duties which they are discharging in public and private life.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL.—This was the title given to the first Catholic parochial school in Peoria, which was established by St. Joseph's parish in 1858. Four members of the congregation (John Wichmann, Andreas Goebels, Philip Rohmann and Henry Lammers) donated a lot on the corner of First and Spencer Streets, on which a frame building, 16x24 feet, was erected, an extension of the same size being added later. Among the early teachers were Frank Stubenrauch and Peter Elzer. In 1868 a larger and more substantial structure was erected where St. Joseph's Church now stands, and the new school established there placed in charge of four Sisters of Notre Dame, from Milwaukee, under the direction of Sister M. Seraphina, who, before entering the convent, had been Baroness von Pronoth. They were assisted by one lay teacher, who taught the larger boys. A year later a separate building was erected for the boy pupils, and the school having been reorganized and graded under the efficient management of the Sisters, the number of pupils rapidly increased.

When, in 1877, it was determined to erect the present St. Joseph's Church, the two school-houses were removed to the corner of Spencer and Hurlburt Streets. The fine school building now in use at that location was dedicated by Bishop Spalding, October 22, 1889. It is a complete structure, fully equipped with every appliance necessary to a modern educational establishment. Previous to 1893 a small tuition fee was expected from each pupil, but since then tuition has been free. At the present time there are 350 pupils in charge of seven Sisters, all grades, from kindergarten to preparatory high-school branches, being taught.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL was started as early as 1858, in the old brick church situated in the rear of St. Mary's Church, on the corner of North Jefferson and Eaton (now Bryan) Streets, on the same spot where the brick school-house now stands. The building had been divided into two rooms, which furnished accommodations for upwards of 150 small children. It was at an early period of its history a school for boys, taught by the Christian Brothers, but, about the year

1863, it seems to have been a school for girls, taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph. During the pastorate of Father Mackin, about 1869, the scope of the school was enlarged and the Christian Brothers again placed in charge. It was at this period the school-house still in use was erected and devoted to the education of boys. This arrangement continued for several years, when the school passed into the hands of laymen for a time. Its management, however, was finally resumed by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have labored faithfully in the field of education in Peoria for forty years.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL was opened in 1869, the year after the establishment of St. Patrick's parish, in a plain two-story frame building at the corner of Saratoga and Johnson Streets. The first teachers were Miss Mary Ryan, now Mrs. John Madigan, and Miss Mary Nailon, now Secretary of the Nailon Brothers Company, two additional teachers being appointed the next year. In 1872 the building was enlarged by the addition of two rooms, and the school passed into the hands of six Sisters of Notre Dame, with an enrollment of 180 pupils. In 1890 the old buildings were replaced by a modern brick structure, containing six large rooms and an assembly hall capable of accommodating 400 pupils. This building is already over-crowded and further enlargement is deemed necessary. The enrollment is 430, employing eight teachers. The course of study embraces the branches taught in the eighth grade grammar schools.

THE SACRED HEART SCHOOL was opened in 1878 in a small frame building on Fulton Street, near Madison. It began with thirty-eight pupils taught by two members of a community who had been exiled from their native land of Germany, and who had established a mother house in the building now occupied by the Cosmopolitan Hotel, on Madison Avenue. Ten years later, having removed to Nebraska, they were succeeded in the Peoria school by the Sisters of St. Francis, who still have charge. A new building was erected in 1896, at a cost of \$15,000. It has four classrooms and a fine assembly-hall. The attendance numbers seventy-five.

ST. BONIFACE SCHOOL. Upon taking charge of St. Boniface parish, in 1881, Father von Schwedler erected a building at the rear of his church, in which St. Boniface parochial school has since been conducted by the Sisters of St. Francis. At the beginning there were about eighty pupils

taught by two Sisters. At the present time the enrollment is over 250, with five teachers. The growing needs of the school call for a larger building, which will soon be erected.

LUTHERAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SCHOOL.—Of the five or six parochial schools organized under the auspices of the Lutheran Church, the earliest was the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran School, established in 1854 at the corner of Prairie and Goodwin Streets, with Rev. H. Kopman as teacher. This school was supported largely by the church, although patrons were expected to pay from fifty to seventy-five cents per month for each pupil up to two, the remainder, if a larger number came from the same family, being admitted free. The ordinary branches were taught, a part of each day being devoted to instruction in German and a part in English. In 1902 Wolfgang Semmelmann was in charge as principal, with sixty pupils in the advanced department, while Mrs. Semmelmann was at the head of the kindergarten department with thirty pupils.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN TRINITY SCHOOL was established, in 1857, at No. 418 Warner Avenue, by Prof. E. Miller. In 1888 E. J. Keimnitz took charge, continuing until the fall of 1901, when he was succeeded by William Buck, with Miss Hedwig Richter as assistant. The school has an attendance of eighty-five pupils.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHRIST'S SCHOOL was organized at No. 214 Malone Avenue, in 1892. In 1895 the school and church building was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt immediately. Here, as in St. Paul's School, a tuition fee of seventy-five cents per month for each pupil, not exceeding two from the same family, is exacted, tuition for the remainder being free. This school was under charge of Edward Krumsieg in 1902, with Miss Matilda Dierking as assistant, and had a total of ninety-eight pupils.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN ZION SCHOOL, at No. 300 Easton Avenue, was established, in 1883, by Rev. Frederick B. Bess, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, and, in 1902, had an attendance of thirty-five pupils, in charge of Rev. August Decker, who is also Pastor of the Zion Church.

The one or two other Lutheran Schools in the city are not essentially different, in their organization and administration, from those already mentioned. Although instruction is given in Ger-

man as well as the English language, the courses are based largely upon that in use in the public schools, rendering the admission of the pupils to the latter easy.

There is also a German School connected with the German Reformed Church, at the corner of Reed and Persimmon Streets, which, although not Lutheran in the denominational sense, the Church being Congregational in mode of government, is conducted on the same general principles as to methods, of instruction. This is kept open only during the summer months, and in 1900 had about thirty scholars.

GERMAN FREE SCHOOLS.

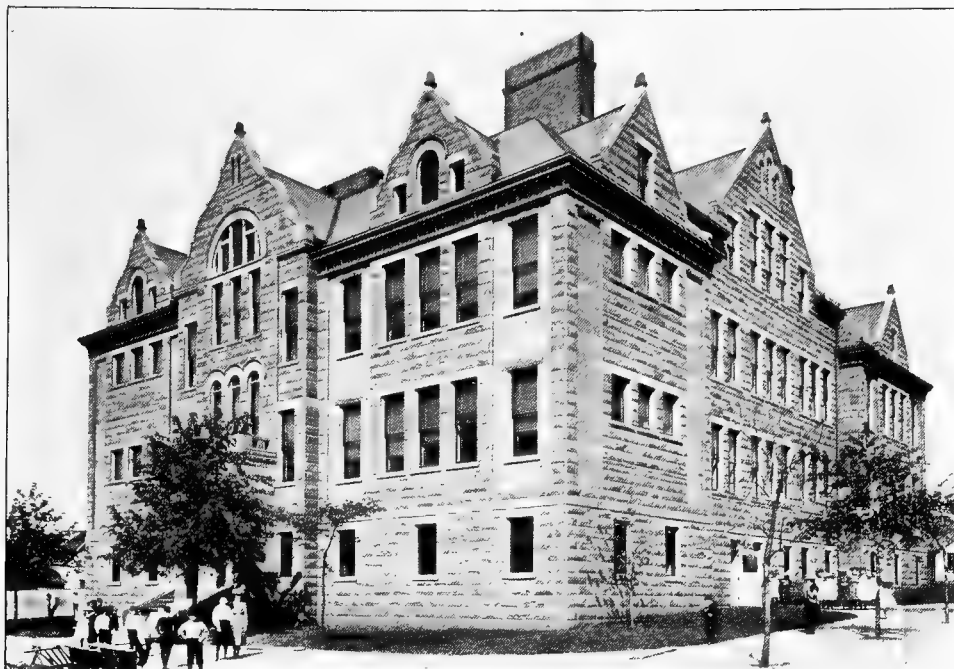
By OLIVER J. ROSKOTEN.

Prior to 1840 the number of people of German birth living in Peoria was small. The increasing immigration of this class, which began about that time, created a demand for schools in which German children could be instructed in their native tongue while becoming acquainted with the language of the country of their adoption. The multiplicity of private schools between 1849 and 1862 precluded success for a time, and, with the exception of two or three parochial schools, established between 1854 and 1858, we find the German schools closing their doors for lack of support.

So far as can be learned, the first German school in Peoria was opened in 1848 or 1849, on Adams Street, between Main and Fulton (where the United States Express office now is), by Mr. Michael Ruppelius, a former Evangelical Lutheran minister, who afterwards became a Notary Public and Justice of the Peace. The late Mr. Christ Zimmerman was for some years his assistant, the school closing in 1857 or 1858.

About the same time J. G. Schulz conducted a rival school on the northwest corner of Washington and Harrison Streets. After running his school with moderate success for some years, he secured a position in the County Recorder's office and dismissed his scholars. Later on he returned to teaching, and it was his school which finally became the predecessor of the German Free School of Peoria, which has been in existence for forty years.

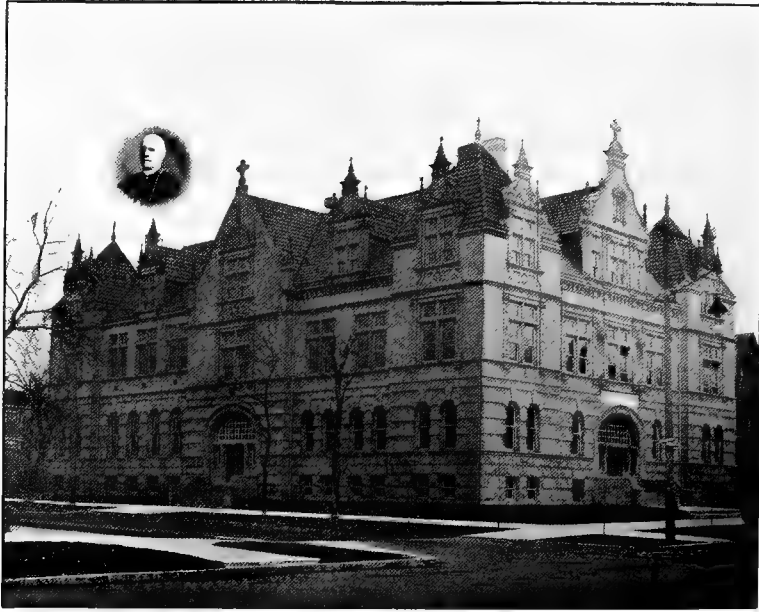
About 1850 a number of German Catholics induced Franz Stubenrauch to open a school which, however, was freely patronized by non-Catholics. (See "Parochial Schools.") This school was first located on South Washington, between Bridge and Walnut Streets, but later removed to



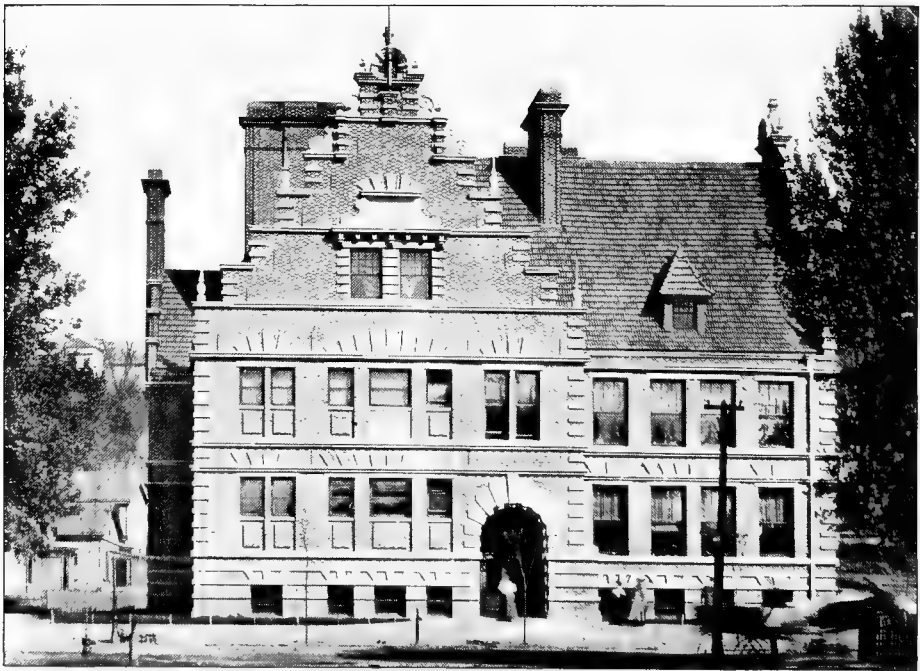
WEBSTER SCHOOL.



LINCOLN SCHOOL.



SPALDING INSTITUTE.



IRVING SCHOOL.

Detweiler's place on the same street, where it remained until closed in 1859.

A fourth school had a precarious existence from 1850 to '58 on the corner of Morgan and North Adams Streets, but was closed by its founder, a Mr. Nachtigall, in the middle of the school year, for want of patronage.

When about all existing German schools had been abandoned, a Mr. Steiboldt opened a private school on Liberty Street on the alley corner later occupied by Engine House No. 3. (It is believed that J. G. Schulz also taught a school at the same place, possibly earlier than Steiboldt). The Steiboldt school was a "school on wheels," so to speak, as it was moved three times within a year—first to the Detweiler building on South Washington Street, between Liberty and Harrison; then to rooms over Green's grocery on Bridge Street, and finally to Fleck's Hall on Water Street, between Bridge and Walnut. Mr. Steiboldt was a man of rare education, a fine linguist, and had thirty to forty pupils. In 1860 he retired in favor of August Kampmeier, who soon transferred the classes to Mr. Schulz, already referred to. Schulz moved his school to Bergan's Hall in the fall of 1861, but managed to hold out until relieved by the German Free School Society in the spring of 1862.

Besides those already mentioned, a German school existed for a few years under the management of a Mrs. Stein on Walnut Street, but this was closed in 1859 or '60.

By this time quite a large number of Germans had settled in the lower part of the city, and, for their accommodation, a Mr. Gehrig, in 1860, opened a school on Washington, below Edmund Street. It was non-sectarian and fairly well supported—was generally known as the "School of the Krim," and was continued until 1867. Other schools of this character may have existed at an early day, but it is now difficult to get at their history.

This brings us to the period of the German Free School. The failure of so many private schools demonstrated that, in order to succeed, a school must have a more powerful backing. Among the Germans then here were many of the highest character, men of liberal education, who had left their old homes dissatisfied with political conditions and willing to make sacrifices for their principles. Devoted to their fatherland, they soon learned to love the land of their adoption better, and they have ranked among Peoria's best and most progressive citizens.

With a view to establishing a school which would be in keeping with the importance of the German element, a mass meeting of this class was held in Bergan's Hall, March 21, 1862. It was called to order by Carl Feinse; Dr. Frederick Brendel was chosen Chairman; Henry Baier, Secretary, and a committee of five—composed of Messrs. Feinse, Adam Lucas, Otto Triebel, Freund and Rosenfeld—appointed to report a plan. At a second meeting held April 1st, following, a constitution was adopted and a Board of thirteen Directors elected, with Carl Feinse, President; H. Baier, Secretary; and Louis Green, Treasurer. Mr. Schulz's outfit was taken over as a nucleus of the new enterprise, and he and Mr. Christ Zimmermann, both experienced educators, engaged as teachers. The school was opened May 1, 1862, in the Bergan building. In a few days the enrollment exceeded 100 pupils, this number increasing by January, 1863, to 172 under three teachers. The next year a lot was bought and a building erected on Second Street, where, forty years later, the school is still conducted. The opening of the new building on November 16, 1863, was a memorable occasion, Mr. Feinse addressing the people in English and Dr. Joseph Studer in German.

For years the school was prosperous, the enrollment at times reaching over 300; then, in common with other schools of its class, it began to decline, but while most of those started elsewhere on the same line have ceased to exist, this is likely to continue for years to come. It is operated under a special charter and is supported by tuition fees of one dollar a month per pupil, supplemented by subscriptions of members of the Association. Its affairs are managed by a Board of thirteen Directors, who report to a general meeting of the Association once a year. The present Board consists of: Dr. O. J. Roskoten, President; F. Kleene, Secretary; J. Schlatter, Treasurer, and the following additional members: F. Lueder, H. Triebel, G. Wys, J. C. Green, F. Trefzger, C. H. Kamman, W. P. Gauss, A. Meyer and John F. Heschong. F. Vonachen, deceased, was also a member of the Board.

An Independent German Library Association was absorbed by the German School Society, and, some years later, its stock of several thousand volumes donated to the Peoria Public Library.

In common with all well educated people, Germans recognize the value of the simultaneous study of two or more languages, and in their school both English and German are taught. It

is the aim to lay a good foundation in German, experience proving that German children become Americanized quickly on transfer to the public schools about their twelfth year. Then they reach the high school at the average age of other pupils who have enjoyed the benefit of but one language in their preliminary instruction. The school is non-sectarian; the course of instruction is on parallel lines with that in the public school—the same text-books being used, and there being no intention to antagonize the latter. The present attendance is less than seventy, requiring but two teachers. Its finances are in good condition, receiving the support of many friends, including numerous former pupils now occupying high positions in the financial, commercial and professional world.

The Association opened, if not the first, one of the earliest Kindergartens in the city, which is now in charge of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, though housed in the same building.

The decline in the number and membership of German schools is traceable, among other causes, chiefly to the following: The enormous decrease of German immigration incident to the expansion and prosperity of the German Empire; the natural Americanization of descendants of the original immigrants; the shifting of the German population away from the central part of the city; the relative growth in number of parochial schools in German city districts, and the improvement in grade and efficiency of the public schools.

BROWN'S PEORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BY GEORGE W. BROWN.

In the development of the Private Business and Commercial Schools of this country Peoria has taken a conspicuous part. A commercial school was conducted in Peoria by a Mr. Davis as early as 1854 or 1855, and a number of the older business men of this city, at the present time, were pupils of that school.

Bryant and Stratton established a school here in 1863. Bryant, Stratton & Bell were the owners of the school. Worthington, Warner & Cole opened another school here about the same time. The Bryant & Stratton School was sold to the other firm in 1868. The consolidated school later became the property of Mr. A. J. Cole, who conducted it until 1875, when he sold out to A. S. Parish. Mr. Parish conducted the school until 1888, when it passed into the hands of the present management, Brown's Business College Com-

pany, which is the direct successor of all the commercial schools previously conducted here.

Under its present management the school has grown rapidly in its attendance and has been successful in its work. During the past few years the attendance has reached over 400 enrollments per year, including day and evening classes.

A large number of young men and women are annually drawn to this institution from all parts of Illinois and from adjoining States, as well as from the city. The city attendance is always very large. The school has outgrown its quarters three times under its present management, and arrangements are now being made for a new location.

A contract has just been made for the erection of a new and beautiful building, at the corner of Jefferson and Liberty Streets, in which the college will be located, and the new quarters will be ready for use at the opening of the fall term of 1902. The new building will provide much larger accommodations than the school has ever had before, and its equipment and furnishings will be up to the very latest ideas of a modern business school.

Brown's Business College Company owns and operates, at this time, successful schools in thirteen important cities in Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, and their aggregate enrollment, for the present year, will exceed 3,000 students. Notwithstanding this very large enrollment, these schools are not able to supply the demands that are made upon them for competent bookkeepers, stenographers, cashiers, clerks and other office help.

Principal W. H. H. Garver is in personal charge of the Peoria School, and is assisted by an efficient faculty of teachers. He is also Vice-President of Brown's Business College Company. The other general officers are G. W. Brown, President, Jacksonville, Illinois, and Principal H. M. Owen, Secretary, Decatur, Illinois.

PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY ERASTUS S. WILLCOX.

The Peoria Public Library traces its genealogy back forty-six years, to the autumn of 1855, when two rival libraries were started here at the same time—the Mercantile Library and the Peoria Library. The Rev. J. R. McFarland was the moving spirit of the first, and the Rev. J. W. Cracraft of the second.

Prominent in the organization of this first Mercantile Library were B. L. T. Bourland, On-

low Peters, A. P. Bartlett, A. J. Hodges, D. M. Cummings, G. F. Harding, C. C. Bonney, Dr. J. D. Arnold, Isaac Underhill, Timothy Lynch, Philo Holland, G. W. Fridley and E. B. Elwood; and, in the Peoria Library, A. G. Tyng, George T. Metcalfe, A. G. Curtenius, E. N. Powell, H. B. Hopkins, George C. Bestor, N. B. Curtiss, Jacob Gale, Dr. R. Rouse, Dr. J. C. Frye, Wellington Loucks and J. P. Hotchkiss; the two libraries embracing thus in their organizations nearly all the leading men of the city at that time.

One naturally inquires, why two separate libraries were started here at the same time. It was a question, I am told, between the so-called "liberals" and the "orthodox," incited by the Evil One himself, we might suppose, but mark how—

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

I doubt if the most cunning ingenuity could have contrived a more effective plan for starting a library in a small town, as Peoria then was, than by fanning just such a hot rivalry between opposing theological forces. The whole town was stirred from end to end; everybody took sides and joined in; everybody brought books or money to his favorite library; and, as a consequence, when, a year later, the two libraries were very sensibly consolidated under the name of the Peoria City Library, they had as choice a collection of some 1,500 volumes as probably any young library ever had in a city of our then size.

When I first became a Director in the City Library, in January, 1865, the initiation fee was \$2.00, the annual dues were \$2.00, and the membership considerably less than 200. It was a good, well-selected library for the time and place. I think I enjoyed access to those few, choice books—some 2,000 of them—as much as I do to our 75,000 now; for you cannot very well master more than 2,000 standard books in ten years.

In the spring of 1865 a new board of younger men seized the reins, and a fresh impetus was given to the library by incorporating it as the Peoria Mercantile Library Association. The charter was obtained by our then member of the Legislature, Alex. McCoy, Esq., and the charter members were Tobias S. Bradley, John L. Griswold, Lewis Howell, D. C. Farrell, Matthew Griswold, Lorin Grant Pratt, H. G. Anderson, Asahel A. Stevens, John Boyd Smith and E. S. Willcox, only two of whom are still living here.

While the charter was on its passage through the Legislature, meetings were held and a sub-

scription started to raise funds, and, largely through the personal solicitation of L. G. Pratt, Esq., ably seconded by the entire Board, the very handsome sum of \$13,262.50 was secured, with \$10,000 of which the John L. Griswold property, corner of Main Street and Jefferson Avenue, was bought.

It was a splendid showing for those days, thirty-six years ago. It laid the foundation for all the success which may attend our Public Library in the future. Peoria owes her new Library Building originally to 145 different individuals and firms from among her own hard-working and public-spirited professional and business men, contributing in comparatively small sums, according to their several means. She does not owe it to any one millionaire, eager to seize so rare an opportunity for perpetuating his family name. There is no name carved over our door but the one name which belongs to us all—PEORIA.

After the purchase of the Griswold property, our library had its rooms free of rent, but received very little help from rents of offices in the building, which went toward paying for the new building erected on the same spot in 1868. For an income it was still dependent on the meager sums derived from membership dues and miscellaneous entertainments. Our friends, David McKinney, Eliot Callender, J. C. Hansel, John S. Stevens, John Birks, Dr. I. W. Johnson and E. W. Coy (now of Cincinnati) will not soon forget the hard work we did, running lecture courses, concerts, spelling bees, "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," etc., in order to eke out our small income of four dollars apiece from about 250 subscribers, in the days when that estimable lady, Mrs. Sarah B. Armstrong, constituted our entire library staff. It is enough to say, that it was our experience here in this Peoria Library, of the utter inadequacy of a subscription library to provide for the literary wants of the people, that first suggested the idea of supporting public libraries, like public schools, by public taxation, and which resulted in placing on the statute-book of our State in 1872, our present Free Library Law—the first comprehensive and vitalizing law of the kind in any State of our Union. Under this law, in 1880, Col. John Warner, then Mayor of our city, started our present Public Library by nominating the first Board of Directors.

The first Librarian in our Public Library was Mr. Fred J. Soldan. He began without a book on his shelves, in a bare room over a store on Adams Street. He planned and brought into

good running order all the multifarious details so necessary to the smooth working of the modern Public Library, and, at his untimely death in 1891, left a well selected and well organized library of 40,000 volumes and a well trained corps of assistants. He was succeeded by the present Librarian.

April 19, 1881, the German Library gave its fine collection of 1,900 volumes to the Public Library, and, in the spring of 1882, the Mercantile Library Association turned over, as a gift to the Public Library, its entire collection of some 12,000 volumes, and leased its rooms to the same for a term of years.

Early in 1894 the over-crowded condition of the library had become so pressingly noticeable, that an agitation was begun to purchase another site and erect a new building exclusively for library purposes. The conditions were favorable. The Mercantile Library Association owned valuable property which, with the growth of the city and by careful management, had risen in value from \$10,000 to \$75,000, less a debt of \$11,000 to \$12,000, which yet remained to be extinguished, and the Public Library owned 50,000 books. There was no good reason why the two should not now unite in the common object of giving Peoria a great library to be proud of, provided some method could be devised for effecting the union satisfactorily to all parties.

A proposition to this effect was made by the Directors of the Mercantile Library to the City Council, and was met with immediate and hearty approval by Mayor Miles and the entire Council.

This proposition was, that if the city would buy the lots, the Mercantile Library Association would sell its property, corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, and devote the proceeds to the erecting of a building.

In June, 1894, the Directors of the Public Library, supported by the action of the City Council, purchased for \$16,000, three lots on Monroe Street, nearly opposite the Government building, 108 feet front by 171 feet deep, and on December 24, 1894, the Directors of the Mercantile Library sold their property at the corner of Main and Jefferson Streets, for \$75,000. On July 10, 1895, the contract for the erection of the new library building was let.

The building is 78 feet front, 135 feet deep, three stories high, the stack-room five stories, and will accommodate some 200,000 volumes. The total cost of the building, not including the land, for which the city paid \$16,000, nor counting such

improvements as paving, etc.—that is, the cost of the building proper—was \$67,856.34, and this amount was paid entirely by the Peoria Mercantile Library Association from the proceeds of the sale of their property.

The Library was finally closed for removal on January 25, 1897, and the entire collection of 60,000 volumes was transferred a distance of three blocks and put in order in the new building, in six days by two men, seven high school boys and one team, at a total cost of \$221.91, or less than three-eighths of a cent per volume.

The building is on Monroe Street, nearly opposite the postoffice, half way between Main and Hamilton Streets. It was not placed on a corner lot for the reason that corner lots cost much more than inside lots, and a public edifice on a corner would require at least two architecturally finished fronts instead of one. This would have involved an additional cost in land and building of not less than \$20,000, which, in their circumstances, the committee felt bound to take into consideration.

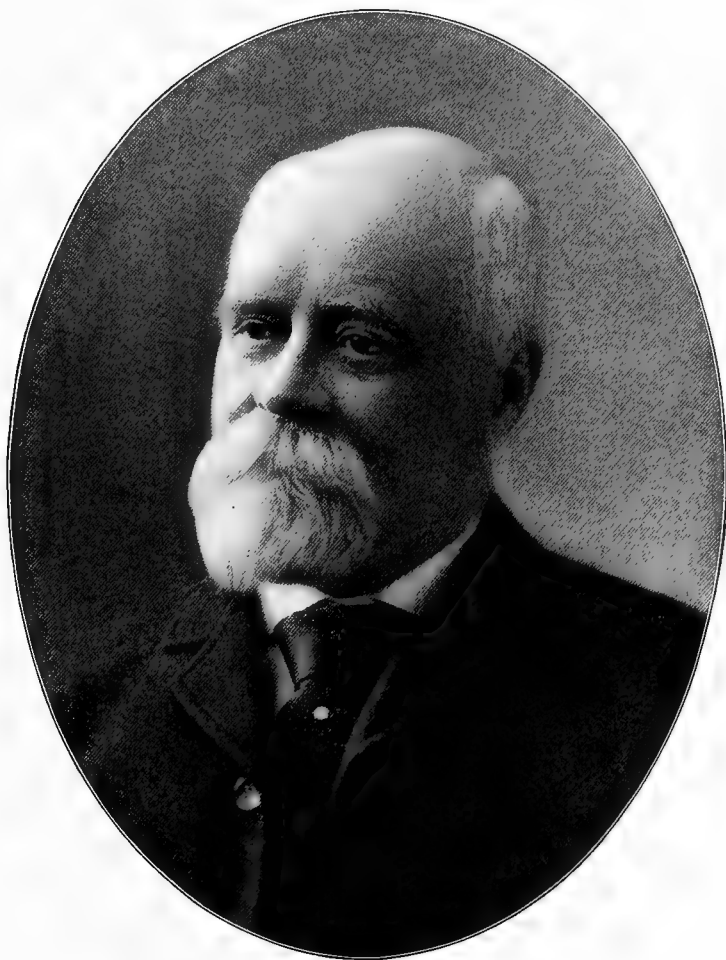
But there was another weighty reason, besides that of economy, for choosing the site they did. Business men do not plan and locate their workshops and warehouses with a view to an imposing architectural effect on strangers visiting the city, but rather with the more practical object of best serving their purpose as workshops and warehouses. Now, a library is pre-eminently, and more so than most public buildings, a warehouse and a workshop.

As a warehouse, its function is to store books conveniently and safely; as a workshop, it is a place for quiet reading and study; and for both purposes it requires, above all things, protection from the noise and dust of street traffic. These objects are better secured on an inside lot than on a corner lot; and if, as in our case, ample space for light and air is provided on both sides of the building, it would seem that, for Peoria at least, no better choice of location could have been made.

The annual report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1901, shows a membership of 7,519; number of volumes in the library in active circulation, 72,133 (with duplicates and pamphlets, over 78,000), and number of volumes issued during the year, 174,045.

The library service consists of one librarian and seven assistants, one evening attendant, an engineer and a janitress.

The bindery attached to the library employs one foreman and four assistants the year through.



B. & M. Co.

THE PEORIA SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

BY HENRY P. DAY.

The Peoria Scientific Association was organized in the spring of 1875, and a constitution and by-laws were adopted, in which its object was declared to be "to increase the knowledge of science among its members, and awaken a spirit of scientific investigation among the people." For a quarter of a century this worthy organization pursued its purpose sturdily and steadily, recognized as a powerful factor in the community, an educational force, and accomplishing untold good in the instruction and enlightenment of the people. For ten years a lecture was given once a month. For twelve years next succeeding, thirty lectures were given each winter season. Subsequently the lectures were not so frequent, but generally materialized once a fortnight. Many of the most prominent scientists of the country, as well as men of lesser note and local talent, contributed to the edification of the people under the auspices of the Association. Many of the lectures were copiously illustrated with lantern views or with charts. The entire field of scientific research was very fully covered, and, besides, subjects were occasionally treated which were not technically scientific. Very rarely was there any charge for admission, but collections were usually taken, and the society was also supported by subscriptions from members. Many of the scholarly people of the city belonged to the Association, and took a keen delight in its lectures, participating, also, in the discussions, which invariably followed, all being free to express their views. The lectures were generally reported in the newspapers, often in full, and often in brief to the extent of a column or so, so the culture afforded by them was quite widely disseminated. The audiences were often

very large, of both sexes, and all the professions were liberally represented.

Soon after its organization the society instituted a museum, which was gradually augmented by generous contributions, and became so large that spacious quarters were needed to contain it. For a number of years the museum occupied two apartments in the basement of the court house. Later it was moved into two rooms in the upper floor of the new Public Library building. In 1899 it was presented entire to the Bradley Polytechnic Institute, which was very glad to receive it, and which distributed it among its several departments. The collection was both extensive and valuable, and comprised many sections, prominent among them being geological and botanical specimens, Indian relics, animals, woods, etc., etc. Many hundreds of people visited the museum every year.

Two or three years after its organization a summer school of science was held at the then high school in Peoria, under the auspices of the Association, and was well attended. Lectures were given on entomology by Prof. Comstock, of Cornell University, on biology by Dr. Bert Wilder, of Cornell, and on botany by Drs. Wood and Hyatt, of New York State.

The first officers were:

President—W. H. Chapman, M. D.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Clara P. Bourland,
J. T. Stewart, M. D., Fred. Brendel, M. D.

Secretary—Miss Emma A. Smith.

Corresponding Secretary—S. H. White.

Treasurer—Sidney Pulsifer.

Dr. E. M. Colburn was President several years, as was also Dr. J. T. Stewart. Among the other Presidents were Prof. S. H. White, Dr. O. B. Will and B. L. T. Bourland.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL PROFESSION—HOSPITALS: BY JAMES T. STEWART, M. D.

When the first cry of pain was heard in the world some kind hand was outstretched to relieve it, some sympathizing heart was near to respond to the call of the sorrowing and suffering. From this early dawn of the prehistoric period to the present time, there have been those who have devoted more or less of their time to the specialty of healing the sick. During all the historic period of the world, in every age and nation, many men have devoted their entire time to the study of disease and its remedies. Since the sciences began to be developed, the most learned and scientific men have made it a life work.

The field is wide as the world. It embraces every science. Just as science is developed, it advances. The practice of medicine is not a science; it never can be a science; it is an art founded upon all the sciences. It never has and never can develop beyond the condition of science in any country, in any age. The beginning, the foundation of the study of scientific medicine, is anatomy—that is, the frame work of the human body—and histology, which is microscopic anatomy. Until science discovered the microscope, this study was impossible. With its aid a flood of light has been let into the mysterious structure and workings of the various parts and organs of the body.

Physiology teaches the functions and uses of the various organs. Many of the most eminent men in the world have devoted their lives to the study of this branch of medicine, and, little by little, they have thrown light upon this very important subject.

Materia medica—that is, the drugs used—and therapeutics—which means their application—depend largely upon the sciences of chemistry and botany. The present condition of materia medica

and therapeutics is the result of the labors of very many of the greatest minds in the present and past ages. The mind itself, its connection with and relation to the body, and its influence over disease, has always been and is now receiving a large share of attention from the best talent of the profession. While all physicians recognize the fact of the great influence of the mind over disease, and give their patients the benefit of it, yet they do not see the propriety of depending on it or any other one remedy for the cure of all diseases, to the exclusion of other means.

This is a mere skeleton view of what medicine is, and may lead to some slight idea of the immense labor which has been involved in bringing it to its present degree of development, and its dependence upon and inseparable connection with science.

As to the medical profession of Peoria, I presume it does not differ materially from the profession in other cities. We have some bright stars and some who are not so brilliant, but we think we have a fair average. The early pioneer physicians of Peoria of whom I can learn anything, were Doctors Langworthy, Castle, Livingston, Cross, Peter Bartlett and Mossman.

Dr. Langworthy was probably the first practitioner of medicine in Peoria. After practicing here a few years, he itinerated through the country, and finally located in Bureau County, where he died.

Dr. Cross was from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He practiced a few years in early days and then returned to New Hampshire, where he lived to old age and died.

Dr. Peter Bartlett was a superior man. He was very highly esteemed, both as a man and a physician. He was a native of Salisbury, New

Hampshire, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Dartmouth College. He practiced a quarter of a century in his native town, Salisbury. He then came to Peoria in the year 1836, and soon acquired a large practice which continued until September, 1838, when he died. He was so highly esteemed that his death was regarded as a public calamity.

I can learn nothing of the other gentlemen named, except that they practiced here a short time and left between fifty-five and sixty years ago, except Dr. Mossman, who died here, I think, in 1850.

My personal knowledge of the profession of Peoria dates back to the spring of 1847. Peoria at that time, for a small town, was peculiarly favored with a little galaxy of very superior physicians, four of whom would have made their mark in any city, but they were laboring under the idea of going west and growing up with the country. This was, and is, a great mistake. The older a country and the larger a city the physician of brains settles in, the greater opportunity he has for expansion, of attaining to eminence and accumulating wealth. These physicians were successful here, of course—at least as much so as circumstances permitted. They were Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, Dr. Edward Dickinson, Dr. Joseph C. Frye and Dr. John Murphy.

Dr. Rudolphus Rouse was from Brooklyn, New York, a man of very superior natural ability, well educated, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He had a fine physique, was jovial, of a genial disposition and dignified in his manners. He came to Peoria in 1833 and was always a welcome guest in the best society. He was an assistant surgeon in the war of 1812, and was president of the convention that organized the State Medical Society at Springfield, in 1850. His mind was clear, he had a deep insight into disease, was quick to act and ready to meet any emergency, and was sometimes a little heroic in his treatment. He lived to a good old age, and died in 1873, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Dr. Edward Dickinson was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, February 15, 1801, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and came to Peoria in 1830. During the same year he married Miss Catharine Jones, of Philadelphia. He was a typical physician, a typical gentleman of the old school, tall and commanding in appearance, even tempered, a pattern of self-control, a man of unbending integrity. He was a man of public

spirit and served one term as Probate Justice of the Peace. As a physician he was very skillful, practicing with the same gentleness, ease and grace that he did everything else; but he was a man of strong will and determination and, in the whole range of practice, had few equals and perhaps no superiors. He suffered in his younger days from disease of the lungs, from which he never fully recovered, and finally succumbed to it at the age of 65. He died July 6, 1866.

Dr. Joseph C. Frye was a native of Virginia, studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Maguire, of Winchester, Virginia; graduated at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and came to Peoria in 1836. He was a man of very fine appearance and manners; was, perhaps, the most popular physician who ever practiced in this city—especially with the ladies—and richly deserved all his popularity. He was the hardest student I ever knew, was an inveterate reader of medical literature and seemed to remember all he read. He had one peculiarity—he could at once turn to the book and page where he had ever read anything of interest; even in his extensive reading of the medical journals he could give the date and readily find any article to which he wished to refer. In practice his resources seemed to be without end. As an all-round practitioner he probably had not his superior in the State. He was not a surgeon; he disliked surgery, and rarely took a surgical case. He lived to the age of 76 and died in 1886.

Dr. John Murphy is a native of Ireland. He graduated in medicine at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Belfast, April, 1838; also graduated in surgery at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, in London, in 1840, coming to Peoria, April 1, 1845. He was a young man of very superior talent and acquirements, and soon made his mark here. No man ever acquired a more commanding influence over this community, both as a physician and a man. A perfect gentleman of the old school, he was a master in medical lore and general literature, a brilliant conversationalist, at home in the higher social circles, and a natural leader in society. He had remarkable skill in diagnosing disease and applying remedies to meet emergencies. In this, I think, he excelled all men who ever practiced in this place. These qualities gave him a wide reputation, which he richly deserved, and, for many years, he conducted a practice that would have broken down any ordinary man, but with all he had an iron constitution and bore up

under it. For a long time he was the only surgeon in Peoria, and if he had lived in a large city, where there was much surgery to do, he would have excelled in that branch to the full extent he did in medicine. While he was careful, he was fearless and bold, and never shrank from assuming responsibility. This was a marked trait in his character, and is not only worthy of notice but of all praise. I lay special stress upon this because so many physicians are too cowardly to assist a brother in trouble, and manage to throw difficult cases into other men's hands. He is still living, but aged and infirm, and, after sixty years of active practice, has retired with an ample fortune in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of all who know him.

These four names rank all others in the medical history of Peoria, up to this time. Between 1847 and 1850 Dr. Elwood Andrew, Dr. William R. Hamilton, Dr. J. D. Arnold and Dr. E. S. Cooper came here.

Dr. Elwood Andrew was a native of Indiana, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He was a large, fine appearing man, with pleasing manners, and soon became very popular as a physician. Genial, warm-hearted and liberal, he made many friends, and conducted a large practice until the latter part of 1864, when he met with an accident which caused his death.

Dr. William R. Hamilton also came from Indiana; was a man of good ability, an honorable gentleman, a judicious physician and enjoyed a large practice until the oil excitement in Pennsylvania, about 1859, when he gave up his practice and went into the oil business. Here he was successful and accumulated a handsome fortune, afterwards becoming President of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. He is still living, and, in health and prosperity, enjoying the sunset of life.

Dr. John D. Arnold came from the State of New York and was a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College. He was a sprightly, active young man, possessing unbounded energy, and soon obtained a full practice—an exemplification of the old adage, that energy will carry a man through. He also had very considerable ability. He practiced a number of years, and, in the meantime, was Mayor of the city one term of two years, and was elected to the State Senate in the year 1854, where he served for one term. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him Consul to St. Petersburg, Russia. Previous to this appointment he had begun to fail in health, and the

cold winter in that climate was too much for him; he succumbed to it, came home and soon died of consumption.

Dr. E. S. Cooper was rather a remarkable young man. He came from Danville, Illinois; had not graduated, but was a most indefatigable student. He used to dissect rats; then got real subjects and dissected and studied anatomy, until he became one of the best anatomists in Illinois. He was fond of surgery, was a bold and reckless operator, and while he really knew but little about the science, he studied and studied incessantly. He also took up French and became somewhat proficient in that language; then went to Paris and studied medicine and surgery there for a time, when he removed to San Francisco, California, where he made a great reputation in his chosen field. His fame spread all over the State: he made a fortune and built a medical college. He was a man of great vitality, but exhausted it by overwork, and died a number of years ago, while yet a comparatively young man.

In the spring of 1850, Dr. John N. Niglas, Dr. John L. Hamilton, Dr. E. M. Colburn and the writer of this sketch, Dr. J. T. Stewart, began the practice of medicine here.

Dr. Niglas had been a Catholic priest in Vienna, Austria, was a thorough scholar and a polished gentleman. He practiced with varying success until the War of the Rebellion, when he went into the army as Surgeon of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, returning at the close of the war much crippled and badly broken down with rheumatism. After practicing more or less as he was able, for a few years, he died. Dr. Niglas was one of the best scholars and could pass as good an examination in medicine as any man in Illinois, but, unfortunately, he could never make a practical application of his knowledge so as to make a very successful physician.

Dr. John L. Hamilton was a man quite the opposite of Dr. Niglas. He was a native of Pennsylvania, graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and at once began practice. He was a man of strong common sense and good judgment, and while not brilliant, was plodding and persevering. Without extensive erudition, he could make practical use of his knowledge; acquired business slowly but held it. He was sound and judicious in his practice, honest and upright in all his dealings. He did a large business for many years, and was held in high esteem by the medical profession and the citizens of Peoria. While in the midst of his career of use-

fulness he was stricken down and, after a lingering illness, passed away, August 11, 1893.

Dr. Edwin M. Colburn was a native of New York State, and graduated at one of the New York medical colleges in 1835. He settled in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1838, but came to Peoria in 1850. He was a pleasant, genial, honest and upright gentleman of good ability, and succeeded in establishing himself in a fine practice, which he held until age and infirmity forced him to give it up. While here he changed from the old school to the homeopathic practice—a change which was undoubtedly the result of honest conviction. It made little difference in the volume of his business, for, as he lost on one hand, he gained on the other. He also devoted much time to science and literature, and was President of the Peoria Scientific Association during the last seven years of his life. He died in 1890.

The writer of this sketch, Dr. J. T. Stewart, is a native of Southern Illinois, born in 1824. He had the honor of being a student of Dr. J. C. Frye, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1850. He has now (1901) rounded out fifty years of practice. He practiced in Peoria until the Civil War broke out. He then went in the army as Surgeon of the Sixty-fourth Regular Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving four years, lacking one month. In General Sherman's campaign in Georgia he was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. While acting in this capacity near Atlanta, Georgia, he was struck with a shell, crushing his hip and breaking the thigh-bone in the neck. This caused him to be laid up for six months, after which he did six months' hospital work in the City of Charleston, South Carolina. At the close of the war he returned home and resumed his practice. He fortunately returned to private practice with some reputation as a surgeon, and, for many years afterwards, did a large share of the surgery of the city and vicinity. He has now given up all heavy surgery and is no longer ambitious to carry on a large practice, but has devoted much time to the study of botany and to general literature. He is now, and has been for seven or eight years, President of the Peoria Scientific Association. While his health is good and he still retains a reasonable degree of vigor, yet he feels that his work is almost done, and he hopes soon to lay it down and be relieved from the care and responsibility of professional labor. [Doctor Stewart died, April 12, 1901.]

A prominent figure in the profession here for many years was Dr. Robert Roskoten. He was a native of Germany, and a graduate of the University of Jena in 1848, coming here in 1850. He was an active, intellectual man and did a large business for a long time. He served with distinction as Brigade Surgeon in the Civil War; was also quite a literary man and, besides many valuable papers, wrote and published a drama, a work of much literary merit, entitled "Carlotta." He was an active Turner and took much interest in organizing and maintaining a German school. He died in 1897, much missed and regretted by the profession and a large class of patrons and the community generally.

Dr. Frederick Brendel came to Peoria about the same time as Dr. Roskoten. He was also a German, having graduated at the Royal College of Erlanger, Bavaria; was a strong-minded, well-educated man who acquired a large German practice, but soon devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of science. He studied and became quite proficient in several branches of science, although botany was his chief study, and is probably the most advanced and the best authority in this branch of science in Illinois. He is still living, is over eighty years old, and is still enthusiastically pursuing his scientific researches.

Dr. Joseph Studer is a native of Switzerland. He studied at Berne and Strasburg, and graduated at the University of Basel, in the City of Basel, in 1853. He came to Peoria in 1857, and has been in active practice ever since. He is a kindly, energetic and talented physician, the pink of honor and integrity. He has made his mark in the profession, has a wide circle of acquaintances and is honored and respected by all who know him.

Dr. Clark D. Rankin was a young man of merit, a native of Pennsylvania and graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who came here in 1854. He practiced until the Civil War began, then went into the army as Surgeon of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served with credit until his health failed, when he resigned. He subsequently resumed practice in Peoria, but failing health compelled him to give it up, and, in 1868, he died.

Dr. Timothy Babb came in the year 1860, having graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1855. He went into the army as Assistant Surgeon of the Forty-seventh Regular Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, but resigned in consequence of ill health in 1863. He

never fully regained his health, and finally died of consumption in 1869. He had some skill in surgery, was a beautiful operator, and, had he lived, would have made a prominent surgeon.

Dr. John Cary is from England, a graduate of the Royal College at Edinburg, in 1849. He came here in 1859, has been in general practice ever since, and is still engaged in professional work. He is an honest, honorable gentleman of the old school, and highly respected.

Dr. George L. Lucas came here in —, practiced until the Civil War, and then went as Surgeon in the Forty-seventh Regular Illinois Volunteer Infantry. At the close of the war he returned and was engaged in general practice until 1878, when he removed to Idaho, and there practiced until his death, in 1884. He was an honorable, energetic man and made some reputation as a surgeon.

Dr. Joseph T. Skinner came to Peoria in 1865. He was a graduate of Brunswick Medical College, was a bright, active young man, and soon became very popular as a physician. He conducted a large practice until his health failed. After a lingering illness he succumbed to consumption, June 16, 1879, at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Dr. Israel J. Guth was a promising young man, who came here a short time before the Civil War. He became Assistant Surgeon of the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served to the end of the war with credit to himself and to the great satisfaction of his regiment. At the close of the war he resumed his practice, but soon fell a martyr to his profession, dying from blood-poisoning, October 9, 1875.

Dr. J. S. Miller is one of our most active and energetic physicians. He is a native of New Jersey, graduated at the Medical Department, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in 1865, and came here in 1876. He is one of the leading physicians of the city and has a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Samuel O. Loughridge is another of our most prominent physicians, and is now conducting a large and first-class practice. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1866. He graduated again at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1870, and in November, 1872, came to Peoria. He is a very kindly, strong-minded man, and very popular.

Dr. Robert Boal is a remarkable man, and probably the best known physician in Illinois—a walking encyclopedia of State history. He was

born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1828, of which he is the oldest living graduate. In 1836 he removed to Lacon (then Columbia), Illinois, and engaged in practice there until 1862. He was then appointed Surgeon to the Board of Enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, being stationed in Peoria, where he remained in the service of the Government to the close of the war. He then opened an office and went into the practice of medicine here. While a resident of Lacon he was elected to the State Senate in 1844, and served till 1848. In 1854 he was elected to the House of Representatives and re-elected in 1856. He was an intimate friend of President Lincoln [and one of his most earnest supporters in his contest for the United States Senate, in 1855]. While in practice he was regarded as a master in the profession. He is an even-tempered, genial gentleman. For thirty years he conducted a successful practice here, honored and beloved by the profession and the community at large. But Father Time has admonished him to relinquish the cares and responsibilities of professional life and spend the evening of life in retirement, and he now lives with his daughter, the widow of the Hon. Greenbury L. Fort, of Lacon. He is past 95 years of age, as bright intellectually and as genial as ever.

Dr. Rufus Du Mars was a student of Dr. J. C. Frye, graduated at Louisville Medical College in 1876, then graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. He is still in active practice, and is doing a large amount of railroad surgery. He is a faithful, energetic and efficient physician and surgeon.

Dr. Thomas M. McIlvaine is a native of Pennsylvania, who graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1881, began practicing the same year and has conducted a large practice since. He is an energetic man, a judicious physician and very popular.

Dr. Harrison Steele graduated at Rush Medical College in 1868. He then went to Elmwood, Peoria County, and practiced there until 1874, when he came here, and has been a fixture here ever since. He is mild and gentle, always genial and cheerful. Dr. Steele has been Surgeon of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway for many years. He is prompt in his attention to the sick and wounded, bringing sunshine and hope to the suffering.

Dr. James L. Brown graduated at the Ohio



F. Neumann

Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1868, came to Peoria in 1873 and has been in practice here ever since. He is a quiet, unobtrusive man, a judicious and wise physician, and has the confidence of the profession and the public.

Dr. Oliver J. Roskoten, a son of Dr. Robert Roskoten, already mentioned in this article, is a native of Peoria, and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1882. He has been in successful practice in his native city ever since. He is an able, careful, scientific physician, and bids fair to make one of the leading members of the profession.

One of our most promising young men of the profession is Dr. Albert Weil, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, of the class of 1893. He is a man of fine ability, great energy, and is becoming very popular.

Dr. Justin H. Wilkinson was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1823, graduated in medicine in Louisville, Kentucky, and came to Kickapoo, Peoria County, to practice in 1848. He practiced in that village and in the surrounding country for more than thirty years. He was a most scrupulously honest man, of sterling integrity, most excellent judgment, and conducted a very large practice. In 1885 he came to Peoria, and died here in 1891. Few men were more beloved and more honored than he. His place in the practice has never been filled, and it will be a long time before Kickapoo will have another Wilkinson.

George L. Corcoran was a native of Ireland, and graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1849. He came to Brimfield, Peoria County, in 1851. How and why a man of his education and ability should have drifted into this wild new country and settled in the village of Brimfield, is one of the problems which is hard to solve; but he did it, and practiced there until 1888, when he died. He was a very superior physician and a very good surgeon. If he had located in a city where he could have had opportunities to develop his natural capacity in surgery, he would have made a great success.

A number of others who have been practicing for several years are worthy of notice, but it is impossible, within my limits, to give sketches of them all. Among them are the following names: Drs. William R. Allison, R. W. Baker, Frank E. Baldwin, R. D. Bradley, R. A. Hanna, J. W. Hensley, Alvin Keith, R. A. Kerr, David Magee, M. S. Marcy, L. A. McFadden, T. B. Norvel, Howard M. Sedgwick, Emma J. Lucas, L. B. Martin, John P. McMahon, J. C. Roberts, Will-

iam Skinner, William T. Sloan, L. H. Spaulding, E. B. Studer, Ezra Weis, Marcus Whiting, E. M. Sutton, George Zeller.

SPECIALISTS.

Among the specialists are some physicians of note. Dr. Otho B. Will graduated at Rush Medical College in 1869, came to Peoria in 1882, and has occupied a prominent place in the profession ever since. His specialty is gynecology. He has been President of the State Medical Society, has taken an active part in the Peoria City Medical Society and in various other medical organizations. He is editor of the "Peoria Medical Journal," a very handsome and well conducted journal.

Dr. Paul Dombrowski is a scientific man, a hard student, and has made great proficiency in his specialty. He graduated in 1880 at the Royal University in Berlin, Germany, and came here in 1884. His specialty is eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, and he is at present eye and ear surgeon to St. Francis' and Cottage Hospitals; is also Professor of Optics in the Horological Department of Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

The following physicians make a specialty of the eye, ear, nose and throat: Drs. E. H. Bradley, C. H. Brobst, Hero Kruse, George Limmer, A. Kanne and J. R. Waln. Dr. Frank C. Bourscheidt's specialty is gynecology. Dr. R. G. Allen resides in Washington, Tazewell County, but has had an office in this city for many years. He is a man of merit and a very able physician. Dr. David D. Ross is the oldest specialist in the city. He has done a large business and has been quite successful in his line.

HOMEOPATHY.

The homeopathic school of medicine is very ably represented by Drs. I. W. Johnson, J. W. Coyner, John H. Timken, W. H. Shane, H. T. Kerr, F. S. Davis, J. W. Parker and Mrs. Parker.

Irving W. Johnson graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1856, and came to Peoria the same year. He has had a large practice here for years and is a leading member of the profession. He is a man of talent, of excellent judgment and a skilled physician.

Dr. Joseph W. Coyner graduated at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, in 1878, and came to Peoria the same year. He, too, is a leading phy-

sician and is still carrying on a large and first-class practice. He is a high-toned gentleman, devoted to his profession, and very successful.

The other gentlemen named are all reputable physicians, worthy members of the profession and a credit to the city.

The first homeopathic physician who practiced in this city was a man by the name of Moses Troyer. He came sometime in the forties and practiced here until his death, which, I think, occurred about 1870. He was a very clever old gentleman, and practiced pure Hahnemann homeopathy. Since he began practice great changes have taken place in the homeopathic school, and there is now but little difference between the two schools except in name.

The changes in the medical profession here, as elsewhere, have in the last fifty years been considerable. There has been real progress, but nothing like what most people, especially the younger portion of the community, imagine. In the general practice proper it has been less than in some other departments. I doubt whether we practice better than those old strong men—whom I have sketched in the early part of this paper—did fifty years ago. Some new and valuable drugs have been introduced, but only a few. All the old standard drugs are standard drugs to-day. Many of them, thanks to the pharmacists, have been more concentrated and put in more palatable form and the dosage reduced. The abuse of calomel and the lancet had ceased before that time. The rapid and wonderful progress in everything is more in the imagination than in fact. One generation thinks it has acquired all the knowledge in the world, and that the generations before it knew nothing. There never was a greater mistake. There has been more improvement in surgery in this place. We have more and better surgeons than we had fifty years ago. The introduction of antiseptics has been a long step in advance. We now have a number of very good operators; but, unfortunately here, as elsewhere, there is a mania for operating, and consequently there is altogether too much operating done. There is either a lack of honesty (which I would not like to charge), or of sound judgment in knowing when to operate and when not to operate. This knowledge, and action based upon it, is an essential requisite of the successful surgeon.

The division of the practice into specialties is a very decided improvement over the old way of doing business. The field of the general practi-

tioner was altogether too wide and embraced more than any one man could master. We now have a large and efficient corps of dentists. Surgery has gone into the hands of those who make it a specialty. Gynecology has drifted to those who make that branch a specialty, and it seems to be in good hands and well conducted.

The oculists and aurists have a monopoly of diseases of the eye and ear, and, in justice to them, I will say that they are well up in the profession and doing grand, good work. Besides these, there are some who devote their time chiefly to diseases of the throat and are skilled in that branch. I would like to name some of these specialists and set forth their special merits, but the limits of this paper will not allow it. I would like also to notice more of the one hundred and twenty-five physicians who are holding forth in Peoria to-day, but I fear I have already gone beyond my proper limit.

HOSPITALS.

We have two very nice and well conducted hospitals. *The St. Francis* was founded in 1876 by Rev. Mother Francis and her sister, Sister Augustine. Rev. Mother Clara now superintends the institution. Its capacity is one hundred beds. It has a fine corps of Sisters, who are well trained, well qualified and faithful nurses. It has an airy, commanding site on the bluff overlooking the city, is kept scrupulously clean, and has an air of comfort and cheerfulness, which makes it an inviting place for those who are so unfortunate as to be sick or wounded. The corps of physicians are: Drs. Rufus Du Mars, Paul Dombrowski, Joseph Studer, F. C. Bourscheidt, J. T. Stewart, E. B. Studer, Clifford Collins, C. E. Davis, W. T. Sloan and R. L. Baker.

The Cottage Hospital is a non-sectarian institution of fifty beds, founded in 1883. It is located in the center of the city on Second Street. It is easier of access than *St. Francis*, but has not so commanding a site. It is well equipped in all its apartments and conducted in the best manner. The matron, Miss Eleanor Coolidge, is an active, kindly, genial, business lady, and the nurses are well trained, gentle and kind. While not large, it is a benefit and credit to the city. The medical staff is composed of the following gentlemen: Drs. J. S. Miller, T. M. McIlvaine, O. B. Will, Harrison Steele, R. A. Kerr, E. M. Sutton, Paul Dombrowski, W. R. A. Wilson and R. Hanna.

[Since the foregoing was written great improvements have been made in the hospital accommodations of the city. Additional ground having been purchased adjoining St. Francis' Hospital, a new five-story stone addition has been erected at a cost (with that of the ground) of \$125,000. This building is complete in all its details, and more than doubles the capacity of the former building. The building is now (February, 1902) completed and ready for occupancy.

The Cottage Hospital has also been greatly enlarged by the erection of a large four-story stone building equipped with all modern improvements, at a cost of about \$100,000. Accommodations for one hundred additional patients have been added. It was opened for use on February 3, 1902.

In addition to these, the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this Conference have established, on Glen Oak Avenue, a Deaconess's Hospital. It is not a large building, but is well equipped, well kept and is doing a good work.]

PEORIA SANITARIUM.

This is an Electropathic Institute, established in 1881 by Dr. S. E. Adams, a graduate of the Cleveland Homeopathic College. Dr. Adams made a success of it. He was a man of talent and learning, but his health failed and, after a very lingering illness, he died of consumption in 1897.

Three years previous to his death, Dr. K. J. Welsh, who had been associated with him for some years, took full charge and has continued to conduct the institute to this time. Dr. Welsh is a very able and popular lady, well qualified to discharge the duties of the place. Quite a number of patients can be accommodated with board and lodging. They are supplied with abundance of artesian, mineral, and spring water of the purest kind. The institution has been very popular from the first and still is. Physicians of all schools send patients there when they require electropathic treatment, and, in justice I must say, their treatment has been very successful.

THE PEORIA CITY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Peoria City Medical Society was organized in 1848. Its first President was Dr. Rudolphus Rouse; Vice-President, Dr. Edward Dickinson; Secretary, Dr. Elwood Andrew. Drs. Joseph C. Frye, John Murphy, J. D. Arnold and William R. Hamilton were members. This society has been kept alive all these years, and is now in a flourishing condition. Two of the original members of fifty-two years ago are still living,—Dr. John Murphy and William R. Hamilton.

NOTE. The foregoing article was prepared by Dr. Stewart a short time before his death, and is probably the last written by him for publication. Sentences in brackets have been since added.

CHAPTER XVII.

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY CAPT. RICHARD W. BURT.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1866, by Dr. B. F. Stephenson and others, with General Stephen A. Hurlbut as Commander-in-Chief. General Hurlbut was succeeded by General John A. Logan, since which time twenty-six Commanders have held that honorable position. In 1890, there were in the United States 6,778 Posts, with 276,662 members. In 1894 there were 7,500 Posts, with a membership of 450,000, but the numbers have been rapidly diminishing in recent years. The official report of the organization for June 30, 1901, shows a total of 6,678 Posts, with 269,507 members, of which 568 Posts and 22,132 members were in Illinois.

ITS OBJECTS.

The objects to be accomplished by this organization are as follows:

1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors, and marines, who united to suppress the late Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws, to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency or permanency of our free institutions,

and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

Its dominant principle is patriotism. Grand in the glorious cause for which its members fought; grand in the valor, the fortitude and the heroism displayed by them through all their vicissitudes of victory or defeat—grand in the results they accomplished—it is rightly named the Grand Army of the Republic.

On one day in the year they meet to commemorate the patriotism and heroic devotion of their deceased comrades, by marching in solemn procession to the city of the dead, there to strew flowers upon their graves—a touching tribute of respect to those who sacrificed their lives that their country might live, and to listen to words commemorative of their achievements in saving the Union from dismemberment and their countrymen from the disaster of a shattered nationality.

The organization in Peoria County consists of the following Posts: Dan McCook Post, No. 53, Elmwood, chartered June 24, 1879, present membership 50; Col. John Bryner Post, No. 67, Peoria, chartered October 8, 1879, present membership 345; Chillicothe Post, No. 136, chartered August 25, 1882, present membership 31; J. F. French Post, No. 153, Princeville, chartered October, 1879, present membership 28; G. L. Fort Post, No. 177, Brimfield, chartered July 31, 1883, present membership 29; Timber Post, No. 432, Glasford, chartered April 10, 1884, present membership 46; A. J. Smith Post, No. 779, Hanna City, chartered February 5, 1897, present membership 17; total in the county, 546.

BRYNER POST, NO. 67, G. A. R.

The officers of Bryner Post for the year 1901 are as follows:

Commander—J. W. Ryan.
 Senior Vice-Commander—S. F. Flint.
 Junior Vice-Commander—W. A. McMillan.
 Chaplain—Rev. John Weston.
 Adjutant—J. R. Conway.
 Quartermaster—R. W. Burt.
 Officer of the Day—Jacob Caffyn.
 Officer of the Guard—George F. Walker.
 Sergeant Major—Charles P. Sloan.
 Q. M. Sergeant—Andrew J. Forbes.
 Surgeon—Dr. R. D. Bradley.

Past Post Commanders of Bryner Post include the following names:

1879—George Puterbaugh.
 1880—George Puterbaugh.
 1880—Robert M. Campbell.
 1881—Robert M. Campbell.
 1882—George A. Wilson.
 1883—Henry P. Ayers.
 1884—A. H. Rugg.
 1885—Robert M. Campbell.
 1886—John D. McClure.
 1887—Charles Qualman.
 1888—Isaac Taylor.
 1889—David S. Brown.
 1890—N. S. Haynes.
 1891—A. L. Schimpff.
 1892—E. H. Dibble.
 1893—R. W. Burt.
 1894—W. T. Boyd.
 1895—O. B. Champney.
 1896—Philip Smith.
 1897—Eliot Callender.
 1898—Frank McAlpine.
 1899—William P. Gauss.
 1900—Henry L. Arends.

Trustees—S. S. Tripp, J. D. McClure, Isaac Taylor.

Past Post Commanders of other Posts, now members of Bryner Post:

Dr. R. D. Bradley,	Rudolph Frey,
W. H. Bates.	Dr. A. J. Graham,
Dr. J. M. Copestake,	C. C. Gilbert,
J. G. Corbett,	J. L. Oswalt,
Henry W. Foreman,	

The Post meets in its hall, Nos. 105 and 107 South Adams Street, on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

The Thirty-fifth Encampment of the Department of Illinois took place at Peoria on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of May, 1901. This was one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in the city. The new Coliseum had been opened to the public and its capacity was now to be tested

to its fullest extent. The opening exercises were held on the evening of the 14th, when not less than six thousand persons were present. Not only the Grand Army, but the Women's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army, the Daughters of Veterans, the Ladies' Aid Society, and the Sons of Veterans from the entire State, were present. The meeting was called to order by Comrade R. M. Campbell, who was chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The most distinguished members, together with officers and speakers, Spencer's Band, and the Band of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, occupied the stage. Mr. Campbell introduced the Department Commander, Hon. Joel M. Longenecker, of Chicago, who took charge of the meeting and called upon the Department Chaplain, Rev. S. W. Thornton, to invoke the Divine blessing. Mayor William F. Bryan then, in a few well chosen words, welcomed the visitors as guests of the city, after which the principal address was delivered by Gen. John C. Black, of Chicago. Great enthusiasm prevailed and, at one crisis of the evening, when the bands struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience rose to their feet and sang the chorus, the bands playing in unison with the vast volume of human voices.

On the next day occurred a military and civic demonstration, such as had seldom, if ever, been witnessed on the streets of Peoria. The weather was perfect, and it was estimated that from forty to fifty thousand people witnessed the pageant. The veterans marched with that steady step and perfect alignment with which they had become familiar during the war, setting an example to the more recently recruited companies that followed in their rear. To add to the brilliancy of the display, Gov. Richard Yates, the second of that name, appeared on horse-back, surrounded by a numerous staff, all richly attired in military costume, and heavily bedecked with gold lace, and carrying side arms and other insignia of their rank.

The evening of the second day of the Encampment was devoted to a camp-fire, at which the Governor and his staff were present. The meeting was continued far into the night, and many brilliant reminiscences were related by the war-worn veterans.

The third day was devoted to the election of officers and other business pertaining to the welfare of the Grand Army, after which the Encampment adjourned; its members carrying with them the benedictions of a grateful community.

THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.

At the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Denver, Colorado, in 1883, it was deemed advisable to create an auxiliary organization among the women, to assist the Grand Army in its work, and to aid in perpetuating the memory of their heroic dead. The Women's Relief Corps was then and there organized. The response of the women of the land was most hearty, and such was the growth of the organization that, in the year 1900, its membership numbered 132,746, of whom nearly 11,000 were in Illinois.

The Bryner Woman's Relief Corps of Peoria was organized August 12, 1884, with nineteen charter members, which number has since increased to about 180, composed mostly of the mothers, wives and daughters of the soldiers, although others are not excluded—and Bryner Corps contains many loyal women not belonging to any of the classes named.

The charitable gifts of this Corps have been large and varied in character, embracing within their scope the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of Veterans, the Memorial College, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal, the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, the Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington, and the furnishing and maintaining of a room in the National Women's Relief Corps Home at Madison, Ohio, besides rendering aid to the needy and to the various charitable organizations in our own city.

One of their special duties is to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in the proper observance of Memorial Day, by strewing flowers upon and properly decorating the graves of deceased soldiers at home, and in sending money to assist in decorating the graves of those who were buried in the South. They have also erected in Springdale Cemetery a stone inscribed to the "Unknown," which, on Memorial Day, is decorated with the choicest of flowers in memory of the thousands whose last resting places are unknown to the bereaved ones who gave their choicest gifts to their country's cause in its hour of need.

The present officers of the Bryner Corps are the following: Mrs. Florence G. Tippet, President; Mrs. Clara Boyd, Senior Vice-President; Miss Edna Walker, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. S. J. Burdick, Secretary; Mrs. S. N. Stephenson, Treasurer; Mrs. Helen F. King, Chaplain;

Mrs. Lizzie Pothoff, Conductor; Mrs. L. H. Reed, Guard; Mrs. Anna Monroe, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. M. Forbes, Assistant Guard; Mrs. S. A. Coleman, Press Correspondent.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

BY HELEN M. WILSON.

GEORGE A. WILSON CIRCLE, No. 49. Dr. George A. Wilson, for whom this Circle was named, entered the army at the outbreak of the war and served until near its conclusion. On May 25, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, and, having been for some time pursuing his studies for the medical profession, was assigned to duty as Hospital Steward. On January 7, 1863, upon the organization of the Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, he was appointed First Assistant Surgeon, in which capacity he continued to serve until April 14, 1865, when, after nearly four years of continuous service, he resigned. After the war he was twice elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and served a term as Collector of Internal Revenue under appointment by President Cleveland. He was a charter member and, for the year 1882, Commander of Bryner Post, G. A. R. After a long illness, he died, April 6, 1900, and was interred by his comrades in Springdale Cemetery with Grand Army honors.

THE LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC is an organization composed of wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines of the War of the Rebellion. The organization consists of a national body with departments in nearly every State of the Union, and with a total membership of about thirty thousand. It is thoroughly independent in its existence and is not auxiliary to any order or association. Its objects are: To unite, in fraternal bond, a representative or representatives from the family of every man whose life was tendered to our country in its hour of need; to keep alive in the hearts of the people, remembrances of the brave and unselfish service given by those men at the times of greatest peril; to perform such works of assistance and charitable action towards soldiers or their families in distress as circumstances may require, and to promote, by every means possible, loyalty to our country and our country's flag.

George A. Wilson Circle was organized, Octo-

[illegible]

$\mathbf{E}_n = \mathbf{E}_n(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}_0)$

[illegible]

1. *Pharmaceuticals* (1997) 13: 1-10.
 2. *Pharmaceuticals* (1998) 14: 1-10.
 3. *Pharmaceuticals* (1999) 15: 1-10.

1. The authors have
 2. been awarded
 3. the 1st prize

Given $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

Heritable

$$f_{\mu} = \int_0^1 f(\mu(x)) dx$$

Some of this Corps have been
in the front, embracing within
the Army of the Republic, the
National College, the School
of Normal, the Soldiers'
and Soldiers' Widows' Home.

of the furnishing and utilization of
National Women's Resources

[illegible]

One of the principal duties of the Governor, under the Constitution, is to see that the laws are faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, he is aided by the Attorney General, who is charged with the general and proper management of the legal affairs of the State, and in some cases, by the State's Attorneys, who are appointed in each county.



Art Crawford

ber 13, 1900, with thirty-six charter members. The following officers were elected to serve the first year:

Mrs. Helen M. Wilson, President; Mrs. Virginia C. McClure, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Lena Wasson, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Emma B. Bryner, Secretary; Mrs. Sadie A. Boyd, Treasurer; Mrs. Helen M. Sofield, Chaplain; Mrs. Mary C. Orr, Conductress; Mrs. Jennie Dibble, Guard; Mrs. Sue C. Rogers, Assistant Conductress; Mrs. M. A. Reed, Assistant Guard.

Color Guards—Mrs. Mary C. Orr, Mrs. Sue C. Rogers, Mrs. Maggie A. Reed.

The crowning work of the first year was the endowment of a soldiers' free bed at the Cottage Hospital, for the exclusive use of sick and disabled soldiers or members of soldiers' families.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic now number over one hundred members on the membership roll. The Circle may admit to honorary membership any member of the Grand Army of the Republic, or any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, who fought for the Nation in the War of the Rebellion. They shall receive the obligation for honorary membership, and are entitled to the password and other signs of the Order. The Circle has now an honorary membership of over fifty members.

On December 3, 1901, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Virginia C. McClure, President; Mrs. Emma B. Bryner, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Bradley, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Nellie F. Wilkinson, Treasurer; Mrs. Helen M. Wilson, Secretary; Mrs. Lucie M. Swayze, Chaplain; Mrs. Emma M. Sloan, Conductress; Mrs. Sue C. Rogers, Assistant Conductress.

The meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday in each month at 2:30 P. M. in Grand Army Hall.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY ESTHER T. ELLIS.

Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized June 14, 1896. Miss Caroline Rice, who had been appointed Chapter Regent, called together fourteen lineal descendants of Revolutionary soldiers. The name of the Chapter was chosen, and a charter applied for by Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, Mrs. Lydia J. Clarke, Mrs. Kate E. Rousseau, Mrs. Helen S. Lines, Mrs. Alice

R. Tyng, Mrs. Esther T. Ellis, Miss Margaret N. Thompson, Miss Elizabeth Cornelison, Miss Alicia De Reimer, Miss Emma T. Lines, Miss Mary E. Culver, Miss Caroline M. Rice, Miss Jennie L. Bryan, Miss Mary Rouse and Miss Margaret Weirick, and the following officers were appointed: Regent, Miss Caroline M. Rice; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lydia J. Clarke; Secretary, Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng; Registrar, Miss Jennie L. Bryan; Treasurer, Miss Margaret N. Thompson; Historian, Mrs. Esther T. Ellis.

The object of this organization is to preserve documents, relics and records of the Revolutionary period; to observe patriotic anniversaries and mark historic places, that the events they commemorate may not be forgotten, and in all ways to foster patriotism and love of country. The Chapter contributed fifty dollars towards paying for the Soldiers' monument, designed by Frederic Triebel, and erected in the Court House Square in Peoria; twenty dollars for ice, besides a large box of hospital supplies for the soldiers in the Spanish-American war, and, later, a similar box sent to the Hospital in Manila; twenty-five dollars was also given, in the name of the Chapter, to the fund for building a Memorial Hall in Washington, D. C.; and, to the Peoria High School, it has given an engraved copy of Stuart's picture of George Washington.

Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month, at which papers on Revolutionary subjects are presented. The Chapter now has fifty-two members, all working to the same end. In perpetuating the memory of patriots and heroes, we hope to aid in the development of the patriotism which leads to the faithful performance of the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship.

In the second year of our organization Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng was chosen Regent. After serving two years she was succeeded by Mrs. Louisa D. Elder, who was re-elected in April, 1900, and again in 1901, with the following other officers: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Isabella Mansfield; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary Beasely; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances Wittick; Treasurer, Mrs. Ida McLaughlin; Registrar, Mrs. Carrie Rowcliffe; Historian, Mrs. Esther T. Ellis; Chaplain, Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng.

When the State Conference was held in Peoria, June 7 and 8, 1901, Miss Lyle Mansfield, of Peoria Chapter, was elected to the newly created office of Vice State Regent.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

There are at present in the city of Peoria three military companies, all connected with the National Guard—Company G and Company L, with the Fifth Infantry, and Troop G, with the First Cavalry Regiment.

Company L, of the Fifth Infantry, was organized, July 2, 1889, S. O. Tripp being elected Captain, which rank he held until January 7, 1891. E. H. D. Couch was then elected Captain, and served in that capacity until the end of the Spanish War. At the outbreak of the war, James S. Culver, of Springfield, was Colonel; Frank P. Wills, of Decatur, Lieutenant-Colonel; with John C. Cabanis, of Kimmunity, Fred B. Nichols, of Quincy, and Walter F. Colladay, of Decatur, Majors, and Stuart Brown, of Springfield, Adjutant. Company L was officered as follows: Edward H. D. Couch, Captain; Frank R. Pacey, First Lieutenant, and Robert L. Mitchell, Second Lieutenant.

The President issued his call for troops on April 23, 1898, and, on the 25th of the same month, the Governor received notice that the quota from Illinois would be seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. The order was immediately issued through the Adjutant-General for the rendezvous of that number of regiments, including the Fifth Infantry, at the State Capital. On the next day the Governor telegraphed the Secretary of War that the seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry would be in camp by noon of the 27th. On that day the Governor telegraphed again that the seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were mobilized at Springfield, awaiting further orders. The Fifth Regiment of Infantry was the first to be mustered into the service of the United States, which occurred on May 27, 1898. The muster roll of Company L shows 84 officers and men enlisted for duty at Peoria, on April 26, 1898, for the period of two years.

This regiment was assigned for duty in the Porto Rico expedition, but it being discovered that Illinois already had three regiments designated for that service, while Indiana had none, the Fifth was detached and an Indiana regiment was put in its place. The regiment was then encamped at the general rendezvous at Chickamauga, Georgia. For this reason the regiment was not permitted to see any of the actual hostilities of the war. It was, however, sent to New-

port News with the expectation of embarking for the scene of active warfare, but the war was soon over and the regiment was mustered out of service at Springfield, October 16, 1898.

Captain Couch was tendered a commission in the volunteer service of the United States, and has been, since then, performing duty in the Philippines. Robert Mitchell was elected Captain in his place, and still retains command of the company. Edward E. Wise was elected First Lieutenant, and William H. Thomas, Second Lieutenant, their commissions bearing date, September 25, 1899. The Armory of the company is in the building at the corner of Washington and Fulton Streets, known as the banking house of Zell, Hotchkiss & Co.

Company G, of the Fifth Regiment, was first organized as a Company of the Sons of Veterans, and existed as such for some time before uniting with the National Guard. Its officers are: Thomas J. Simpson, Captain; Frank S. Keas, First Lieutenant; and Frank W. Williams, Second Lieutenant. Its Armory Hall is at No. 231 South Adams Street.

The First Regiment of Cavalry, of which Edward C. Young, of Chicago, is Colonel, and to which Troop G belongs, consists of eight troops, four of which are located at Chicago, one at Springfield, one at Macomb, one at Bloomington and one at Peoria. It is divided into two squadrons, of which the four troops at Chicago compose the First, and the four others, known as the "Country Troops," compose the Second. This Regiment is the only completely organized and equipped regiment of cavalry in the militia service in the United States. Troop C is at present officered as follows: Captain, Stephen O. Tripp; First Lieutenant, Charles A. Rudel; Second Lieutenant, R. W. Rusterholz. It has its armory at the corner of Washington and Fulton Streets, and drills on Friday nights.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War, Colonel Isaac Taylor organized a "Provisional Regiment," fully officered and ready to respond to a call for active duty. The officers were: Isaac Taylor, Colonel; Martin Kingman, Lieutenant-Colonel; Stephen O. Tripp, Senior Major; B. M. Chipperfield, Junior Major; Solomon F. Flint, Adjutant; H. H. Buchanan, Quartermaster; I. M. Sutton, Surgeon; William J. Strode, Assistant Surgeon; and Wesley C. Haskell, Chaplain. Six companies were from Peoria, one from Lewistown, one from Minonk, one from Havana, two

from Canton and one from Galesburg. It drilled faithfully until, on account of the short duration of the war, it became apparent that its services would not be needed, when it was disbanded.

About 150 men were enlisted from this county

in the different branches of the service for the Spanish and Philippine wars, some of whom have seen service in Cuba, some in Porto Rico and others in the Philippines.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MASONS—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Order of "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons"—the oldest social fraternity in Illinois history—had its origin in this State on June 3, 1806, when the first Lodge to be organized in the State was instituted at Kaskaskia, with Gen. John Edgar as Worshipful Master; Michael Jones, Senior Warden; James Galbraith, Junior Warden; William Arundel, Secretary; and Robert Robinson, Senior Deacon. A number of men who were prominent in the history of the State were then, or at a later period became, members of the Order. The first Grand Lodge was organized at Vandalia in 1822, with Gov. Shadrach Bond as first Grand Master, but was reorganized, as it now is, at Jacksonville in 1850.

PEORIA LODGE, NO. 15, A. F. & A. M.

It was during the year last named (September, 1840) that ten Masons residing in the city of Peoria, met for consultation, and made application to the Grand Lodge for dispensation to organize a Lodge in this city. Dispensation was granted under date of January 3, 1842, in which Samuel H. Davis was named as Worshipful Master, with A. O. Garrett as Senior Warden, and John King, Junior Warden. A charter was granted December 24, 1842, in which the Lodge was named "Peoria Lodge, No. 15," and the same brethren designated as officers. The Lodge was prosperous from the beginning, their report for the year ending September 30, 1844, showing a membership of forty-seven. In the list of members were many who were then or afterwards prominent in the social, political and business life of Peoria. One of the members, Thomas J. Pickett, became Grand Master in 1851, and another, J. R. Crandall, attained the office of Deputy Grand Master in 1847. Peoria Lodge has

always been known as an earnest and active, yet conservative Lodge, with a strong tendency to adhere strictly to ancient Masonic principles and usages. Its membership, which now numbers 350, includes representatives of all lines of business, trades and professions, and is thoroughly representative of the city. Its present officers are: John H. Dunlap, W. M.; Albert P. Smith, S. W.; C. M. Brown, J. W.; William J. Steube, Secretary; Charles W. Teeter, Treasurer; Horace B. McCaddon, S. D.; Harvey Griggs, J. D.; Charles E. Downing, Tyler.

TEMPLE LODGE, NO. 46, A. F. & A. M.

The first meeting of record of those who afterwards became members of Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., was held October 26, 1846, when a dispensation was read granting to John C. Heyle, Aldine Wilkey, C. B. Stebbins, John King, George T. Metcalfe, William F. Bryan and Elwood Andrew authority to work in the interest of the order. The same document appointed the following as first officers of the organization: George T. Metcalfe, W. M.; John C. Heyle, S. W.; W. F. Bryan, J. W.; John King, Treasurer; and Elwood Andrew, Secretary. It was decided to hold meetings on the last Wednesday of each month, and a committee was appointed to arrange for renting the use of the hall of Peoria Lodge. At a meeting held September 27, 1847, by adjournment from September 22d, Bro. Crandall was elected Representative to the Grand Lodge, which met that year at Quincy. At the regular meeting of the Lodge held on September 29, 1847, the members proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. Although this action was held to be irregular, the members thus chosen were subsequently appointed by the Grand Master in

somewhat different order. On October 26, 1847, three applicants for membership were admitted and one initiated the same evening. This action was also found to be illegal, having been taken in advance of the issue of a charter by the Grand Lodge, but was cured by the action of the Grand Master at the meeting of November 27th, following. The Lodge was convened November 10, 1847, and the officers named by the Grand Master formally installed by District Deputy Grand Master J. R. Crandall, as follows: George T. Metcalfe, W. M.; J. C. Heyle, S. W. (by proxy); C. B. Stebbins, J. W. The list of officers was afterwards completed by the installation of J. E. King, Treasurer; Elwood Andrew, Secretary; J. R. Crandall, S. D.; J. P. Dennis, J. D.; W. Widenham, Tyler. The present officers (1902) are: Thaddeus M. Simpson, W. M.; C. D. Clarkson, S. W.; A. L. Gregory, J. W.; Peter Anicker, Treasurer; F. E. Richmond, Secretary; W. D. Hadfield, S. D.; T. M. Younglove, J. D.; J. E. Berry and H. R. Dougherty, Stewards; and Charles E. Downing, Tyler. Charles F. Hitchcock, a Past Master of Temple Lodge, became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge in 1899, serving two years.

PEORIA CHAPTER, NO. 7, R. A. M.

Peoria Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered at Columbus, Ohio, by the Grand Chapter of the United States, September 17, 1847, with Samuel H. Davis, Peter Sweat, William Hale, Augustus O. Garrett, John Siye, Eldrick Smith, John E. Dixon, Nathaniel Chapin, Jonathan Reed, John McDougal, John Comstock and Alexander Rogers as charter members. The first High Priest was Samuel H. Davis. Others who have held the office have been Peter Sweat, John Jewell, W. M. Dodge, Stephen T. Stewart, Peter Hopkins, Isaac G. Reynolds, William Rounseville, Samuel Tart, John C. Yates, H. C. Whitridge, Alonzo P. Johnson, S. O. Spring, John Schofield, George F. Henthorne, Thomas I. Ballantine, David H. Tripp, Arthur M. Otman, James A. Calder and Samuel S. Smith. The present membership is 324, and the officers for 1902: George H. Gipps, E. H. P.; Chester D. Clarkson, E. K.; Francis H. Rockwell, E. S.; Chauncey G. Cole, C. of H.; James A. Calder, P. S.; David H. Tripp, Treasurer; George F. Henthorne, Secretary; Rev. G. H. Simmons,

Chaplain; Harvey Griggs, P. S.; Benjamin Bergquist Sentinel.

PEORIA COMMANDERY, NO. 3, K. T.

Peoria Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, was chartered September 15, 1856, with eight charter members, viz.: Clark B. Stebbins, Charles G. Eggleston, W. L. Crane, William Fenn, William E. Cook, Andrew Bowman, N. B. Curtiss and John C. Heyle—the charter being issued at Hartford, Connecticut, signed by William Blackstone Hubbard, Grand Master, and Benjamin B. French, Recorder. The first officers, installed December 1, 1856, by Eminent Sir J. V. Z. Blaney, Past Commander, of Chicago, were: Henry L. Gaines, E. C.; Clark B. Stebbins, G.; Isaac Underhill, C. G.; A. O. Garrett, P.; William A. Thrush, S. W.; D. S. Thompson, J. W.; William E. Mason, Treasurer; Lewis Keyon, Recorder. The following are Past Commanders: Charles F. Hitchcock, Alexander R. Thompson, A. P. Johnson, S. O. Spring, George F. Henthorne, Joseph Elder, C. R. Vandevort, S. F. Haskins, J. E. Pillsbury, C. M. Brown, Leroy Page, D. H. Tripp, J. L. Cole, A. M. Otman; Samuel S. Smith. The officers for 1902 are: C. E. Fulks, E. C.; Warren Sutliff, Generalissimo; E. F. Buck, C. G.; F. H. Rockwell, S. W.; J. A. Calder, J. W.; Z. D. Ells, Prelate; C. F. Hitchcock, Treasurer; George F. Henthorne, Recorder; R. M. Orr, Standard Bearer; C. E. Collamer, Sword Bearer; A. P. Smith, Warder; Benjamin Bergquist, Sentinel.

ILLINOIS LODGE, NO. 263, A. F. & A. M.

Illinois Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 6, 1858, the first officers being Stephen H. Burnett, W. M.; Alfred Freeman, S. W.; and David M. Cummings, J. W. The charter members were: Joseph W. Brooks, Thomas Bryant, S. H. Burnett, Octave Chanute, David M. Cummings, Alfred Freeman, Henry L. Gaines, Jonathan Hancock, Uriel H. Kellogg, Henry Nolte, Joseph W. Parish, W. Howell Robinson, David T. N. Sanderson, A. T. Stewart, Thomas A. Smythe, D. S. Thompson, William Augustus Thrush, Henry M. Van Buskirk and Benjamin P. Van Court. The Past Masters of the Lodge during its history embrace the following: 1858, Stephen H. Burnett; 1859-61, Alfred

Freeman; 1862-63, no record; 1864, John Swentzel; 1865, George H. Kettelle; 1866-67, Charles Spaulding; 1868, W. B. Whiffen; 1869, William J. Brown; 1870, J. E. Pillsbury; 1871 and 1873, William Rounseville; 1872, William Kellogg, Jr.; 1874, Samuel W. Ottenheimer; 1875-76, 1878, 1880-83, 1888-91 and 1893, William H. Eastman; 1877, James McMillan; 1879, John S. Miller, M. D.; 1884-86, Claude H. Warren; 1887, James Bennett; 1892, Henry C. Lotze; 1894-95, James M. Cutright; 1896, Harry C. Bestor; 1897, William T. Abbott; 1898, J. A. Calder; 1899-1900, Isaac M. Hornbacker; 1901, Fred B. Tracy. The principal officers in 1902 are: Charles E. Fulks, W. M.; John C. Weis, S. W.; Peter Rhinehart, J. W.; Thomas J. Pursley, Treasurer; Ira A. Fisher, Secretary; Charles E. Downing, Tyler.

SCHILLER LODGE, NO. 335, A. F. & A. M.

In the summer of 1859 a number of Masons of German nativity, affiliated to the several Masonic Lodges already established in the City of Peoria, began discussing among themselves the project of organizing a Lodge working in their mother tongue, being encouraged thereto by the success of German Lodges existing in Chicago and other large cities of the country. Having met with encouragement from their American brethren here, a meeting to which all German Master Masons were invited was held on September 15, 1859, at the hall of Temple Lodge, No. 46, then located in the Gurnee Building, on Fulton between Washington and Water Streets, for the purpose of considering the advisability of organizing a new Lodge of the order in Peoria, whose object should be to unite the German Masons in closer communion, and transact its business, and confer degrees in the German language. This meeting was called to order by Bro. John N. Niglas. August Schulz was elected Chairman, and J. N. Niglas, Secretary. Definite action was taken October 2, 1859, when an election of officers was held, which resulted in the choice of Albert Potthoff, W. M.; Henry Ullman, S. W.; August Schulz, J. W.; Abraham Frank, Treasurer; J. N. Niglas, Secretary; and Leopold Wolf, Tyler. Charles E. Gillig and John G. Peck were appointed S. and J. D., respectively. The following brethren were the organizers: Abraham Frank, H. N. Frederick, Louis Furst, Charles E. Gillig, Alex. Jakelfalusy, C. Koenig, Simon Lyon, Julius G. Lueder, Frederick Mounighoff, Friedr.

Muller, John N. Niglas, John G. Peck, Alb. Potthoff, Emil Quinke, Karl F. Rotterman, Moritz Rosenblatt, Aug. Schulz, L. Seligman, Godfrey Stiehl, Henry Ullman, Leop. Wolf, Casper Odewald, Justus B. Fleck. The name chosen for the newly organized Lodge was the "Schiller," in commemoration of the immortal poet of that name so dear to every German heart, and whose soulful verse is an inspiration to every son of the fatherland, wherever he may have been wafted by fortune or have built his hearthstone.

With the recommendation of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, the W. M., Bro. A. Potthoff, applied to the M. W. G. Master, Ira A. W. Buck, for the issue of a dispensation, which was granted, and, on November 11, 1859, the Lodge entered upon its year of probation under this dispensation. October 3, 1860, a charter was granted by the M. W. Grand Lodge, and the No. 335 was applied. From this time on the Lodge has worked under the name of "Schiller Lodge, No. 335, A. F. & A. M.," and has ever maintained a high standard among its sister Lodges. The membership has increased from the original twenty-three to 128. Of course, many have gone to the great mysterious Beyond; others have removed and joined other Lodges, and thus the organization has had its share of losses as well as gains. The principal officers at the present time are: R. L. Pasquay, W. M.; D. Janssen, S. W.; Emil Beichett, J. W.; A. L. Schimpff, Treasurer; J. Schlatter, Secretary; and John Schultz and John D. Heinen, Stewards.

PEORIA COUNCIL, NO. 11, R. & S. M.

The Peoria Council of Royal and Select Masons was organized under dispensation, March 21, 1862, the first officers being: Augustus O. Garrett, Thrice Illustrious Master; Wilber McKaig, Deputy Illustrious Master; W. M. Dodge, Principal Conductor of Work; Jacob Darst, Treasurer; Lewis Keyon, Recorder; Thomas A. H. Smythe, Captain of the Guard. A charter was granted by the Grand Council of the State of Illinois, October 10, 1862, the Council to be organized in accordance therewith to be known as Peoria Council, No. 11, Royal and Select Masons. The following were the first officers installed under the charter, viz.: Augustus O. Garrett, Thrice Illustrious Master; James E. Prescott, Deputy Illustrious Master; W. M. Dodge, Principal Conductor of Work; Thomas



Alfred A. Phelps

A. H. Smythe, Captain of the Guard; Jacob Darst, Treasurer; Lewis Keyon, Recorder. The officers at the present time (1902) are: Chester D. Clarkson, Thrice Illustrious Master; Edwin F. Buck, Deputy Illustrious Master; George F. Henthorne, Conductor of Work; Peter Anicker, Treasurer; C. F. Hitchcock, Recorder; Charles E. Fulks, Captain of Guard; John M. Simpson, Conductor of Council; James Cole, Jr., Steward; B. Bergquist, Sentinel.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

Four separate bodies constitute this branch of the Order, having jurisdiction of the advanced degrees of Masonry, viz.: (1) Grand Lodge of Perfection, which confers degrees from the 4th to the 14th; (2) Council of Princes of Jerusalem, embracing two degrees, the Historical and Traditional Grades; (3) Chapter of Rose Croix, having jurisdiction of two degrees, the Doctrinal and Christian Grades; and (4) Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, which confers the Chivalric and Philosophic Grades from the 19th to 32d. The Order was organized under charter granted to Yates City, Illinois, February 25, 1867; in February, 1869, the first meeting was held in Peoria, and, in 1874, the name was changed to "Peoria Consistory, Valley of Peoria." The present membership of the seven branches (1902) is 423, and their several Boards of officers are as follows: (1) Grand Lodge of Perfection—Johnson L. Cole, T. P. G. M.; J. M. Sawyer, Dep. G. M.; Chester D. Clarkson, Sr. G. W.; H. W. Danforth, Jr. G. W.; James L. Robertson, Gr. Orator; Thomas J. Pursley, Gr. Treasurer; B. F. Cartwright, Gr. Secretary; Charles A. Johnson, M. of C.; James A. Cole, Jr. Capt. of Guard; Gerald Franks, Gr. Hospitaler; Benjamin Bergquist, Gr. Tyler. (2) Council Princes of Jerusalem—Arthur M. Otman, M. E. Sov. Prince G. M.; David H. Tripp, Gr. High Priest D. G. M.; John M. Hartwig, Sr. G. W.; Herman W. Danforth, Jr. G. W.; Thomas J. Pursley, Gr. Treasurer; Benjamin F. Cartwright, Gr. Secretary; George W. Curtiss, Gr. M. of Ceremonies; Charles A. Weiberg, Gr. M. of Entrance; Benjamin Bergquist, Gr. Tyler. (3) Peoria Chapter Rose Croix—George W. Curtiss, M. W. and P. M.; A. M. Otman, M. E. P. Kt. Sr. W.; H. W. Danforth, M. E. P. Kt. Jr. W.; David H. Tripp, Gr. Orator; Thomas J. Pursley, Gr. Treasurer; Benjamin F. Cartwright, Gr. Secretary; Samuel

S. Smith, Gr. Hospitaler; Chester D. Clarkson, Gr. M. of Ceremonies; Fred. W. Soady, Gr. Capt. of Guard; Benjamin Bergquist, Gr. Tyler. (4) Peoria Consistory S. P. of the R. S.—Sylvester O. Spring, Commander in Chief; George W. Curtiss, First Lieut.-Com.; Seth F. Haskins, Second Lieut.-Com.; David H. Tripp, Min. of State and Gr. Orator; Johnson L. Cole, Gr. Chancellor; Thomas J. Pursley, Gr. Treasurer; B. F. Cartwright, Gr. Secretary; James Bennett, Gr. Eng. and Arch.; Samuel S. Smith, Gr. Hospitaler; A. M. Otman, Gr. M. of Ceremonies; Jacob H. Floreth, Gr. Capt. of Guard; Frank G. Godel, Gr. S. B.; B. Bergquist, Gr. Sentinel.

CENTRAL CITY CHAPTER, NO. 42, O. E. S.

The Central City Chapter, No. 42, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized August 19, 1872, by a man named Thompson, the following list embracing the names of the charter members: Willis Y. Francis, Sarah J. Francis, Josephine Francis, S. P. Cumming, Martha A. Cumming, Joseph Hazzard, Addie Hazzard, Charles Robinson, Sena Robinson, D. B. Allen, Sarah Allen, Crosby White, Mary J. White, William Entwistle, Ann Entwistle, Mary A. Entwistle, James Bennett, Mary J. Bennett, George L. Bean, Lute E. Bean, John A. Bush and wife, Ralph Wolfe, Henry S. Ottenheimer, Frank Bailly, E. R. Mann, Marion A. Mann, C. H. Rice, Elvira Rice, Charles Brockett and Clara Brockett. The first Board of officers consisted of Martha A. Cumming, Worthy Matron; Willis Y. Francis, Worthy Patron; Josephine Francis, Associate Matron; Marion A. Mann, Secretary; Eliza Mann, Treasurer. At the date of the organization of the Chapter, the Grand Chapter of the Order had not been organized in Illinois; therefore the Peoria organization worked under the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of New York. In 1874 the Grand Chapter of Illinois was organized, and in 1876 the Central City Chapter of Peoria transferred its allegiance from the New York Chapter to the new organization in this State. Up to that time it had been known as "No. 120," but on its transfer to the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Illinois, it was given a new charter and assigned the number 42. The Central City Chapter has been honored by having one of its members twice elected to the highest office in the gift of the Grand Chapter, one to the office of Grand Treasurer, and the choice of others to

various appointive offices. The Order is designed for the support and protection of the needy among the wives, mothers, widows, daughters and sisters of Master Masons. Its members hold themselves in readiness at all times to assist the fraternity whenever called upon, and the cry of the widow and orphan is never heard in vain. The Board of officers for 1902 consists of Ada Wertz, Worthy Matron; Harvey Griggs, Worthy Patron; Albina Wolgamott, Associate Matron; Helen Baxter, Secretary; Minnie Cartwright, Treasurer.

ELECTA CHAPTER, NO. 175, O. E. S.

Electa Chapter, No. 175, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized under dispensation, April 16, 1891, with fourteen charter members, as follows: Mrs. Helen Eastman, Mrs. Arvilla Cole, Joseph M. Cole, Albert Snyder, James A. Hutchinson, Mrs. Allie Hutchinson, D. John Forbes, Mrs. Nettie Hoover, Dr. I. L. Hoover, B. H. Potter, Mrs. Gressa Potter, Henry Grey, Joseph Elder and Mrs. Amelia Elder—six ladies and eight gentlemen. At present (1902) the Chapter has a membership of 212. The officers are: Mrs. Helen Eastman, Worthy Matron; D. J. Forbes, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Nettie Hoover, Associate Matron; Mrs. Ida Snyder, Conductress; Mrs. Julia Tip-petts, Associate Conductress; Joseph M. Elder, Secretary; Martha Short, Treasurer; Mrs. Valley Hall, Ada; Mrs. Amelia Elder, Ruth; Miss Hattie Page, Esther; Mrs. Viola M. Louck, Martha; Mrs. Arvilla Cole, Electa; Albert Snyder, Warden; Henry Price, Sentinel; Mrs. Allie Hutchinson, Organist.

MOHAMMED TEMPLE OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

The Mohammed Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was organized August 11, 1893, with the following officers: Sylvester O. Spring, Illustrious Potentate; Seth F. Haskins, Chief Rabban; George F. Henthorne, Assistant Rabban; J. W. Sessions, High Priest and Prophet; H. J. Graham, Oriental Guide; D. H. Tripp, Treasurer; W. W. Wallace, Recorder. The officers for 1902 are as follows: Seth F. Haskins, Illustrious Potentate; Z. D. Ells, Chief Rabban; Louis Zinger, Assistant Rabban; W. I. Slemmons, High Priest and Prophet; D. H. Tripp, Treasurer; C. F. Hitchcock, Recorder; Emil G. Isch, Oriental Guide; Chester

D. Clarkson, First Ceremonial Master; Warren Sutliff, Second Ceremonial Master; Benjamin Bergquist, Sentinel.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

When William Hale laid off his land into additions to Peoria, he donated one block, located between Jackson, Eaton and Perry Streets and Glendale Avenue, as a Masonic Cemetery. This continued to be used for that purpose for many years, and the remains of many of the most prominent citizens were interred therein. But in the course of time it became surrounded with dwelling houses and had to be abandoned as a place of burial. About the year 1872-73 these remains were removed to Springdale Cemetery, the land was divided up into lots and sold, and, with the proceeds, a lot was purchased at the corner of Adams and Liberty Streets, now known as Schradzki's corner, and about 1882 a large business block was erected thereon, called the Masonic Temple. In doing so a large debt was incurred, which ultimately became a burden, and the property was sold about the year 1890.

About the year 1898, Peoria Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Peoria Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; Peoria Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., purchased the Universalist Church on Main Street, for \$20,000, and expended \$10,000 in remodeling it for their use as a hall, for which purpose it is now used.

HENRY BROWN LODGE, NO. 22, A. F. & A. M.

Henry Brown Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., (Colored), was organized in 1877, with thirty charter members, and at the present time (1902) has a membership of thirty-five. The present officers are: Horace F. Johnson, W. M.; Harry F. Donegan, S. W.; Robert Polk, J. W.; Charles N. Turner, Treasurer; Henry Wilson, Secretary; Henry M. Burrell, Tyler; James McKinney, J. D.; Robert H. Davis, S. D.; Andrew Whitesides, S. S.; Granville Thompson, J. S.; Alfred Sommers, Chaplain. The list of Past Worshipful Masters embraces the following names: J. W. Wagner (five years), Walter Campbell, John W. H. Wagoner and Archie Ward (one year each), Joseph Johnson (five years), Henry C. Gibson (three years), Henry M. Bunnell (one year), George S. Hawkins (two years), Horace Payne (four years). The Lodge has had three Secre-

taries previous to the present incumbent, viz.: John W. H. Wagoner (three years), John W. Wagoner (thirteen years), and Henry C. Gibson (nine years).

LANCASTER LODGE, NO. 106, A. F. & A. M.

Lancaster Lodge, No. 106, A. F. & A. M., is one of the oldest Masonic Lodges in Peoria County, having been organized in the town of Lancaster, Peoria County, August 29, 1851, under dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois at Belleville, July 3d, of that year, on the petition of Isaiah R. Dubois, Allen L. Fahnestock, James Styles, Daniel McCook, Eli Taylor, Guy Campbell, Edwin J. Jones, E. W. Resor, A. W. Inman and William Hays. The first officers were Daniel McCook, W. M.; E. J. Jones, S. W.; A. L. Fahnestock, J. W.; John W. Robbins, Secretary; Samuel Reyno, S. D.; James Styles, J. D. Daniel McCook was the father of the celebrated fighting McCook family of Ohio, and was killed during the Morgan raid through that State in 1864. On October 6, 1851, a charter was obtained from the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and at the first election under it, held January 30, 1852, the following officers were elected: E. J. Jones, W. M.; J. W. Robbins, S. W.; Guy Campbell, J. W.; Daniel McCook, Secretary; Isaiah Dubois, Treasurer; Eli Taylor, Tyler. Of the first two sets of officers, Mr. Fahnestock, Mr. Dubois and Mr. Campbell were living in 1901. Mr. Fahnestock was W. M. from January 15, 1853, to June 6, 1862, when he enlisted for service in the War of the Rebellion. An incident in the history of the Lancaster Lodge was the conferring of three degrees by dispensation upon Alexander McD. McCook, the son of the first W. M., then a cadet in West Point Military Academy, who afterwards became a Major-General during the Civil War. Glasford is the present headquarters of Lancaster Lodge, the principal officers being G. M. Saylor, W. M.; J. L. Taylor, S. W.; A. L. Fahnestock, J. W.; J. A. Fahnestock, Secretary.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 222, A. F. & A. M.

The first meeting of George Washington Lodge, No. 222, A. F. & A. M., of Chillicothe, Illinois, was held January 12, 1856, under dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, with William McLean as W. M. On October 7, 1856, a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, the charter

members being William McLean, H. A. Raney, Latham A. Wood, D. B. McMaster, Samuel C. Jack, Nathaniel Chapman and Hiram Goodsell. At the regular meeting, held December 6, 1856, the following officers were elected: William McLean, W. M.; H. A. Raney, S. W.; Cyrus Reed, J. W.; Henry Truitt, Treasurer; J. F. Thomas, Secretary; and E. C. Sprague, Tyler. Other early members of the Lodge were Edward H. Jack, Orrin Booth, Samuel Ayling and S. A. Todd. The list of officers for the present year (1902) is as follows: E. L. Walker, W. M.; John Weaver, S. W.; George McWhorter, J. W.; H. Reed, Treasurer; George P. Lester, Secretary; H. V. Doten, S. D.; R. Humm, J. D.; J. H. Friedrich and H. G. Friedrich, Stewards; A. Jones, Tyler.

HOREB LODGE, NO. 363, A. F. & A. M.

Horeb Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Elmwood, Peoria County, under charter issued October 1, 1861, Ira A. W. Buck officiating as Grand Master. There were twenty-six charter members, including the following: Hugh Armson, C. G. Eggleston, M. R. H. Mase, A. Hull, P. H. Hopkins, N. D. Jay, L. H. Kerr, J. E. Knable, W. H. Kellogg, Benjamin Hillis, J. J. Lowe, John Mortz, Ephraim Marshall, J. E. Riner, Harrison Steele, N. M. Swisher, George W. Smith, Philip Snyder, J. H. Truax, A. N. Wilcox, A. J. Wiley, H. H. Wood and four others. The following were the first officers: L. H. Kerr, W. M.; J. E. Knable, S. W.; and Lewis Corbin, J. W. The officers for 1902 are: M. H. Spence, W. M.; T. C. Radborne, S. W.; E. D. Yerion, J. W.; A. J. Brown, Treasurer; E. A. Wilson, Secretary; J. D. Hawks, S. D.; George Barrett, J. D.; James Brown, S. S.; J. Adams, J. S.; C. C. Gilbert, Chaplain; Z. L. Gilbert, Marshal; W. T. Wooton, Tyler.

ALTA LODGE, NO. 748, A. F. & A. M.

Alta Lodge, No. 748, A. F. & A. M., at Alta, Peoria County, held its first meeting on February 3, 1876, the following brothers being present: Dr. John Gillette, Amos Edwards, N. H. Silliman, John C. Wood, B. C. Vaughn, W. H. Cassity, C. J. Haller and William Stickler. The Lodge worked under dispensation until October 28, 1876, when, having received its charter, it was organized under the same, its charter mem-

bers, besides those already named as present at the first meeting, being John Carr, A. Heaverin and J. V. H. Robinson. D. D. Grand Master, W. H. Robinson, assisted by Bro. Charles Cummings, officiated at the organization and in the installation of the following officers, who were elected at the same time: Dr. John Gillette, W. M.; Amos Edwards, S. W.; A. H. Silliman, J. W.; B. C. Vaughn, Secretary; J. C. Wood, Treasurer; W. H. Cassity, S. D.; C. J. Haller, J. D.; William Stickler, Tyler. The Lodge has been prosperous since its organization. At the present time it has fifty-three members. The officers for 1902 are: Sumner N. Smith, W. M.; John F. Koener, S. W.; Charles D. Dickinson, J. W.; A. H. Shaw, Treasurer; Dr. J. J. Tolson, Secretary; J. H. Harwood, S. D.; Lee Heaverin, J. D.; John Wood, S. S.; James Maxwell, J. S.; Frank Watson, Tyler.

PRINCEVILLE LODGE, NO. 360, A. F. & A. M.

Princeville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., was organized August 25, 1860, with Levi Lapham, W. M.; W. S. Bates, S. W.; David Fast, Jr., J. W.; David Fast, Treasurer; George W. Scott, Secretary; Sheldon Rilea, S. D.; A. A. Fast, J. D. Rev. J. S. Millsapps, Charles G. Taylor and M. M. Blanchard petitioned for degrees at the first meeting. On October 1, 1861, the Lodge received its charter from the Grand Lodge and organized as Princeville Lodge, No. 360. The charter members included the names already mentioned as constituting the first officers, with Henry De Bord, Charles G. Taylor, M. M. Blanchard and John L. Blanchard. The officers were installed by Bros. D. D. Irwin and Lewis Keyon, of Peoria. The following have served as Masters of the Lodge: Levi Lapham, William S. Bates, J. L. Blanchard (sixteen years), W. Halter, William Simpson, John Bowman, H. A. Raney, O. B. Slane (five years), P. S. Dusten, A. M. Wilson, J. G. Mendenhall, H. J. Cheeseman (four years), and W. H. Blanchard. In 1896 the Lodge moved into its present quarters, which is the best and largest of its kind in Peoria County. The present officers (1902) are: J. C. Whelpley, W. M.; J. V. Christian, S. W.; S. T. Henry, J. W.; D. Kinnah, Treasurer; J. F. Carman, Secretary; F. J. Wilson, S. D.; W. J. Price, J. D.; W. S. Weaver and M. L. Sniff, Stewards; Bert Brown, Tyler. The present membership is sixty-six.

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS.

The history of Odd Fellowship in Illinois dates from 1836, "Western Star" Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., being instituted at Alton on June 11, of that year. In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Illinois was instituted at the same place, and reorganized at Springfield in 1842. Alton seems to have been the nursery of the Order, as Wildey Encampment, No. 1, was organized at that place the year of the organization of the Grand Lodge, and the first Grand Encampment at Peoria in 1850, with Charles H. Constable Grand Patriarch.

COLUMBIA LODGE NO. 21.

The pioneer Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the city of Peoria, had its origin in 1846, when, in compliance with a petition to the Grand Master a dispensation was granted, and, on December 8, of that year, Columbia Lodge No. 21, was instituted under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, by the R. W. D. D. Grand Master, A. R. Robinson, assisted by the D. D. Grand Master of Kentucky, the ceremony taking place in the old Masonic Hall at the corner of Water and Main Streets. The originators of the movement were Messrs. John Payne, Samuel S. Easton, Francis A. McNeil, John Wham, John M. Law and E. S. Anderson, all of whom are now deceased. Following the institution of the Lodge, the following names of applicants for admission to the Order were received and acted upon, viz.: H. A. Foster, Herman E. Blakely, Robert P. Taylor and James L. Fash. The officers of the new Lodge elected and installed were: John M. Law, Noble Grand; John Payne, Vice Grand; H. A. Foster, Secretary; and Samuel S. Easton, Treasurer. The following appointive officers were named: Rev. Francis A. McNeil, Chaplain; H. E. Blakely, Warden; W. A. Flack, Conductor; J. H. Rankin, J. S. N. G.; James L. Fash, R. S. N. G.; Robert P. Taylor, L. S. N. G.; Joseph Clegg, R. S. V. G.; Paul Perrin, L. S. V. G. The first public recognition came in the form of an invitation from the Peoria Bridge Company to assist in laying the cornerstone of the bridge, which was accepted, the ceremony being performed May 3, 1848. On September 5, 1848, the State was divided into seventeen Districts, Columbia Lodge being assigned to the Eighth, which included the counties of Peoria, Stark, Fulton and Tazewell. Past Grand



D. C. Roctor

Master John M. Law was appointed the first District Deputy, his duty being to visit each Lodge in the District and preside at the installation of officers. The first death occurring among the members of the Lodge was that of Robert Moore, whose funeral ceremonies were properly observed by members of the Order. On May 25, 1852, preliminary steps were taken for the organization of a new Lodge, and, on June 8th, eleven members took withdrawal cards for that purpose, Columbia Lodge donating \$30 for the benefit of the new organization. (See "Fort Clark Lodge.") During the year 1865, several members who could not control Columbia Lodge according to their wishes, withdrew with the intention of organizing a new Lodge; but the Grand Master having investigated the subject, decided that the interests of the Order would not be subserved by the institution of a new Lodge, so the scheme fell through. So low in membership was Columbia Lodge at one time that the advisability of surrendering the charter was seriously discussed, until eight members came forward with a donation of \$35 apiece to clear off the debt, and the Lodge took a new lease of life. In the course of time it moved from its first quarters at the corner of Main and Water Streets to Adams and Fulton, the present site of the Woolner Building; then to the Dewein Building; next to the R. S. Cox Building at the corner of Adams and Fulton, and in 1893, with the Western Lodge to the Masonic Temple, where it remained until 1899, when these two Lodges took possession of their own property at the corner of Liberty and Madison Streets. The oldest living member of Columbia Lodge is Bro. John A. Bush, who has always taken an active part in the affairs of the Order, and has enjoyed all the honors that could come to any member. His reminiscences of the early days of Odd Fellowship in Peoria are full of interest for members of the Order of the present day. The officers for 1902 are: Harry S. Bovey, N. G.; B. Bohen Mihigan, V. G.; L. C. Hinckle, Recording Secretary; D. G. Clemow, Financial Secretary; E. J. Powers, Treasurer; George B. Oatman, Warden; George Brockett, Conductor; Dr. A. A. Crooks, I. S. G.; C. M. Uphold, O. S. G.

PEORIA ENCAMPMENT, NO. 15.

Peoria Encampment, No. 15, was instituted by special warrant on February 7, 1850, P. C. P.

Burns officiating. The charter members of the organization were: A. R. Gardner, W. H. Davis, John Anderson, H. A. Foster, N. Boilvin, A. B. Fash, H. S. Austin, J. M. Law, James Stewart, Onslow Peters, E. N. Powell, Charles Fisher, H. G. Weston, Horace G. Aderson, George C. Bestor. Of these, Mr. Weston is the sole survivor. Horace G. Anderson died at his home in Peoria, February 16, 1902. The first officers of the Encampment were: J. M. Law, C. P.; Horace G. Anderson, H. P.; E. N. Powell, S. W.; H. A. Foster, Secretary; John Anderson, Treasurer; Charles Fisher, J. W.; George C. Bestor, Guard; A. N. Boilvin, Sentinel. H. G. Anderson was the first Representative to the Grand Encampment. Soon after the original institution of the Encampment it was reorganized under charter of the R. W. Grand Encampment of the State of Illinois. The officers for 1902 are: William H. Spangenberg, C. P.; J. W. Crum, H. P.; F. E. Brackman, S. W.; W. B. Uphold, Secretary; D. G. Clemow, Treasurer; C. M. Uphold, J. W. Charles D. Brainard is present Deputy Grand Patriarch and Representative to the Grand Encampment.

FORT CLARK LODGE, NO. 109.

Fort Clark Lodge, No. 109, the second of the Order to be organized in Peoria, was instituted July 7, 1852, the outgrowth of the pioneer Lodge Columbia, with fourteen charter members, namely: Henry S. Austin, Alexander Bishop, Matthew W. McReynolds, Nathaniel C. Nason, Samuel P. Hazard, John H. Hall, Edward L. Norton, Lorin G. Pratt, John Warner, Tilman Wagener, Abram Beard, S. L. Moses, Robert P. Hamilton and B. C. Sweeney. During the fifty years of its existence the names of more than 800 different persons have been enrolled on its list of members. Of these, over seventy have died while in membership; 229 have taken cards of withdrawal—most of them transferring their membership to Lodges in other localities to which they had removed; eleven have been expelled for misconduct, and nearly 400 have been stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues. The average number of members in good standing during the entire period has been 126; present membership, 164. In 1861-62, twenty of its members, out of a total of eighty, entered the army of the Union, several of whom gave up their lives for their country. All but five of the twenty were commissioned

officers. Among them were Colonels John Bryner, David D. Irons, John N. Cromwell, Addison S. Norton and Abraham H. Ryan, and Captains Charles E. Denison, John H. Hall, Charles H. Deane, Thomas S. Lupton, Stephen S. Tripp and John R. Ziegler. The total revenue of the Lodge during its existence has been about \$80,000, of which \$26,106 has been expended for relief purposes—in aid of sick and distressed members, for burying the dead, in caring for widows and orphans of members, and other benevolences. At the time of the great Chicago fire, Fort Clark Lodge contributed \$400 for the relief of the sufferers by that disaster, the largest amount contributed by any other Lodge in the State being \$300. The Lodge occupies the second and third stories of their fine building on the block above the Post Office on Main Street—the lot having been purchased in 1900 for \$6,500, and a fine three-story and basement brick building erected thereon at a cost of about \$16,000. This building was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the first day of this new century, with the Grand Master of the State, J. R. Kewley, and the Grand Secretary, J. R. Miller, in charge. The present officers of the Lodge are: H. J. Horne, Noble Grand; C. M. McBride, Vice Grand; George E. Wilde, Recording Secretary; Daniel E. Harker, Financial Secretary; Levi B. Gibson, Treasurer. The Representative to the Grand Lodge is O. B. Champney. Fort Clark has been honored by the Grand Lodge in the election of one of its members (Henry S. Austin) Grand Master (1861-62), and Grand Representative (1854-55), and another member (N. C. Nason) for seventeen years to the office of Grand Secretary.

WESTERN LODGE, NO. 295.

This Lodge was installed, March 27, 1861, by Grand Master H. S. Austin, with sixteen charter members, as follows: Jacob Lorentz, William Miller, M. A. Ruppelius, M. Pfeiffer, Jacob Riehm, Charles S. Soupe, Henry Englebad, John Tajden, Henry A. Bush, F. C. Heinzen, A. Schrader, Charles Breier, Henry Bruse, John Wagoner, Louis Buchholz, Philip Bender. The first officers were: Jacob Lorentz, N. G.; H. A. Bush, V. G.; F. C. Heinzen, Rec. Sec.; William Miller, Per. Sec.; Philip Bender, Treas. The officers at present time (1902) are: T. G. Becker, Noble Grand; John Bohi, Vice Grand; H. Diesenberg, Rec. Sec.; Jacob Maus, Per Sec.; John M.

Hartwig, Treasurer. The Lodge meets every Thursday evening in its Lodge Rooms at the corner of South Madison Avenue and Liberty Streets.

HOPPNUNG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 155.

Hoffnung Encampment, No. 155, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 22, 1874, by Deputy Grand Patriarch N. C. Nason, with six charter members, as follows: Henry A. Bush, Philip Auer, Philip Stiller, Philip Griebel, George Philip Reichardt and William Miller. The first Board of officers consisted of Mr. Auer, Chief Patriarch; Mr. Bush, High Priest; Mr. Stiller, Senior Warden; Mr. Miller, Scribe; Mr. Reichardt, Treasurer; and Rageth Joos, Junior Warden. The following additional members were elected at this meeting: Henry Kriger, Philip Kamerer, A. Siedle, Henry A. Hurst and Charles Rojahn. The present officers are: Grand Patriarch, Herman Diesenberg; High Priest, Charles Esken; Senior Warden, F. G. Becker; Scribe, William L. Wand-schneider; Treasurer, Charles Rojahn; Junior Warden, Jacob Maus. The Encampment is in a healthy condition, with a membership of fifty in good standing.

CANTON WILDEY, NO. 4, PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

Canton Wildey was mustered into service in Peoria, December 30, 1885, by Brig.-Gen. John C. Smith, commanding the Division of the Lakes. The charter members were: John Jones, E. M. Clark, John Wagner, Charles D. Brainard, A. F. Gable, A. C. Davis, Henry Detweiller, R. Joos, Jacob Hoffman, O. F. Fogelmark, Nathan Gumbiner, F. H. Borris, Philip Auer, L. H. Sullivan, John A. Bush, L. M. Brockett, Henry Oldridge, George H. Fash, F. N. Hester, W. C. Zigler, Peter Bickett, Louis Hoffman, J. T. Mains, C. W. Cram. The first officers consisted of George H. Fash, Commandant; C. D. Brainard, Lieutenant; F. N. Hester, Ensign; John Jones, Clerk; Philip Auer, Accountant; E. M. Clark, Standard Bearer; Jacob Hoffman, Guard; R. Joos, Sentinel; John Wagner, Picket. The present membership (1902) is twenty-seven. The officers are: Andrew Distler, Comdt.; W. B. Uphold, Lieut.; Herman Diesenberg, Ensign; D. G. Clemow, Clk.; John M. Hartung, Acct.; F. A. Becker, S. B.; John Gauss, G.; Jacob Maus, Sent.; G. A. Max Mahler, Picket. The meetings of the Can-



E. A. Proctor

ton are held in Odd Fellows Hall, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Liberty Street, every Thursday evening.

FRIENDSHIP ENCAMPMENT, NO. 146.

Friendship Encampment, No. 146, I. O. O. F., of Peoria, was instituted June 10, 1891, by J. F. Van Horn, of Rock Island, Grand Patriarch of the State as Instituting Officer, assisted by Grand Scribe J. C. Smith, of Chicago, Past Chief Patriarch John A. Bush, of Peoria, and others. The Encampment started into life with a membership of sixty-two. It has been fairly prosperous and its members much interested in the Patriarchal Order. Its meetings are well attended and enjoyed, as banquets and social lunches are of frequent occurrence. The present officers are: Chief Patriarch, J. R. Dickens; High Priest, H. J. Horne; Senior Warden, J. J. Arnold; Junior Warden, H. C. Herman; Recording Scribe, George E. Wilde; Financial Scribe, Philip Smith; Treasurer, John Brodbeck.

PEORIA REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 113.

In the late 'seventies a few faithful and energetic Odd Fellows, who had received the Rebekah degree in the Subordinate Lodge, feeling the need of a Rebekah organization in Peoria, banded themselves together as "The Benevolent Society of the Daughters of Rebekah," whose united efforts were to relieve the distressed, visit the sick and care for the orphans. They worked under this name until they obtained a charter and were regularly instituted as the "Peoria Rebekah Lodge, No. 113," working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Illinois, with the following brothers and sisters as charter members: Brother L. M. Brockett, E. B. Bond, J. B. Doolittle, Philip Smith, Nathan Crutchfield, Jacob D. Long, L. R. Bergstrand, J. H. Wagner, J. W. Herkardt, D. C. Frazer, N. C. Nason, Philip Griebel, John G. Lawrence; Sisters E. B. Bond, Hannah Bond, J. R. Crutchfield, Mary Doolittle, M. J. Cragen, E. M. Bergstrand, M. E. Carmichael, J. W. Herkardt, Anna D. Nason, M. Griebel.

On February 9, 1881, Bro. N. C. Nason, Grand Secretary, called the meeting to order, and, acting as instituting officer, installed the following as the first officers of the Lodge: Noble Grand, Brother Philip Smith; Vice Grand, Sister M. J.

Cragen; Secretary, Sister Hannah Bond; Treasurer, Sister Mary Doolittle; Warden, Sister E. M. Bergstrand; Conductor, Sister J. B. Crutchfield; Inside Guardian, Sister Julia Heckard; Outside Guardian, John Wagoner; Right Supporter of the Noble Grand, Sister Mary Smith; Left Supporter of the Noble Grand, Sister Anna D. Nason; Right Supporter of the Vice Grand, Brother L. M. Brockett; Left Supporter of the Vice Grand, Brother J. G. Lawrence; Chaplain, Sister E. B. Bond.

From the beginning the organization flourished numerically as well as otherwise, increasing from the charter membership of twenty-three to sixty-seven members during the first year, and in a short time ranked among the first Lodges of its kind in the State. Its members have always figured more or less in the State Assemblies, among whom is Sister Matilda Griebel, who was chosen as the first President of the first Rebekah Convention (now called "Assembly") of this State, held in Chicago. The Degree Staff of No. 113 was the first to exemplify the degree work before the State Assembly.

From the beginning of the institution for the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, at Lincoln, Illinois, the Peoria Rebekah Lodge has, in various and effective ways, contributed its mite toward making it a success. Three of its members, viz., Sisters Roxey Bradley, Matilda Griebel and Past Grand Patriarch John A. Bush, served on the first Board of Directors. On March 7, 1894, a number of the members of this Lodge withdrew and formed themselves into another organization known as the Eleanor Rebekah Lodge, No. 335, of Peoria, Illinois (which see).

The Peoria Rebekah Lodge has, at various times, rendered other and financial assistance to the Orphans' Home, and also to the Old Folks' Home, at Mattoon, Illinois, in the way of clothing, money and otherwise, always keeping in view the fundamental principles upon which our forefathers founded the Order—those of Friendship, Love and Truth. It has ever been actively engaged in promoting the welfare of the Order in general, not forgetting to bury the dead, to visit the sick, and comfort the suffering, and to relieve the distressed, and, withal, to wield a wholesome, moral and social influence over its own members and their families, for all of which it has been amply rewarded by the inevitable results of these commendable and divinely instituted undertakings, which, in the very essence of

their nature, would predict a substantial increase of membership and weave about the inmost natures of each the subtle and firm web of love and appreciation one for the other, and all for our beloved Order.

The Lodge officers for the year 1902 are as follows: Noble Grand, Mrs. Bertha Guttenfelder; Vice Grand, Miss Augusta Antcliff; Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Anderson; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Ida Potthoff; Treasurer, Mrs. Augusta Antcliff; Warden, Mrs. Crum; Conductor, Mrs. Jacob Liddle; Inside Guard, Mrs. Violet Corbett; Outside Guardian, Mr. Henry Guttenfelder; Right Supporter Noble Grand, Mrs. Mamie Martin; Left Supporter Noble Grand, Mrs. Emma Frederick; Right Supporter Vice Grand, Mrs. Charlotte Oeldrich; Left Supporter Vice Grand, Mrs. Frona Benson; Chaplain, Mrs. E. Scott.

ELEANOR REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 335.

After a series of eight preliminary meetings—the first of which was held on January 30, 1894—for the purpose of considering plans for the organization and maintenance of a second Rebekah Auxiliary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the city of Peoria, on April 10, 1894, a new Lodge was brought into existence and christened Eleanor Rebekah Lodge, No. 335. It was named in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Jones, a former member of the Rebekah Auxiliary, ever faithful to the duties and obligations of the Order, and to whom the name implied a life of constant endeavor and service for the benefit of her afflicted associates. She received the Rebekah degree in 1856, five years after its presentation and adoption by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, but some time before the chartered Rebekah Lodges were organized. Sister Jones answered to the summons to the Grand Lodge above, April 30, 1889, but her influence still remains with the Order. Her husband was numbered among the charter members. The impressive ceremonies of instituting the Lodge were conducted by Mrs. Anna E. Moreland, of Mattoon, Illinois, Past President of the Rebekah State Assembly of Illinois, acting as the special deputy of Grand Master Henry A. Stone, assisted by Mrs. Minnie Walkup, of Mat-

toon, as Grand Secretary, and Mrs. Rosa A. Sands, of Lacon, as Grand Marshal. The Lodge began its career with 117 members. The first officers were: Noble Grand, Mrs. Anna Asp; Vice Grand, Miss Gertrude Dill; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jennie Morris; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Anna E. Hammatt; Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Davis; Warden, Mrs. Sarah Shurts; Conductor, Mrs. Ada Lyman; Chaplain, Mrs. Roxy A. Bradley; R. S. N. G., John Jones; L. S. N. G., O. N. Asp; Inside Guardian, Mrs. Ella Schultz; Outside Guard, S. D. Lyman; R. S. V. G., Miss Pearl Schultz; L. S. V. G., Miss Cora Green; Trustees, Mrs. Roxy A. Bradley, Mrs. Maggie Green, Mrs. Mary Cotter, Mrs. Helen Davis and Mrs. Mary Smith. Several distinguished members of the Order were present, including Mr. James R. Miller, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Illinois, and Mrs. Kate A. Troxell, of Canton, Vice-President of the Rebekah State Assembly. The expense of organization and institution was \$105.75, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$22.05. Since that time many changes have occurred—some fraught with good for the Order, others, illustrating the truth that "mistakes are but stepping-stones," have taught its members to lay aside personal feelings and go forward, hand in hand, to visit the sick, bury the dead, and protect and educate the orphan. The Lodge has contributed to the building and maintenance of the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home, at Lincoln, Illinois, and the Old Folks' Home, at Mattoon—those noble monuments of the Order described as the "Morning" and the "Evening Stars" of Odd Fellowship. Aid was also contributed to members of the Order who suffered from the terrible cyclone which visited St. Louis and East St. Louis, a few years ago. During recent years the Lodge has entertained many distinguished members of the Order, whose visits have been fraught with good. A Degree Staff has been organized and is still in existence. The following are the present officers of the Lodge (1902): Minnie Doty, N. G.; Maude E. Schultz, V. G.; Mrs. Annie Pruitt, Secretary; Mrs. Annie E. Hammatt, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Inez Saltz, Treasurer.

CHAPTER XIX.

SOCIAL LIFE—HOMES OF PEORIA—CLUBS—MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

HOMES OF PEORIA.

BY CLARA P. BOURLAND.

If Peoria had a longer history we should find more to say about its homes. A town may have, within the space of a very few years, an individual development that may attract to it national, or even international, notice; it may win or lose or win and lose, in a short time, in a degree sufficient to make its life an important commercial or economic event; but it takes years to form a home character for a town, and years more to change one when formed. So the home history of Peoria scarcely corresponds to the town's importance in the eyes of the business world.

Still it would be unfair to suppose that there is not, and has not always been, an intimate inter-connection of the home and the business life of Peoria. The home owes much to the strong business character of the place, and may count itself fortunate that no boom has ever overtaken it to arrest the normal development of the Peoria home, or to turn it into unnatural channels. The Peoria home is blessed in having little history. It is the normal product of its environment, and owes itself to perfectly healthy social conditions.

The bluffs on either side of the river afford picturesque situations for building, but, for obvious reasons, the early settlers were unable to take advantage of this fact. Of necessity the early homes were built close to the business quarters upon the flat, low land lying between the river and the edge of the bluff.

Growing commerce, increasing trade, and manufacturing interests have gradually obliterated these early dwellings—which were, for the most part, of a very ephemeral character, both as to material and construction—until, to-day, there

are few houses that can be called historic remaining. The Thomas Maxwell house, corner of Adams and Jackson Streets; the Charles S. Clarke house, corner of Adams and Eaton Streets; the Asahel Hale, the W. P. Lazell and the John Bryson houses, on High Street, are still standing. Other houses built of brick—originally story-and-a-half structures, having been raised to two full stories, and equipped with modern appliances and conveniences—still hold their own among their more up-to-date neighbors. The Curtenius house, corner of Main and Madison; the John Johnson house, corner of Jefferson and Fayette, and the T. S. Bradley house, on Moss Avenue, are examples of this class.

Almost the first home of any pretension, built upon the bluff, was that of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Underhill. The house was of ample proportions, and commanded a beautiful view of the town and river; it still exists as the nucleus of the St. Francis' Hospital. Traditions of the hospitalities of this home survive all changes, though the warm and generous hearts that found their greatest happiness in gathering their friends by their fireside or around their ample table, have long since turned to dust.

The geographical position of Peoria and the fact that, during a long period in its earlier history, scanty means of communication made the town difficult of access, preserved to it the aspect of a village, long after business enterprise and success might have demanded the equipment of a modern city. The change came gradually, but it has come.

However, with all our latter day evidences of urban concentration of wealth, flats and tenement-houses do not find great favor with Peorians. Thrift, self-respect and individual ownership are indicated in the character of the houses occupied by the majority of the residents of the

city. They are of moderate proportions and modest aspirations, adapted to comfortable living rather than unattainable luxury; and their type gives more than a hint of the good sense and self-respect of the average citizen.

The most coveted building spots are naturally on the bluffs that rise east and west from the river, and there our most dignified and our handsomest houses stand. Many of these have been built with a view to the situation, with broad piazzas showing miles of the valley and the river, as well as the fine outline of the opposite hills. At all seasons of the year, the view is fine but it is at its best in the spring and late autumn, when the bareness of the lines is relieved by a varied color scheme.

And, in general, the houses are suited to their environment. They are tasteful without and comfortable within. There is little of the ostentation of wealth but an appreciable atmosphere of good cheer and friendship—in short, a real atmosphere of home.

Attention to the material details of the interior of the home is not confined to one quarter of the town, nor to one class of citizens. Interest in books and pictures and the other better things of the liberal arts, is well rooted and spreading, and is fostered in Peoria, no less by the home interior than by the various institutions specifically designed for their cultivation.

The fact that the always existing interest in, and care for, these things has, of late years, shown a notable awakening and a new growth, offers the brightest hope to those who look into the future.

CLUB LIFE.

By CLARA P. BOURLAND.

The general social life of Peoria finds expression largely through its clubs, which exist in goodly number and variety. These include clubs for men—the Creve Coeur, and the Elks and the new Commercial Club; and clubs for women—the Friday Club, the New Era, the North Peoria Club, the Roman Catholic Woman's League, the Jewish Women's Council, the Teachers' Club, and the Peoria Women's Club, which last antedates most of the organizations.

The Art League consists of both men and women, and the club which is the joy of all hearts and the delight of our eyes as well, is the Country Club, which not only admits men and women to its membership, but, by courtesy,

offers to whole families the enjoyment of its quiet and beautiful situation. Every day, from the beginning of spring till the shadows of autumn gather, the Country Club is a beloved resort for gay companies, who, in the exuberance of youth and leisure, transform the hot and dusty summer into a charming holiday. There are golf tournaments for adepts at that fascinating game, and golf teas for both players and lookers-on, not to mention æsthetic breakfasts on the broad porch in the cool of the morning, followed by luncheon and dinner when the sun has passed his meridian. I am sure that no member of the Country Club, man or woman, would exchange one perfect June day, on this wide-horizoned hill-top, for all the card parties and assemblies of the winter.

"For nature never did betray the heart that loved her."

Through the summer months club work is practically abandoned; but, with the coming on of winter, the gregariousness of the race asserts itself, and club meetings, club work, and club interests became large factors in our city life.

The Creve Coeur—though its name may not imply it—appeals to its members and the public generally, through its infinite goodfellowship and good cheer. It was organized about six years ago by business men, as a business men's club—non-political, wholly democratic. Its membership list of 400, or more, reveals the attractions of this organization to many who do not, in a strict sense, represent the business interests of the city. Men of all professions, bachelors and busy heads of families, find at the noon-day luncheon, which is served from twelve till two, and is a feature of the club, the very essence and atmosphere of hospitality at a low price. Added to the excellent cooking is the sauce to good digestion, an informal spirit.

On one day of the year, February 22d, the Creve Coeur Club brings to its members and guests, as after-dinner speakers, men of national reputation for wit, wisdom and eloquence. We are told that the banquet which precedes the oratory is fit for the gods—and we believe it, though we have not been there to see.

A visitor to the spacious and handsomely appointed club rooms of the Elks, now occupying the entire sixth story of the National Hotel, might imagine that this association exists solely, or mainly, for the purpose of making life pleasant to its members; for one finds here books, music,

pictures, friendly society and an inviting air of prosperity. This Club, however, is No. 20 of a National Union called the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, whose business it is to protect its members and their families, as well as to promote friendship and social intercourse. Maintaining an adequate reserve fund, it distributes yearly large sums of money in charity. The Peoria Lodge has existed nine years, and numbers 350 members.

In the domain of women's societies the Friday Club takes precedence in age, dating from 1875. Its membership is limited to twenty-five. It is devoted to social and literary interests. A unique feature of this society is an entire absence of officers, members conducting the exercises in turn. The New Era and the North Peoria Club (what a misnomer now!) attempts only literary work. The Roman Catholic Women's League is a prosperous organization, founded in 1893, devoted to philanthropic as well as literary aims. The Jewish Women's Council of forty members meets weekly for the study of Jewish history, theoretical philanthropy and the Bible.

The youngest of all our clubs, "The Teachers,'" has, during its three years of vigorous life, accomplished surprising results. Established in a building which should be their own, if it is not, the teachers, besides promoting an intimate acquaintance among themselves, extend their courtesies to many visitors. Supplementing the advantage of its reading-room, this wide-awake club provides lectures on widely different themes by men of national reputation. Only the capacity of the hall limits the number of outsiders invited to share this pleasure. Long life to the Teachers' Club.

The Peoria Women's Club, founded in 1886, upon the broad basis of universal helpfulness, is divided (the more easily to compass its objects) into departments of Home, Education, Art and Literature, Music, Philanthropy and Reform. The thoroughly earnest character of its founders, as well as its rapidly growing membership, suggested, very early in the history of the organization, the problem of an ample and permanent club home. The commodious building, on the corner of Madison Avenue and Fayette Street, stands as the solution of this problem. During the nine years of its existence—it was formally opened in January, 1893—it has demonstrated the wisdom of its building—always. The music hall, which occupies the upper floor, is in favor with musicians—particularly artists who have ap-

peared in the club concert course—for its rare acoustic properties. Concert-goers find it attractive, well-lighted and well-ventilated. Here the regular bi-monthly meetings of the Club are held, and it is rare to find a day in the week when the rooms are not used for study classes or meetings of various kinds. The Department of Education offers classes in current events and travel that are well sustained. The Department of Arts and Literature conducts classes for the study of history, Browning, Shakespeare and the school of French painting.

The play which is presented yearly by the Committee on Dramatics, reveals much conscientious and critical work, as well as unsuspected dramatic possibilities in its members. By bringing to us famous artists from abroad, and also by the generous exercise of their own talent, the various branches of the Department of Music are steadily developing our musical sense and raising our standard of musical appreciation.

The protective agency for women and children is carried on by the Department of Philanthropy, which also devotes every Friday evening to the encouragement and instruction of a class of boys in those minor morals which tend to good citizenship and enjoyment of the amenities of life.

The Departments of Home and Reform represent a constantly increasing activity, though here, in the nature of things, results come slowly.

Honorable mention belongs to the social committee of the Women's Club, who wisely recognize the fact that "all work and no play" would make club-life dull indeed. The never-failing cup of tea awaits the close of each meeting, and the two elaborate social events of the year,—the president's reception and the annual breakfast—leave with us an abiding sense of social and æsthetic enjoyment.

PEORIA WOMEN'S CLUB.

BY FRANCES C. GRANT.

The organization of the Peoria Women's Club was the successful effort of three devoted members of the old Art Society, Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, Mrs. Annie E. Petherbridge and Mrs. Mary McClure, who met, January 20, 1886, to formulate plans for the planting of an acorn from which a sturdy oak has grown.

A meeting was called for January 27, 1886, and Mrs. Lucia H. Coyner, Mrs. Jane S. Wheeler, Mrs. Lydia A. Kinsey, Mrs. Dr. Anna Adams

and Miss Rebecca Lightner were invited to help nominate committees preparatory to transacting necessary business.

Fourteen ladies constituting the new Club met, and the Constitution and By-laws, drafted by Clara P. Bourland, Ellen G. Smith and Alice M. Dodge, were read and accepted, including the following:

"Article I. This Society shall be called the Peoria Women's Club.

"Article II. Its object shall be mutual sympathy and counsel, and united efforts towards the higher civilization of humanity."

The first officers and five directors, elected to transact the business of the Club, were: President, Clara P. Bourland; First Vice-President, Ida B. Knowles; Second Vice-President, Jane S. Wheeler; Recording Secretary, Alice M. Dodge; Treasurer, Abbie T. Blair; Directors; Effie E. Loughridge, Annie E. Petherbridge, Susan E. Brown, Lucia H. Coyner and Dr. Anna Adams. By March 10, 1886, the Club was fully established and in regular working order. Mrs. Bourland reading the first paper, followed by a discussion. On May 12, 1886, through the kind invitation of Miss Elizabeth H. Denison, the Club entered new quarters at the Pettengill Seminary, corner of Perry Avenue and Jackson Street, the first meeting having been held in the Art Rooms on Main Street, corner of Madison Avenue.

The Club rapidly increased in membership, and on October 13, 1890, through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murtagh, the parlors of the National Hotel were tendered to the Club to meet in regular session every two weeks.

The following spring, February 23, 1891, the erection of a suitable Club building was suggested by Mrs. Bourland, and the ways and means to build a permanent home, the feasibility of a stock company and other important matters were discussed. On March 9, 1891, a motion was made by Mrs. Bourland to proceed to organize a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing ground and the erection of a desirable building. Everything looked favorable, and the Peoria Women's Club Building Association became a legally organized corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, July 9, 1890, and the following persons were selected as Directors: Sue Clegg King, Caroline S. Gibson, Gertrude Stone, Amanda S. Freeman, Lucy W. Baldwin, Amely Schoen and Lucie B. Tyng. The Baptist church property, corner of Madison Avenue and Fayette Street, was purchased for \$7,500 and held in

trust for the stock company. April 13, 1891, articles of incorporation were read and the stock book was ready for subscribers. Much interest was taken in the new project, and the plans for the future seemed to have awakened a responsive chord. The auditorium of the church was used for club purposes until the building was removed to make ready for the erection of the new home, the corner-stone of which was laid, May 22, 1893, with a very interesting program of music and speeches. This commodious brick building, 57x103 feet, including a fine music hall, was completed at a cost of \$41,000 and an opening reception held, January 4, 1894, a retrospect of the year showing great reason for congratulation.

On January 8, 1894, the first club meeting was held in the new Club Music Hall, and January 15, the dedicatory exercises were held, representatives from Women's Clubs in Bloomington, Streator, Pekin, Henry and Champaign being present with the members and their friends. The program opened with prayer by Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, First Vice-President, who invoked the divine blessing upon the structure and the organization. Then followed a vocal solo by Mrs. Julia Davis Mihigan, an address by Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, and a vocal solo by Mrs. Josephine Francis.

Among the generous gifts to the Club may be mentioned the following: Mantel in parlor, from Mr. William H. Murtagh, in memory of his wife, Caroline E. Murtagh, first honorary and life member of the Club; mantel in dining-room, from Mrs. Melissa M. Clarke, in memory of her daughter, Cara Clarke; Mr. John L. Flynn, \$1,000 of the \$1,500 charged as superintendent of the building; Callender & Company, \$81 entire commission on insurance policy for five years; Mrs. Sarah B. Smith, \$100 for bench in hall; Mrs. Annie E. Petherbridge, desk and table in President's room; portrait of Mrs. Clara P. Bourland, by Ellen Kendall Baker, Paris, France; oil-painting, by Mrs. Lucia Coyner; also one by Mrs. Jane A. Guth; Mrs. Mary A. Barker, table in parlor; Mrs. Mary S. Clarke, table in dining-room; Schipper & Block, large rug; Mrs. Sarah P. Howe, oil-painting--the "Rose Fete;" Mrs. Clara H. Greenhut 150 chairs, rug in reception hall and cheval glass in dressing-room; Mr. Howard Knowles, a beautiful hall-clock in memory of his wife, Ida Whiting Knowles; Mrs. Frances Corning, plush stage curtains.



L. Francis Proctor

January 20th of each year is known as Founders' Day, appropriate exercises being held and gifts to the Club received.

The building, the second Club House in the State owned by its members, contains a Music Hall, with a seating capacity of five hundred and fifty and a good sized stage, parlor, dining room, President's room, kitchen, china closet, and ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms.

The present membership of the Club is four hundred.

For the better attainment of its objects, the Club is divided into departments, representing these different lines of work, namely: Home and Education, Art and Literature, Music and Social Science—each department undertaking special work in its own line.

Classes conducted by competent leaders are open to all members, regular meetings being held once a week—Shakespeare, History, Browning, and French School of Art, conducted by Clara P. Bourland; Travel Class, by Annie E. Petherbridge; Current Events, by Effie E. Loughridge. The Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra are doing a work worthy of special mention, having organized in the fall of 1898, for the purpose of giving Club Musicales and assisting in furnishing musical programs when so desired.

The Peoria Protective Agency for Women and Children was organized and incorporated in March, 1889. Two delegates from each Benevolent Society of the city were invited to act with the Club Agency. Its objects are: (1st) "The punishment of all offenses and crimes whatsoever against woman's purity and virtue;" (2d) "Protection to women from financial or business frauds or injustice, such as withholding of wages due, exaction of exorbitant interest, fraudulent advertisements or any violation of contract;" (3d) "Enforcement of existing laws and the enactment of better ones for the protection of the honor and prosperity of women;" (4th) "Protection of children from wrongs of any nature."

The aims of the Agency are protective and preventive, rather than reformatory. It duplicates the work of no other society, though it desires to co-operate heartily with every organization for the benefit of women. The services of some of the best legal and medical talent in the city, are given to carry on the work of the Agency in such cases as require their assistance.

The Agency is under the direction of a board of twelve members, six of whom are chosen from

the Peoria Women's Club, and six from the various organizations of women in the city engaged in charitable or benevolent work. Each year they have in view new achievements, entertain new aspirations and enjoy the reward of determined and faithful endeavor. In wisdom, refinement and love of the beautiful, and, better still, stretching a helping hand to those who need raising to higher thought—teaching by daily living the beauty and joy of truth and duty—the Women's Club have, from year to year, been accomplishing much for the benefit of their sex and the good of society.

Musicales, Annual Reception, Founder's Day Social, Class Luncheons, all ending with the June Club Breakfast, are among the social features of the club life. Each year a course of four or five concerts and lectures are given for public entertainment.

The present officers are: Clara P. Bourland, President; Clara H. Greenhut, First Vice-President; Sarah D. Easton, Second Vice-President; Sophronia A. Black, Recording Secretary; Isabella C. Ayres, Assistant Recording Secretary; Maud A. Davis, Corresponding Secretary; May L. C. Robinson, Treasurer.

The Club motto is: "To help another from what one has, or is, is the most noble deed."

THE COUNTRY CLUB.

The Country Club of Peoria was incorporated June 26, 1897, its object being the encouragement of athletic exercises, recreation and social enjoyment. Its management is vested in a Board of eleven Directors, elected in two divisions of five and six in number on alternate years, each division serving respectively two years. Its membership is at present limited to one hundred and thirty-five. The annual meeting is held on the last Thursday in June. Women as well as men are admitted to full membership. The first Board of Directors consisted of Walter P. Colburn, Franklin T. Corning, Sumner R. Clarke, Frederick H. Smith, R. W. Kempshall, J. B. Greenhut, Nathaniel Griswold, R. D. Clarke, Clifford M. Anthony, H. Frederick Steele, and Jacob Wachenheimer, and the first officers were Franklin T. Corning, President; Walter P. Colburn, Vice-President; R. D. Clarke, Secretary, and Frederick H. Smith, Treasurer.

The grounds upon which the Club House is situated consist of about twenty-seven acres

located near Peoria Heights, from which a magnificent view is obtained of the Illinois River and the adjacent country for a distance of thirty miles. It may safely be said that no finer landscape than this can be seen in the State of Illinois. The Club House was formerly the residence of Mrs. Caroline S. Gibson, from whom the grounds have been leased for a period of four years. Adjoining these grounds are the Golf-links, consisting of about forty acres, also leased from owners represented by Mr. Constantine.

CREVE COEUR CLUB.

Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, so named from the celebrated fort erected by La Salle in the spring of 1680, near the site of the present City of Peoria, was organized, April 5, 1894, by the following named gentlemen, who were also the incorporators: Theodore Kuhl, Elwood A. Cole, Joseph E. Callender, Frank B. Newell, Horace Clarke, Jr., Frank H. Gift, H. G. Rouse, Charles R. Warren and Charles E. Wheelock. Its object is to promote the business interests of the City of Peoria and the social enjoyment of the members of the Club. Its management is vested in a Board of nine Directors elected annually. The membership consists of three classes: (1) Residents—any person residing in the city of Peoria; (2) Non-residents—any person residing not less than five miles from the city but not eligible to office or to the Board of Directors; (3) Honorary—any person not a resident of Peoria County, but not entitled to vote or to hold office. The annual meeting, at which time officers and directors are elected, is held on the second Tuesday in April.

The officers for the first year were Theodore Kuhl, President; Charles R. Warner, Vice-President; Joseph E. Callender, Secretary; Frederick F. Blossom, Treasurer. Those for 1901-02 are C. S. Jones, President; Peter Casey, Vice-President; G. G. Luthy, Secretary; Frederick F. Blossom, Treasurer.

The building occupied by the Club is located at 213 South Jefferson Street, a commodious structure, two stories in height, with an annex attached containing billiard and pool-tables, and another annex containing a bowling alley. The membership, now numbering about 500, comprises business and professional men; it is strictly non-partisan and non-political, quite cosmopolitan and democratic in character.

WOMEN TEACHERS' CLUB.

By ELLA BESEMAN.

The subject of a Teachers' Club had often been suggested by Superintendent Dougherty and casually discussed by the teachers, but there was no enthusiasm on the subject until 1896, when a large number of the teachers attended the meeting of the National Educational Association at Buffalo. It was their reception at the Chapter House—the home of the Buffalo Teachers' Club—and the account of the pleasant meetings held there by the members, which awakened the desire to have a similar organization in Peoria.

A meeting was accordingly called in September, 1897, and, after some discussion, it was decided to form an association called the "Women Teachers' Club of Peoria." Miss Kate Rutherford was elected President and a constitution was adopted. As all of the members had average executive ability, it was decided to elect officers for only one year, and to allow no re-elections, in order that as many different members as possible might be called into service each year. The purpose of the Club, as given in the constitution, is: "To promote the welfare of the public schools; to improve the character of the work done in the schools; to cultivate a spirit of sympathy, good will and sociability among the teachers; to develop the ability and resources of the individual members; to create in the community at large a deeper sense of the dignity of the teachers' profession, and the importance of the interests which they represent."

The Club received such hearty support from the Superintendent and School Board that its financial success was assured from the first. The School Board rooms in the Masonic Temple were let to the Club for a nominal rent, and, when the lease of these expired, the School Board kindly repaired and furnished the old land-mark once known as the "Third Ward School." This is now the permanent home of the Club. A number of patrons have donated pictures or made other additions to the furnishing, and the School Board has made provision for a pedagogical library. There is a good supply of china, linen and silver, so that the teachers can entertain with the pleasure and comfort of a well-appointed home.

The Club Calendar provides for a monthly business meeting, at which some of the members

are expected to furnish entertainment when the business is finished; for a monthly afternoon reception under the auspices of the different schools, and for a number of evening lectures followed by receptions.

Some excellent lecturers have appeared upon the Club platform. Among these are Bishop Spalding, N. C. Dougherty, Chas. W. Seymour, Dr. Louis Soldan, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Mr. Richardson, Prof. F. W. Starr, Prof. Katharine Sharp, Mrs. Ella F. Young, Mrs. Kedzie, Miss Rose Colby and G. Stanley Hall.

Considerable dramatic and musical talent has been discovered among the members, and much originality has been displayed in planning entertainments. The club-rooms are in constant use. A number of classes in different subjects meet after school, individual members or schools give dinners, parties or receptions, and some teachers occasionally entertain their eighth-year classes here.

Near the close of its fifth year, it is safe to say that the Club has been successful in all the objects stated in the Constitution, but particularly so in creating a feeling of good will and sympathy between its members and the community at large. Many of the leading citizens are as warmly interested in the Club as the members are themselves. If this Club fulfills the promise of its infancy, it will become an ever-increasing power for good.

NORTH PEORIA WOMEN'S CLUB.

By FRANCES M. O. SCHNEBLY.

The North Peoria Women's Club was organized in September, 1898, under the name and style of the "Nineteenth Century Literary Club," for the purpose of making a systematic study of the authors of the nineteenth century. The officers of this association of women were then as follows: Frances M. O. Schnebly, President; Nellie H. Dickson, Vice-President, and Alice A. Poffenbarger, Secretary. There were twelve charter members who worked industriously, hand in hand, holding the meetings fortnightly at the homes of the members.

During the ensuing year there were constant applications for admittance to the Club, and the members increased so materially that it was necessary to limit the membership on account of the lack of accommodations, as there was then no available general meeting place.

At the beginning of the second year the mem-

bership list increased to forty—the prescribed limit—and, with the desire for broader culture and individual development, the vast fields of literature, music and art were explored, the Club undertook responsibilities in the way of contributing funds to charities and interested itself in philanthropic, economic and social affairs. The name was then changed to "The North Peoria Women's Club." During the last year the club has held its meetings in the Sunday-school rooms of the new Arcadia Avenue Presbyterian Church. The officers at present are: Frances M. O. Schnebly, President; Annie Giles Keithley, Vice-President; Alice A. Poffenbarger, Secretary and Treasurer; Betty B. Bartlett, Referee.

Executive Committee: Irene H. Hanna, Belle Allison Sumner, Annie Giles Keithley.

The Club has made great progress during the last year, the interest in the work being manifested by the promptitude of its members, the regularity of the attendance, the willingness with which they meet financial responsibilities, and the loyalty with which they protect its interests.

NEW ERA CLUB.

By ADA M. FULLER.

The New Era Women's Club was organized, November 2, 1892, with twelve charter members. The officers are elected at the regular business meeting on the last Wednesday in May. For the present year they are:

President, Mrs. Mary W. Hensley; Vice-President, Mrs. Sarah A. Sheen; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Maud B. Nixon; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ada M. Fuller; Treasurer, Mrs. Maud B. Thelig.

The Presidents since organization have been: 1892—Mrs. M. L. White; 1893-94—Mrs. Ada M. Fuller; 1895-96—Mrs. Eva Evans; 1897-98—Mrs. Carrie S. Parker; 1899-1900—Mrs. Mary W. Hensley.

The meetings are held every other Wednesday afternoon during the club year, at the homes of its members.

Each person connected with the Club has a paper or oral topic assigned her. This program of the year's work is arranged by the Executive Committee, and the members are supplied with printed copies. It has at present a membership of thirty.

The Club was formerly connected with the National Federation, but withdrew. At present

it is connected with the State and District Federation.

The only philanthropic work it does as a club, is to aid in sustaining one of the city kindergarten schools. It is represented on that Board by Mary S. Whitten, Sarah A. Sheen and Jennie W. Morgan.

As "all work and no play" is not advisable, there is a social side to the Club. In January the members give a banquet in honor of their husbands. At the close of the club year in June they all enjoy an outing.

THE PEORIA ART LEAGUE.

By EVA EVANS.

The Peoria Art League, as a distinctive organization, came into existence in 1894. Previous to this it had been known as "The Sketch Club," which was established in the winter of 1890-91. It was composed entirely of men, whose sympathetic tastes and desire for a congenial "art atmosphere" led them to unite and meet each week in the studio of L. A. Loomis, the pioneer artist of Peoria. Here some very commendable work was accomplished, and several whose names are well known as illustrators of merit here received their earliest inspiration. Among these may be mentioned Grant Wright and Carl Pehl. Its charter members were fourteen in number, namely: Grant Wright, Carl Pehl, A. B. Marston, L. A. Loomis, Walter Laird, Hedley W. Waycott, Jesse Watson, Albert Chilcott, Frank Goss, Orie Snyder, Fred Klein, Robert Slack, William Kerr, and Robert Weller. But progression, which is the law of art as it is of life, caused them to seek more commodious quarters and expand in other ways. A club room, with a modest equipment of casts and other properties, was taken on Main Street. A constitution and by-laws of ampler scope were adopted under the name of the "Peoria Art League." Women were now admitted and Miss Emily and Nona White, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Mrs. Bourscheidt, Mrs. Lucie H. Coyner, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Farr, Miss Watson, as well as Mr. Selvin, became charter members of the new organization in conjunction with the members of the old "Sketch Club." Dr. McIlvaine, who had mainly been instrumental in bringing about the new order of affairs, was elected first President, a position which he has held continuously ever since. Miss Nona White was elected the first Secretary. Mr. Farr, formerly of the "Peoria Herald," was the first hon-

orary member elected, and among the most recent members to attain prominence may be mentioned Margaret West Kinney, well known as an artist of ability. The Peoria Art League has now become a factor in the æsthetic development of the city. Its aims and object as stated in its first prospectus are: "The advancement of all art affairs; the bringing together of artists, and lovers of art in all its branches; the establishment of a school of fine arts; and the maintenance of an art gallery in the city of Peoria." A loan exhibition was held in 1895, and such well known artists as Vanderpoel Roecker, C. F. Brown, and many others were represented. The first color exhibit of the League members was held November 1-15, 1894. It consisted of 168 sketches, the greater number of which were painted in the open air, only a few showing the labor and finish of the studio; but they were sufficient to demonstrate the aims and efforts of the exhibitors in the cultivation of the general artistic taste and the promotion of local art interests. Since then an exhibition by local members has been given annually, and pyrography, photography, and china-painting, as well as work in oil and water colors, have been ably represented.

In the early existence of the Club, Messrs. S. C. Peyraud and H. G. Maratta were secured as instructors, and the former has ever since, at intervals, sustained this relation. At the time the Peoria Library Building was erected, largely through the efforts of Dr. Thomas McIlvaine, and most especially through the kindness and liberality of the Library Association, commodious quarters were secured in that building. Here has been generously fitted up an exhibition gallery, 50x70 feet in dimensions, with an excellent sky-light, and a work room of even greater capacity. These are at the disposal of the League until such time as the Library Association shall have need of them for other purposes. It is the hope of the League soon to establish a permanent exhibit for the benefit of the public in these rooms, and to this end the co-operation of all lovers of art is desired.

The list of officers at present is as follows:

President—Dr. Thomas McIlvaine.

Vice-President—Mr. W. S. Carter.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Winslow Evans.

Assistant Secretary—Miss Cora Van Eps.

Board of Directors—Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Mr. Grant Hood, Mr. Hedley W. Waycott.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

BY CLARA H. REES.

In all that has heretofore been written of Peoria, her institutions, her wealth, commerce and general prosperity, little has been said of her music or musicians. Yet nothing enters more deeply into the social or religious life of a people than the cultivation and practice of this delightful art.

Improvement in their church music was one of the first objects to engage the attention of the church-going people of Peoria. Soon after the organization of the Main Street (afterward Congregational) church, a choir was formed which adopted, as the first singing book, "Mason's Sacred Harp." About the same time there came into extensive use in the Western States another book called "The Missouri Harmony," but at what time it was introduced in Peoria is not known. Both these used the patent, or what were usually known as the "buckwheat," notes. Four characters were used—one round, one square, one triangular, and one diamond-shaped. Later works constructed upon the same plan introduced three more, so that each note of the scale was represented by a character of its own. But this patented way of teaching music lasted only a few years. In the winter of 1836-37 the Main Street church substituted "The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music." From that time on the country began to be flooded with new publications, each one claiming to be superior to all its predecessors. In the year 1838, Mr. A. G. Little introduced into the Main Street church the first musical instruments used in public worship in Peoria. They consisted of an "elbow melodeon" and a bass-viol. The elbow melodeon, of which Mr. Little's brother was the manufacturer, was an instrument constructed somewhat upon the plan of an accordion, only larger and having a register as full as that of the more modern melodeon, but the keys were round and were pushed down endwise. The instrument was placed upon a table or other support and the pumping was done with one elbow, while both hands were used to manipulate the keys. How long this arrangement lasted has not been ascertained, but it is known that, even after the erection of their new church in 1852, they had not progressed beyond the use of one violin, one flute and one bass-viol.

The first piano-forte was brought to Peoria in 1837 by Lewis Bigelow, Esq., who resided on

Liberty Street between Washington and Water. He had several accomplished daughters for whose use it was purchased. Its cost was \$400, a large sum for those days. In 1839, Mrs. Jane D. Lindsay, who also had several daughters, brought the second. Her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Weis, with her husband, was for many years connected with the choir of the First Presbyterian church. One of her sons, Mr. J. C. Lindsay, is still a resident of Peoria.

Some of the steamboats had brass-bands on board on their trips to Peoria, which may have furnished the citizens entertainment on special occasions, but the first band instruments brought here were purchased in Boston in 1846. They consisted of a trombone, a clarinet, a "bass bugle," a "tenor bugle," a fife and drum. A band was organized consisting of the following prominent citizens: John Comstock, the well-known capitalist, now residing on Adams Street; Jonathan K. Cooper, Charles P. King, Chester Hamlin, Charles Holland, Ralph Hamlin, Charles W. McClallen and William Mitchell. In consequence of several of its members having joined the famous California expedition, organized in Peoria in 1849, the band became disorganized.

In 1845, "The Peoria Musical Association" was organized by Charles W. McClallen, Chester Hamlin, Ralph Hamlin, Jonathan K. Cooper, M. M. Webb and Amos P. Bartlett, who, in February of that year, obtained a charter from the Legislature. Its purpose was the improvement of its members in the science of music. It had power to purchase and hold property, both real and personal. It is possible this was the origin of the brass-band already noticed, as several persons belonged to both organizations, and it may be the instruments above mentioned were purchased out of its general fund. The next season it obtained the use of the Court House for two evenings each week—it may be surmised, one for the practice of vocal, the other for instrumental music.

Many Germans were now coming to Peoria who brought their musical tastes, talents and habits with them. On March 1, 1850, a German Singing Society was formed called the "Liederkrantz." It is said that, in 1855, the name was changed to the "Peoria Glee Club," and three years later to the "Concordia." On May 29, 1854, another society was organized called "The Saengerbund," but that name does not appear to have adhered to it very long. The names Liederkrantz and Concordia have remained, with an occa-

sional "Maennerchor" and "Harmonie," but it is somewhat difficult to keep up the continuity of each society, if such it has had.

A noted society was formed in 1855, with the purpose in view of elevating the character of the church music. Its leaders and organizers were T. M. Higgins, a music dealer on South Adams Street; Samuel W. Stone, a miller recently from Pekin; Edward A. Van Meter, a teacher of music, together with many members of the several choirs of the city. One of the Protestant ministers was made President and all the others Vice-Presidents, but the real managers were those already named. It met once a week in the Baptist church on Hamilton Street. They practiced and gave concerts in several cantatas, in which the leading parts were carried by Miss Eunice Hall, soprano; Miss Sarah Weis (now Mrs. T. L. Currie), alto; Mr. Stone and Mr. Currie, tenor; and Mr. Higgins, bass. Miss Hall is said to have had a voice which, for volume and culture, has not been excelled in Peoria. Having drilled for a year or two, they invited Prof. William B. Bradbury, a noted composer of sacred music, to hold a musical convention at Peoria, which invitation was accepted. The convention was held in Haskell's Hall on the corner of Main and Madison Streets. It continued for about ten days, and attracted a large attendance of amateur musicians from Peoria and the surrounding country. The drill consisted largely in mastering the Cantata of "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," a composition of Mr. Bradbury's, then entirely new and probably then produced in public for the first time. It was given in a concert held in the United Presbyterian church (still standing) on the corner of Liberty and Madison Streets.

It is somewhat difficult to tell when the next instrumental band was formed after that already mentioned. As the Germans were nearly all educated in this art, it was not difficult for them to pick up a band at almost any time. It is known that there were some such bands in Peoria prior to the breaking out of the Civil War, and there were two or three in existence at that time, one of which, the Cecilian Band (composed of Irishmen), accompanied to their rendezvous at Springfield the first company of volunteers that went into the army from this city. In 1863 there was organized a band which, under different names, such as "Peoria Light Guard Band" and "Spencer's Band," has continued until the present time. It was organized to furnish music for the Lin-

coln campaign of 1864, and has been the leading band in Peoria ever since. Dr. William Magee was its first conductor and, since then, it has been directed successively by Daniel M. Spencer, Herman Munroe and Amand Moll. During the war Mr. L. H. Wiley was chief cornetist in the band of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, and became so proficient in the use of his instrument that, upon his return, his performances attracted universal attention and admiration. He soon afterwards became connected, as chief cornetist, with Spencer's Band and imparted to it a widespread reputation. Mr. Wiley has gained a reputation all over the country as a cornetist. He was selected as one of the soloists at the Columbian Exposition, and has taken a prominent part in political campaigns. He has done much to further the musical interests of Peoria by bringing here some of the great artists, as well as by his activity among local musicians.

The Cecilian Band continued its existence for many years and was probably superseded by St. Mary's Band, which was organized as early as 1873. Other early bands were Gruber's Cornet Band, about 1871; Liberty Cornet Band and Peoria Cornet Band in 1873; Smaile's Military Brass Band, 1875; and Trautvetter's National Guard Band in 1879—all of which have ceased to exist or now go under other names.

In the year 1877 the "Peoria Choral Union" was organized for the cultivation of vocal music of high grade. Dr. N. K. Beasley was President; Dr. M. H. Hewett, Secretary; Charles H. Kellogg, Treasurer; and S. L. Fish, Conductor. Upon the retirement of Mr. Fish, Mr. Charles F. Bacon succeeded as Conductor. In the first four years of its existence it produced at its concerts "Mozart's Twelfth Mass," "The Creation," "Dudley Buck's Forty-sixth Psalm," and the cantatas, "The Haymakers," "Erl King's Daughter," "Trial by Jury," "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," and "The Doctor of Alcantara." It then had a membership of about one hundred; C. H. Kellogg was President; Dr. M. H. Hewett, Vice-President; Fred L. Tucker, Financial Secretary; Ida Stowell, Recording Secretary; George C. Clark, Treasurer, and Eugene H. Plowe, Conductor. Mr. Plowe continued as Conductor so long as the society continued to exist, which was until 1901. For the last ten or fifteen years it has been known as "The Peoria Chorus," and has done much good work in oratorio—"The Messiah," "Elijah," "St. Paul," "The Holy City."

Other oratorios and cantatas have been most successfully given by this chorus, assisted by distinguished soloists from abroad.

A quartette consisting of Mrs. Frank Field, soprano; Mrs. Charles F. Bacon, alto; Mr. Charles F. Bacon, tenor, and Mr. Charles D. Kellogg, bass, was formed in 1875, and did most excellent work, especially in church music. Long after the quartette disbanded, Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Bacon, both fine musicians, were musical leaders in Peoria, and both were the promoters of many successful musical enterprises during the many years they resided here.

In 1877, Peoria boasted an exceptionally fine male quartette, of whose work the city was justly proud. The organization was known as the Chanson Quartette, and its members were Mr. John F. Rouse, first tenor; Mr. George C. Coffin, second tenor; Mr. E. H. Plowe, first bass, and Mr. William Mack. A year later, Mr. Mack left Peoria and his place was filled by Dr. M. H. Hewett. These gentlemen were all good soloists, and their quartette singing was most artistic.

Miss Genevieve Clark (now Mrs. Genevieve Clark Wilson of Chicago) made Peoria her home in 1890-91, and had a large class here. She was also prominent in church choirs. Mrs. Wilson is a soprano who has made an enviable reputation for herself in Chicago.

Miss Kate Jordan was Peoria's leading soprano singer early in the eighties. She was a successful teacher and very prominent in choir work. Miss Jordan married Dr. M. H. Hewett, also a prominent Peoria musician.

Mrs. Julia Davis Mihigan came to Peoria in 1888, and at once took her place as our best soprano soloist. She has been prominent in choir and concert work since then, and still holds her position as the leading soprano of Peoria.

Miss Josephine Schroeder, then of the Chicago Church Choir Company, came to Peoria in 1885, as contralto soloist in the Universalist church. A few years later she married John H. Francis, Jr., and has since made Peoria her home.

Mr. C. S. Burdick has been a musical leader of late years, and his beautiful baritone voice gives rare pleasure to his hearers.

Miss Anna Hansel occupied a prominent position in Peoria musical circles between 1888 and 1892, and her deep contralto voice was most effective, especially in concerted work. Miss Hansel died in Chicago in 1897.

Miss Lillian Adelle Smith is well known as a

soprano singer and teacher of voice in Peoria, where she has been established for several years.

With the advent of Mr. Harry J. Graham, who came to Peoria from Evansville, Indiana, in 1885, a new school of music was introduced into Peoria churches, and the impress of his dramatic and forceful interpretations is still noticeable in our church and concert music. Mr. Graham's voice is a baritone of great power, and his removal from the city, in 1897, was a distinct loss to musical Peoria.

The Dudley Buck Quartette was organized in 1889 and, though it existed but one year, will always be remembered by those who heard its truly good work. Its members were Mrs. Julia Davis Mihigan, soprano; Miss Anna Hansel, alto; Mr. H. F. Velde, tenor, and Mr. H. J. Graham, basso and director.

Another most successful musical combination (formed in 1900) is the Grier Quartette—so called in honor of Mr. T. A. Grier, whose loyal interest in music, in general, and these musicians, in particular, certainly entitled him to the compliment. The personnel of the Grier Quartette—still prominent in church and concert programmes in Peoria—is as follows: Mrs. Julia Davis Mihigan, soprano; Mrs. Josephine Schroeder Francis, alto; Mr. H. F. Velde, tenor, and Mr. Charles S. Burdick, basso.

Prominent among the teachers of vocal music and voice culture at the present time are Eugene H. Plowe, Miss Lillian Adelle Smith, E. Warren K. Howe (now temporarily absent in Europe), Mrs. Bernard Donnelly, Miss Clara Rees, Miss Bernice B. Ellis and Miss Emma H. Dawdy. Among the best known singers of the past few years, besides those already named, have been L. Ph. Wolf, John F. Rouse, W. H. Wait, Mrs. Frederick Kellogg, Edward D. McCulloch, Edgar C. Foster, Henry F. Velde, Frederick A. Bracken, Miss Clara Duff (now Mrs. F. P. Frazer), Miss Hattie Earnest (now Mrs. B. M. Davidson, of Boston), Miss Eva Bent (now Mrs. J. S. Starr), Mrs. E. J. Graves, Mrs. Lulu Ruhaak Younger, E. C. Heidrich and Miss Emma Martin. Of the younger class of singers who give promise of great proficiency, are Miss Ina Cassell, Mr. Earl Cassell, Miss Iola Powell, Ward Harrison, Miss Winifred Jones, Harry Haskins and Miss Sophia Voris.

Probably no musician has ever so influenced the development of music in Peoria as has Mr. Frank M. Reinhart. He came here in 1862 and

until 1880 was actively engaged in professional work. Skillful alike in piano and violin work, no musical enterprise of any importance was considered complete without his aid and co-operation and, to-day, he is no less an authority on all musical subjects, though entirely retired from professional life. Mr. Reinhart has composed a great deal for piano and is an adept at arranging for brass band. For years he was the leading organist in Peoria, and his ability as an organizer is exceptional. In 1885 Mr. Reinhart married Miss Annie Kidder, a former pupil scarcely less musical than her husband. A constant reader and an earnest theorist, Mr. Reinhart has made invaluable his advice and counsel, which are eagerly sought by numberless students and musicians.

Mr. Henry Paling, who came here during the year 1862, Mr. Frederick Mann (1866) and Miss Minnie Stowell are also deserving of mention as having been prominent teachers of the piano. Mr. A. K. Virgil established a Conservatory of Music in Peoria in 1879, and was very successful during his stay of three years in the city.

In 1888 the Peoria Conservatory of Music was opened by Mr. E. H. Plowe, assisted by his brothers, Mr. Harold and Mr. Jay Plowe. This is now the only Conservatory of Music in Peoria, though the Convent of the Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) has a musical department. The Conservatory is located in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

August Weber and W. H. Powers were also prominent teachers of the piano for many years. Prominent among the teachers of instrumental music of later years have been Eugene H. Plowe, Carl Christensen, Mrs. E. D. McCulloch (formerly Emily Allen), Miss Catherine Hart, Emil Iffland, Mrs. C. M. Brown (formerly Netta Cole), Mrs. H. F. Velde (formerly Zoa Anderson), Miss Frances G. Weller, Mrs. Emma Wilkins Gutmann, Burt Houston and Miss Fannie Martin.

The first pipe-organ was placed in the old St. Paul's Episcopal church probably soon after its erection. This was the only one in Peoria for several years. In the meantime the melodeon, a newly invented instrument, was introduced into several of the leading churches and was supposed, for a time, to have superseded the use of the pipe-organ. In July, 1854, the Messrs. Higgins Brothers established a music-store on Main Street opposite the Congregational church, where they introduced the sale of the Mason & Hamlin

Melodeon, which they said had been pronounced by many of the most distinguished musicians unsurpassed in quality, power, sweetness of tone, promptness of action and style of finish—recommendations which were then fully warranted—but these instruments were in a few years superseded by the Cabinet Organ.

The next pipe-organs were those placed in the Unitarian and St. Mary's (Catholic) churches, about the time the former was built; but which one was the earliest is not known. As churches grew in number and wealth, the reed instruments were gradually superseded by the pipe organ. In the First Congregational church there is an elegant one, dedicated as a memorial to Rev. A. A. Stevens, who for many years was its pastor.

Among the organists of earlier days may be mentioned F. M. Reinhart, Miss Grace Baily (afterwards Mrs. John Muckle), George F. Bacon, Albert M. Scott, Mrs. John Cockle (now Mrs. Dr. Ely, of Chicago), C. Morris Campbell and Anton Kampmeier. The leading organists at present are Carl Christensen, Mrs. E. D. McCulloch, Miss Clara Rees, Gerald B. Franks, Mrs. Lucia E. Jacquin, Mrs. H. F. Velde, Mrs. W. J. Slenmens and Mrs. Albert T. Johnson.

The piano-forte was introduced into the churches, especially in Sunday School and chapel work, about the year 1876, the first being put into the Sunday School of the Second Presbyterian church.

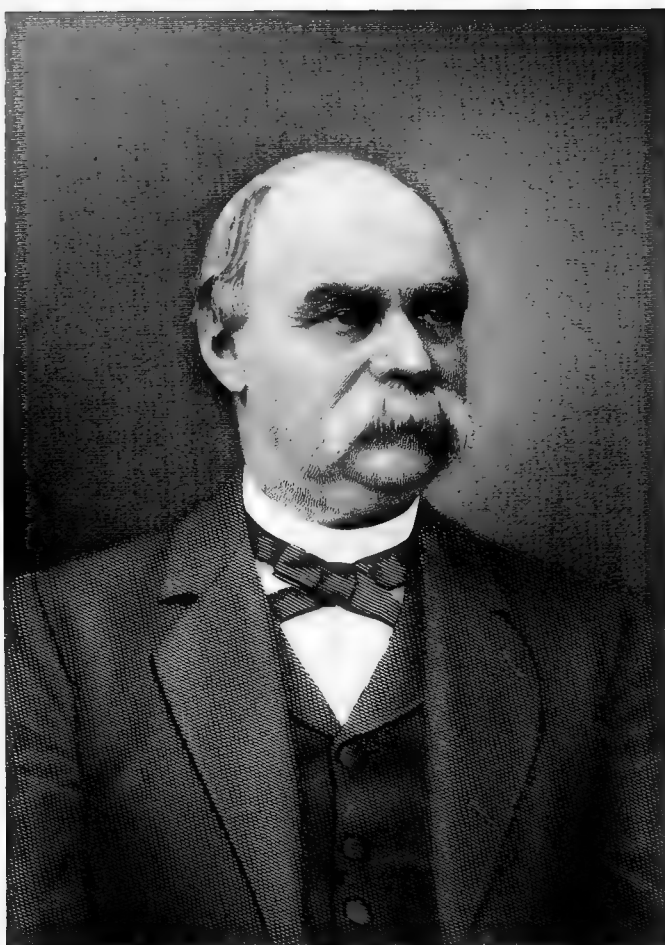
The most noted musician who has gone out from Peoria was Emma Abbott, who spent the first years of her life in this city, and is affectionately remembered here by many friends and acquaintances of her youthful days. Although claimed as a daughter by so many other cities, yet it has been asserted with much confidence that Miss Abbott was born in Peoria, and Peorians watched her short but remarkably successful career with the greatest pride and interest. She commenced her public career by giving amateur concerts in this city and its vicinity. Her father was a music teacher, doing his work principally in the country. He took part in the Philharmonic Convention conducted by William B. Bradbury. He has left his name permanently connected with a little village plat named "Fon du Lac," now constituting part of the village of "East Peoria."

But few distinguished musicians appeared in concert or opera in Peoria prior to the erection of Rouse's Hall in 1857-58. Once in a while a company, such as the Hutchinsons, or a star, like

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John C. Preston

Adelina Patti, who sang here in concert at the age of twelve years, would give an entertainment in the Court House. Dr. Rouse during his lifetime, and after his death, his two sons, Henry and John, were most enterprising in bringing to Peoria many of the most distinguished artists, among whom may be mentioned Adelina and Carlotta Patti, Christine Nilsson, Parepa Rosa with her husband, Carl, the violinist, Louis M. Gottschalk, Ole Bull, Wilhelmj, and many others. Christine Nilsson was so delighted with the beauty of Peoria that she purchased, as a prospective place of residence, a half-block of ground at the corner of Knoxville and Illinois Avenues, of which she retained the possession for several years.

Since the building of the Grand Opera House, it has been the more fashionable resort for the lovers of music, and there concerts and operatic performances have been frequent.

Music Hall, in the Women's Club building, has recently become quite popular as a place for musical entertainments, especially of concert and the lighter orchestral kinds.

Among the most prominent dealers in musical instruments and merchandise have been E. J. Robbins and Higgins Brothers, commencing about 1854; Joseph R. Brown, 1859; Henry Nolte, 1860; August Weber, 1861; Nolte & Bacon (George F.), 1867; Brown, Cramer & Co., 1871; Woodruff & Powers, 1872; P. A. Cramer and W. C. Strickler, 1875; Adair & Utley, 1876; Powers Brothers and E. A. Van Meter, 1877; and, at a later date, Wookey & Co., Brown, Page & Hillman and Mark Ament, the predecessors of "The Brown, Page & Hillman Company," and the "Mark Ament Company," who now control the largest trade in the city in this line of merchandise.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

In the early days of Peoria, places of amusement were scarce. The log-cabin did not afford much room for the dance, yet we are told that was a popular amusement among the first settlers. When hotels came in vogue each was provided with a ball-room, which served many purposes besides that of dancing, even to the holding of divine worship. As Peoria was at an early day supplied with two good hotels, "The Planters' House" and the "Clinton," each having a spacious ball-room, the lovers of the Terpsichorean art were thereafter well provided for.

As early as the winter of 1837-38 we find a theatre advertised, but no mention is made, nor do the old residents seem to remember at what place it was held—possibly the Court House. The performances were in marked contrast with those of the present day. On Saturday, February 17, it was announced that, on that evening, a performance would take place for Mr. Child's benefit, when there would be presented five different entertainments; tickets, 75 cents each; children with their parents, 50 cents each; doors open at half past six, and performances to commence at seven precisely.

About the same time there was a Jockey Club organized with Isaac Underhill as President. Their racing was done on the lower prairie; the place being now occupied by a well built portion of the city. Mr. Underhill seems to have been anxious to gratify the people with such amusements as they desired, for we find he had a hotel at his Rome farm, which was supplied with a ball-room at which he was a frequent visitor.

Those not addicted to horse-racing, dancing or theatre-going, found other and, to them, more rational methods of employing their leisure time. On the Tuesday evening following Mr. Child's benefit, the Peoria Lyceum was to hold its next meeting at the Main Street Presbyterian church, at which time there was to be discussed the momentous question (not yet settled), "Ought the Legislature of this State to enact laws to prohibit the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits as a drink?" Affirmative—Dr. Cross, Onslow Peters, J. McClay Smith; Negative—William Frisby, Charles Ballance, Lewis Bigelow. Other questions to be discussed at future meetings related to increasing the number of colleges in the State, extending sympathy to Canadian patriots, corporal punishment in schools and a property qualification for voters.

On the Tuesday evening following that of the Lyceum, the Peoria Temperance Society was to hold a meeting at the Court House, at which time Elihu N. Powell was to deliver a lecture on State license. *Apropos* of this notice, it was further stated that, on the 27th of the same month, there was to be held a temperance anniversary throughout the world, to which attention was called by Rev. Flavel Bascom of Tazewell County, with a request that the executive committee of the (Tazewell) County Temperance Society, and others interested, should make preparations.

Information is also given that the ladies formed at least one-third of the audiences at the

Lyceum meetings whenever the weather was not too inclement, and that their presence greatly improved the quality of the speeches. In this connection it may be observed that the members of the Lyceum whose names have been handed down, in addition to those already mentioned, (such as George T. Metcalfe, N. H. Purple, Samuel H. Davis, S. H. McCrory, Horace P. Johnson, Rev. J. Spaulding and H. W. Reynolds), may have been comparatively young men, and probably some of them not yet married; for the same paper in which these notices appear, also contains the announcement of the marriage of Elihu N. Powell to Hannah P. Ellis, on Thursday evening of the same week. So, instead of taking a bridal trip to New York or Washington City, he spent the first week of his honey-moon in preparing a lecture on State license, while, within a few weeks thereafter, he was to speak in opposition to a property qualification for voters. The presence of ladies at their meetings doubtless served as a stimulus to greater exertions on the part of these young aspirants to fame.

No public hall is known to have existed in Peoria prior to 1850. William H. Haskell, a noted auctioneer and dealer in everything that could be bought or sold, erected a hall early in that decade at the south corner of Main and Madison Streets, where Kuhl's Grocery now stands. The first floor was occupied by B. F. Ellis as "Everybody's Grocery." The second floor, which was reached from Madison Street, by an open stairway in the rear, was fitted up as a hall for meetings of all kinds. Churches having no houses of worship used it on the Sabbath, singing and other societies during the week days. It was known as Haskell's Hall and, for a time, was much used.

In 1852 Justus B. Fleck erected a business house on Water Street between Bridge and Walnut, with a hall on the second floor. This hall was long used by the Germans for dramatic and operatic performances. It is claimed for it that it was the first theatre in Peoria. Besides the attractions furnished by traveling companies, the Germans had amateur performances conducted by a society of their own, which afterwards developed into a German Dramatic Society and occupied Germania Hall, erected by the Salomon Brothers, on Water Street between Harrison and Bridge.

About the year 1854 Henry S. Austin erected a business block on the south corner of Adams and Fulton Streets where the Woolner block

now is, in the upper story of which was a hall known at first as Austin's, but afterwards as Boetger's Hall. Here theatrical performances in the English language were presented. John Huntley, formerly an actor and a man of fine presence and affability, conducted a theatre here for one or two winters, at which Sallie St. Claire and Maggie Mitchell, both in young womanhood, were drawing stars. This hall, after maintaining a wide popularity for some years, passed into the hands of the publishers of the "Transcript" and was converted into a printing office and book-binding.

About the same time the Peoria Turn-Verein erected a frame building on the lower side of Washington Street below Chestnut, being one of the first to occupy that portion of the street. This was used for their gymnasium and for general theatrical and musical performances. After occupying it for about eight years, they sold it and bought the school building located on the corner of Adams and Walnut Streets, afterwards occupied by Pfeiffer's Hall, and now by the "New Peoria House."

During the same period a number of other halls, located in the second and third stories of business blocks, came into use for various purposes, such as meeting places for Masonic lodges, Odd-Fellows, Military Companies and Temperance Societies, some of which are still in use, but others have passed out of existence.

In 1858, Dr. Rudolphus Rouse erected his well-known and popular hall on Main Street adjoining his dwelling. Between it and the alley in its rear stood another building used for business purposes, but such were the demands for room that the hall was afterwards extended so as to take in the whole space above the first floor. It would be impossible to enumerate all the uses to which this hall has been put, for the list would include everything from a State Convention or a religious revival meeting to a velocipede tournament, or a competitive poultry show.

During its earliest years it was made brilliant by many dancing parties, festivals, exhibitions of *tableaux vivants* and other entertainments of a social nature. Here Dio Lewis organized and conducted a large class in light gymnastics, which continued to be a popular amusement for a considerable length of time. Here also such reformers as John B. Gough, Anna Dickinson, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Frances E. Willard, delighted their audiences with their eloquence, and here the most distinguished states-

men of the land, the most noted dramatists and the most gifted musicians of the world have occasionally held forth to the admiration of the people of Peoria and the surrounding country. Here also have transpired some of the most important events in political life, not only to Peoria County but also to the State at large.

Almost contemporaneous with the erection of Rouse's Hall, was that of Parmely's Hall on North Adams Street adjoining the Peoria House. Orson C. Parmely was a great lover of horses. He had, for a number of years, been manager at Peoria of the great stage lines of Frink & Walker, after which he went into the livery business and erected immense stables for that purpose where the Palace Stables now are. On the third floor of this establishment he located his hall, a much larger one than Rouse's but not so well equipped. It was for a time quite popular for all classes of entertainments, but particularly well adapted for large audiences, such as political gatherings, war-meetings, and the like; but, in consequence of its surroundings, it lost its popularity and eventually burned down, never to be restored in the form of a public hall.

About the year 1873 there was erected on the upper side of Adams Street between Fayette and Jackson, a wooden building one story high, with ornamental front, for the accommodation of an immense Saengerfest to be held in the city that year. It was plainly seated and would hold an immense audience. After the Saengerfest it became known as the "Academy of Music," and continued to be used for musical purposes for some time. It, too, was used for political pur-

poses, and at one time a series of religious meetings were held there. Being of frail construction it finally fell into disrepair, and in a few years was demolished.

These halls served the public for ball-rooms, concert halls, opera houses, theaters and convention halls, and often for the holding of religious meetings, until the erection of the Grand Opera House in 1881-2. This elegant structure, now about twenty years old, is the outgrowth of the enterprising spirit of a few business men who believed that Peoria had attained to that population, enterprise and degree of culture which demanded an opera house of the highest order. A corporation was, therefore, formed with a capital of \$40,000, divided between Eliot Callender, Richard A. Culter, Bernard Cremer, J. S. Flinn, John Schofield, Jacob B. Barnes and Eugene F. Baldwin. Lots on Hamilton Street opposite the Court House were purchased, and the erection of the building was at once commenced. It was completed and opened to the public on September 4, 1882. It is needless to describe its construction or to extol its merits, for it is known to all as one of the most complete of its kind in the country.

"The Pavilion," at "Glen Oak Park," and the "Club House" of the "Country Club," are, at the present time, the most popular places of resort for the *elite* of the city during the summer months; the "Grand Opera House," "The Women's Club Building," "The National" and "The Fey Hotel," the most popular for their respective purposes during the winter.

CHAPTER XX.

BIOGRAPHICAL. (EDITORIAL)

JOSHUA AIKEN.

Among the first settlers in Peoria stands prominent the name of Joshua Aiken. He was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, where his father, Captain James Aiken, a native of Paisley, Scotland, settled in 1719; he and his three brothers taking up the tract of country known as "Aikens' Range." Joshua Aiken was a pushing business man. When he first came West he made a farm of about a thousand acres on Horseshoe Bottom. In 1833 he bought the Hamlin & Sharp mill, the first mill ever erected on the Kickapoo River. He renovated the mill and brought it to a high standard, so that it made good merchantable flour. His mill was frequented by customers from sixty to seventy miles around Peoria. He bought wheat for money and sometimes exchanged flour for it, so that the settlers went home with bread and some cash and lumber, in exchange for the grain. Joshua Aiken saw at once the great need of capital in a new country, and, in order to supply it to some extent, went East and formed a partnership with the late George P. Shipman, of New York. At that time he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, known as the Munson & Sanford tract, upon which Munson & Sanford's Addition to Peoria is laid out. In those days more money was paid out for wheat at Aiken's mill than at Peoria, or Fort Clark, as it was then called. The money used by Mr. Aiken was chiefly the Quinnebaug Bank money of Connecticut. The traders in Peoria raised the cry that the money was not good, that it was not money that would go at the Land Office. But in a short time a circular was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury making the Quinnebaug money receivable at the Land Office, which greatly relieved the early settlers. On his land, located near the Aiken & Little mill, was laid out the village of Peoria Mills, now extinct.

In 1839, Mr. Aiken purchased a controlling interest in the tract of land known as the Sac and Fox Reservation, south of Burlington, Iowa, and between the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers. This tract contained a hundred and one shares,

of which he owned seventy-six. He applied to the Des Moines Circuit Court for a deed of partition. The late Francis L. Key, of Washington City, was his attorney. The question of the titles by the deed of partition became permanently settled. In 1840, Mr. Aiken held a public sale of lots at Keokuk and Melrose, the purchasers taking their titles under the above deed. While attending to this business at Commerce (now Nauvoo), Hancock County, Mr. Aiken died on the 20th of November, 1840, aged sixty-nine years. His brother, Jonathan Aiken, died on the homestead west of Peoria, in May, 1842.

Messrs. Joshua Aiken, Enoch Cross, Aaron Russell, and Moses Pettengill were the originators of the Main Street Congregational Church. Mr. Aiken was a liberal supporter of every good enterprise for the advancement of morality, civilization and human freedom.

His widow, Jane Aiken, died in Derry, New Hampshire, October 6, 1872.

MARK MORRILL AIKEN.

When, ten years ago (May 11, 1892), Mark M. Aiken, or "Uncle Mark," as he was known to everybody, passed away, Peoria lost one of her most unique, most widely known and best beloved characters. He was descended from Edward Aiken who, about the year 1722, came from the North of Ireland to the Scotch-Irish settlement at Londonderry, New Hampshire. He had three sons, Nathaniel, James and William. Of Nathaniel were born five sons, Edward, John, James, Thomas and William. The latter settled at Deering, New Hampshire, where he married Betsy Woodburn, whose parents were the maternal grandparents of the famous Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune. William and Betsy Aiken had a son, Nathaniel, who married Susan Morrill. They had five children, of whom Mark Morrill was the eldest. He was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, June 21, 1808. He received a common-school education in the same class with the noted divine, Parker Pillsbury. When in his sixteenth year he began to look about for something to do. He had an uncle in New York City who was in the habit of making a

visit to his relatives in New Hampshire every summer, and who, taking a fancy to Mark, invited him to accompany him to New York, at the same time promising to find him employment. Mark took him at his word, and being reputed to be a good scholar, he procured from the selectmen of the town a certificate of his qualifications and their opinion of his character. Armed with these he, with his uncle, on the 17th of March, 1824, called upon Messrs. J. & J. Harper, afterwards the famous house of Harper Brothers, and made known his wants. They read his certificate, laughed at it and then set him to work reading a book on political economy. This was his examination and it proved satisfactory. They took him on trial, he went to board with John Harper and remained in their employ until 1830, when his health failed. They then fitted him out with a lot of books and sent him to Charleston, South Carolina, where he sold the books, and, after traveling as far west as Detroit, Michigan, returned to New York.

In 1832, Mr. Aiken purchased a job office at No. 54 Liberty Street, New York, where he found Horace Greeley. As they were remotely related, they formed a sort of partnership, Greeley canvassing for jobs and Aiken doing the work and paying him a commission. The next year he sold the office to Greeley and a man by the name of S. D. Childs, who had married Aiken's eldest sister. He then took a lot of copies of a medical work by A. Sidney Doane, a professor in the New York Medical College, and started West. In September he went to Philadelphia, thence over the mountains to Pittsburg, thence down the river to Cincinnati and St. Louis, disposing of most of his books at the latter place. While running the job office he had printed a catalogue for the Western Land Company, which was operating in the Military Tract in Illinois. He had also become possessed of one or two land-patents in payment for his work, and so he concluded to run up the river and see about it. Dr. Berrian, an Episcopal clergyman of New York, had land which he thought was located at Peoria, and Mark was entrusted with a plat of it to deliver to his agent, a man by the name of Howard. Taking the steamer "Champion," he landed at Fort Clark, or Peoria, on October 28, 1833. Here he found a relative in Joshua Aiken, who was then running the first mill built on the Kickapoo. He spent the next year in trading on the Illinois River and in shipping flour to Ottawa and Cairo. When the land came into market he went to Quincy to attend the sales and made some purchases which he held for many years.

In 1836, Mr. Aiken formed a partnership in the land business with George C. Bestor, which continued until February, 1840. The business of this firm extended over the entire Military Tract. During this period they made a careful abstract of all the land titles in the Military Tract which had been recorded in Madison and Pike Counties, the records of those counties not having as yet been transcribed. It was the custom of these land dealers to keep abstracts of title of the territory in which they operated, and their offices

sometimes contained more volumes than many of the Recorders' offices. In the prosecution of this business, Mr. Aiken traveled over the entire Military Tract, and so retentive was his memory that he could readily tell the location of the residences of many of the "old settlers," and could describe the quality of any land he had visited. He became a standing authority on almost all questions relating to the early history of the country. In the course of his business he became possessed of some valuable land on the bluff near the city, which is now highly improved, also some valuable coal land which he retained until the time of his death.

From education and conviction, Mr. Aiken was always an anti-slavery man, and what he saw in the South only deepened his convictions of the evil of slavery. From the death of Elijah P. Lovejoy, on the 7th of November, 1837, he boldly avowed his sentiments, when the name of an abolitionist was one of contumely and reproach. He acted with the Abolition party until the Republican party was formed, after which he voted with that party, with one exception, which was when his old partner in business, Horace Greeley, was running for President. His courage in denouncing slavery won for him the respect of his opponents, and when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he was styled "The Apostle of Liberty," a term he ever afterwards carried. It was he who rang the old "Liberty Bell" on the occasion of every Union victory in the 'slave-holders' war. He was foremost in works of charity and in helping the unfortunate. He gave one-half of the lot, and Asahel Hale the other half, to the Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, which stood opposite the site of the present City Hall.

Mr. Aiken lived to see all the reforms for which he contended in early years successfully carried out. He was deservedly popular, and in Peoria a man need present no better credentials than the recommendation of "Uncle" Mark M. Aiken.

He never married, but for years before his death lived almost alone, keeping "bachelor's hall." He was of medium stature, robust in form, round shouldered, bald-headed, of cheerful countenance and kindly disposition. Full of wit and humor, well stocked with anecdotes and reminiscences, he was the life of any company with whom he met. He was generous almost to a fault, especially to the poor and those needing help.

In religion he was a Protestant but not tied to any particular church, being at one time found united with the Methodists, at another with the Presbyterians and at another with the Congregationalists. Although not conspicuous in church work, his faith was sincere and he chose to make it known in works of charity and benevolence, in relieving the needy and in making others happy. Unique in character, droll in humor, always doing deeds of kindness, he became the friend of everybody, and everybody was his friend. Let his memory ever remain green in the hearts of Peorians.

CHARLES BALLANCE.

The life of Colonel Charles Ballance is a record of energy and of perseverance under difficulties, crowned with ultimate and complete success. Through the long period of his life he retained his enterprise, his cheerfulness of disposition and, above all, his desire to *know*. The fact that a subject was new or obscure was sufficient to inspire in him a warm interest, and no amount of difficulty could daunt his industry. Although, in common with most young men of the early days of the past century, he had little direct schooling, his love of study led him in every direction till his knowledge became encyclopædic. Science and philosophy, theology and medicine, history and poetry all interested him, and so well could he converse on any one of them that, to the listener it seemed that the subject under discussion must be his chosen one. "Never waste a minute" was his favorite motto, and much of his reading was done in the odd moments when waiting for others.

Mr. Ballance was descended from an old English family, a portion of which emigrated to Virginia more than two centuries ago. His grandfather, Charles Ballance, was killed during the War of the Revolution. His father, Willis Ballance, was married to Joyce Green, in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1796, and soon after removed to Madison County, Kentucky. Here their second son, Charles, was born November 10, 1800. His mother died soon after, and his father having married a second time, the boy seems to have grown toward manhood without much guidance or control outside of his own strong sense of right. One thing he was determined upon, and that was an education superior to what the country school afforded. Having but little money he turned his attention to anything that offered a support, and finally obtained a place to study law with Judge Terry T. Haggin, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Entering upon the practice of law in Kentucky, Mr. Ballance continued there for a couple of years, and then coming to Illinois, opened an office in Peoria in 1831, where he continued in active professional work until a year or two before his death. Soon after coming to Peoria he was appointed County Surveyor of Peoria County, in which capacity he served for some years.

His legal ability was of a high order and, in all questions involving the rights of property holders, he had no superiors. It was in this line his reputation rests. Owing to the way in which Illinois became a part of the United States, there was much vexatious controversy over the "French Claims," some of which were just, but many spurious and absurd. By the purchase of a large tract of land in the southern part of Peoria (now Ballance's Addition), on which some of these claims infringed, Mr. Ballance became almost immediately interested in the study of land titles. For a long series of years he fought these claims, sometimes with other attorneys to assist him, but

more frequently single-handed, against some of the best lawyers in the West. Several of the cases were carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they were argued by him in person. Sometimes successful and sometimes defeated, he persevered till he triumphed over all his opponents, and removed entirely and forever that incubus on the prosperity of the city (the "Peoria French Claims"), so that now no such claims exist.

In politics Mr. Ballance was an old line Whig. When that party disbanded, his anti-slavery proclivities induced him to join the Republicans, with which party he acted till his death. In 1855, he was elected Mayor of the city, and discharged the duties of that responsible office to the general satisfaction of his constituents. Previous to this he had been Alderman for the First Ward, then embracing one-fourth part of the entire city. He was a man of public spirit and intensely devoted to the prosperity of Peoria. His individuality was strong, and, although differing from some others in the advocacy of measures promotive of its interests, none could impeach his honesty of purpose or his desire to further its commercial prosperity. In 1870 he published a "History of Peoria" of standard authority and of great historical value, in which his views upon public measures affecting the city are somewhat fully set forth.

During the Civil War Mr. Ballance was a staunch Union man, and, though more than sixty years of age, raised, largely at his own expense, the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and was elected Colonel of the same. To his great grief, his age and the state of his health compelled him to resign the position before the regiment was ordered to the front. This regiment did good service during the war, and was in the disastrous Red River Expedition where Lieutenant Colonel Lysander R. Webb, a son-in-law of Col. Ballance, was killed.

Col. Ballance was very happy in his domestic relations. In 1835 he was married to Miss Julia M. Schnebly, daughter of Henry Schnebly, who is well remembered by all the earlier citizens. To them ten children were born, all but one living to adult age. More than half of these have since passed to the great hereafter, but many grandchildren remain, happy and respected themselves, and proud of the virtues of their honored ancestor.

GEORGE CLINTON BESTOR.

George Clinton Bestor was born in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1811. His parents, Harvey and Matilda (Owens) Bestor, both natives of Massachusetts, removed from that State and settled in Washington at an early day. His father was Assistant Postmaster-General under Hon. Francis Granger, and was highly respected for his talents and virtues. George inherited his father's traits of character, and gave early promise of the ability and integrity which marked his subsequent career. As a boy he manifested



A. M. P.

those noble and generous qualities which endeared him to so many friends, and that conscientiousness in the discharge of duties which inspired confidence in his honor and integrity. He was first employed as a page in the House of Representatives, and, at the age of sixteen, was appointed Assistant Document Clerk of the same upon the recommendation of many of the leading statesmen at that time in Washington, and held the position eight years, or until May, 1835, when he came to Illinois. Being a young man of energy and enterprise, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, he resolved to strike out into a new country, where a better field was opened for his ambition and his talents, to achieve for himself a successful career. Peoria was then one of the most promising points in the West. It had begun to grow in population, and the beauty and desirableness of the location were attracting emigration from all parts of the country. Here was a desirable and promising field for a young man of talents and enterprise, and here Mr. Bestor came to make his future home, arriving in Peoria August 3, 1835.

"After settling here, he was engaged for many years in the real-estate business, dealing in military lands, in which he accumulated a large property. From 1835 to 1840 a copartnership existed between him and Mark M. Aiken, during which they made an abstract of the Edwardsville and Pike County records—a voluminous and carefully prepared work, showing the accuracy, system, and thoroughness, of everything that passed under the hand of Mr. Bestor. On February 18, 1837, he was elected one of the Trustees of the Town of Peoria, and re-elected on the 5th of November, 1839. On April 4, 1842, he was appointed Postmaster of Peoria by President Tyler, and again, on March 27, 1861, was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln. He was elected Police Justice in 1843. He was three times elected Mayor of the City of Peoria, filling the seventh, ninth and tenth places in the list of Mayors with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

"For several years Mr. Bestor was Financial Agent, and afterwards President, of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company (now the Peoria and Burlington branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad), and, during the time he held that position, succeeded in extricating the company from its financial difficulties. He was also a Director of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad at the time of his death.

"Before the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Bestor was an earnest and devoted Whig. He fought the opposition with zeal and energy, and, when defeated, was always ready to renew the contest. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, to whom he was ardently and strongly attached. In 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention that nominated General Scott. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate by a majority which, at that time, was entirely unexpected in a district so strongly Democratic. That was the year of the Lincoln and Douglas joint campaign of Illinois for the

United States Senatorship. Mr. Bestor espoused the cause of Mr. Lincoln, and, while in the Senate, had the opportunity of voting for him, in opposition to Judge Douglas, for United States Senator. In the campaign which followed in 1860, he did his share toward electing Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. During that four years in the Senate he was on the Committee on Canal and Canal Lands, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Swamp Lands, and Military, and was Chairman of the Committee on Internal Navigation.

"Almost everybody in Illinois knew Mr. Bestor, and none knew him but to respect and love him. His name is identified with the early history of Peoria, and no man contributed more to its development. His genius and enterprise are stamped upon its growth. At the commencement of the late Civil War he was an ardent patriot, and his talents, his energies and his means were devoted to the cause of the Union. He was widely known as an influential man in politics. He was a vigorous supporter of Governor Yates in all his measures for the arming and equipping of the Illinois Volunteers, and was one of the first to advocate a large appropriation for that purpose by the General Assembly of which he was then a member. Mr. Lincoln esteemed him highly, and Judge Douglas, whom he opposed, said of him: 'There is no man in Illinois I respect more; what he is, *he is*.' He was zealous in the support of the principles of his party, a warm and ardent friend, and a courteous and manly opponent.

"For several years before his death, Mr. Bestor had spent most of his time in Washington, prosecuting a claim before Congress, for \$175,000, for gunboats which he had built for the Government during the war. The construction of these boats had reduced him almost to poverty, and it is thought that the trouble and anxiety growing out of this, and what he believed to be the unjust delay of his country in meeting his reasonable demands, added to his feeble state of health, hastened his death. Shortly after his death Congress appropriated \$25,000 to his heirs in satisfaction of this claim.

"He died at the National Hotel, in the city of Washington, on the 14th day of May, 1872. None of his family, except Mrs. Bestor, were present at the time of his death.

"Hon. George C. Bestor was twice married—first, on the 20th of October, 1835, in Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Mary Jane Thomas; and, second, on the 13th of September, 1848, to Miss Sarah E. Thomas, sister of his former wife. He left by his first marriage four children and the same number by his second marriage."

Physically Mr. Bestor was a man of perfect mould, and having from his youth been brought into personal relations with men of the highest culture, he had early learned and adopted the manners of a perfect gentleman, which he carried with him through life. He was courteous, gentle and genial in disposition, graceful in speech and manner, yet firm and determined in all his business relations. Generous almost to a fault, he

dispensed charity, in all directions, which was manifested in an especial manner in his contributions in aid of the soldiers during the war.

PETER R. K. BROTHERSON.

Peter Rutgers Kissam Brotherson was born in Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, July 14, 1811. He was the third of a family of five children of Philip Brotherson and Catharine (Kissam) Brotherson. For the first sixteen years of his life he resided at home, then went to New York City where he spent three years as clerk in a mercantile house and acquired that knowledge of business affairs which fitted him for his future career. In 1830, he went into business in Elmira, in the State of New York, where, three years later, he married Frances B. McReynolds, daughter of Matthew McReynolds of that place. In 1836 he, with his father-in-law and his family, emigrated to Cadiz, Ohio, where he and Mr. McReynolds spent fourteen years in merchandising. In the spring of 1850 they all came to Peoria, where they established the first exclusively wholesale grocery in the city, under the firm name of Brotherson & McReynolds. It was situated on the upper side of Liberty near Water Street. Six years later Mr. Brotherson severed his connection with that firm and entered into co-partnership with his son-in-law, Alexander G. Tyng, in the grain and pork business, under the firm name of Tyng & Brotherson. This firm continued to do an extensive business for the period of twenty years. At the end of that time it met with heavy losses, in consequence of which Mr. Brotherson was forced to retire and to seek other employment, which he found in the Internal Revenue Department as Government Gauger of distilled spirits, a position he occupied for several years.

Mr. Brotherson had the good fortune to be the head of a family the most noted in the city for their faith manifested in good works. Mrs. Frances B. M. Brotherson was a woman of extraordinarily strong character. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and one of the staunchest supporters of St. Paul's Parish until the time of the division, when, with her husband, her daughter, Mrs. Tyng, and husband, she cast her lot with Christ (R. E.) Church. Besides her ordinary work in the church, her charities were wide-spread and munificent, so that to no one were the needy of the city more indebted than to her. She was also active in relief work during the war, being one of the organizers of the original Ladies' Aid Society. She was a woman of marked intelligence and, withal, a writer of ability both in prose and verse; her poems, which were numerous, having been collected and published in a handsome volume. She died December 27, 1879, much lamented by the entire community. The eldest daughter of this interesting couple, Lucie, became the wife of Alexander G. Tyng, and is a worthy successor of her mother. The second daughter, Martha, became the wife of William Reynolds. Of these two ladies, who survive their respective hus-

bands, it would be superfluous to speak. Their names appear on almost every page which recounts the benevolent, charitable and Christian work of the city. Mr. Brotherson had a son Philip, who died at the age of twenty-three years.

Mr. Brotherson's services to the city in a public capacity were very valuable. Besides representing his ward for several terms as Alderman, he was twice elected Mayor and served, first, from April 1, 1868, to November, 1869, while the water-works were being constructed, in which improvement his assistance was valuable; secondly, from November, 1871, to November, 1873.

He laid out two additions to the city which bear his name, and one street was named after him. He was one of the most active men in carrying on the home sanitary work during the war, and was always found in the front rank of all public benefactions. He was at one time President of the Central City Street Railway Company, and continued to be one of its stockholders and directors for many years. He occupied a charming residence on the corner of Adams and Harrison Streets, where hospitality was dispensed with a generous hand so long as means would permit; and, when retrenchment became a necessity, it was acquiesced in with that dignified submission which stamped upon him the character of a true gentleman.

Mr. Brotherson died July 6, 1891. His funeral took place from Christ Church, which was filled with sorrowing friends anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to departed worth. Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, a lifelong friend of the family, assisted the Rector in the services.

WASHINGTON COCKLE.

Washington Cockle was born in New York City on May 2, 1811. His father was John Cockle, a descendant of an old English family, and his mother a direct descendant of John Leverett, one of the colonial Governors of Massachusetts in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Mr. Cockle's father was a wealthy merchant and owned several trading vessels. The son was given a thorough education in New York, engaged in teaching for several years while studying law with the Hon. David S. Jones, a famous lawyer of that time, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. Then after practicing some time, having caught the Western fever, he came to Peoria in 1838, but finally settled on a farm in Millbrook Township, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to Peoria. He became agent of many Eastern parties and banks, handling their real-estate transactions, his business calling him to all parts of the State. On these trips, which were made on horseback, he met Douglas, Lincoln, Logan and many others who then enjoyed, or afterwards gained, a national reputation. He was also interested in wool-growing and hauled all of his wool to Chicago in wagons to find a market for it. While living on his farm in 1840

he met and married Miss Caroline Tracy Robbins, daughter of Judge S. W. Robbins, formerly of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, and a granddaughter of Gen. Uriah Tracy, a distinguished member of the United States Senate from Connecticut. This estimable lady made him a most loving wife, who aided him with wonderful bravery to carry the burden of many business reverses that came later in life. They had seven children, of whom one daughter and four sons are still living.

Having removed to Peoria in 1846, he built a frame cottage on Jefferson Street where the Arcade building is now located. Soon after this date he formed a partnership with B. L. T. Bourland and Mr. Phelps and continued the real-estate business. In this he prospered, and later became identified in the banking business with Nathaniel B. Curtiss and others well known. The accumulation of wealth enabled him to start a distillery in partnership with Richard Gregg, under the firm name of Gregg & Cockle, which was continued in operation during the war. With the adoption of the national banking system Mr. Cockle became one of the leaders in the organization of the First National Bank of Peoria. He was for many years its President, and it was through his careful business management and tact that the bank was placed upon a sure foundation. Other business enterprises with which he was associated included the first bridge across the Illinois River; the old Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, of which he was a Director and Secretary; and the Bureau Valley Railroad, with which he was similarly identified. He was also a prominent factor in connection with Peoria schools, libraries, etc.

Up to this time Mr. Cockle's business ventures proved very successful, and he was rated as one of the wealthiest residents of the city. Misfortune began to overtake him, however, and his later enterprises wrecked his fortune and left him a comparatively poor man. He formed a partnership with Henry B. Dox and opened a large pork-packing establishment, which, after a few years, they were compelled to abandon. Previous to this Mr. Cockle had expended about \$80,000 in the erection of the then finest residence in Peoria. It was at the corner of Jefferson and Hamilton Streets. Later it passed into the hands of Col. R. G. Ingersoll, and, when the National Hotel was erected, it was moved 100 feet northward to make room for that building. Upon disposing of this property Mr. Cockle purchased a residence at Monroe and Jackson Streets, which he occupied until the time of his death, which occurred July 15, 1886.

Mr. Cockle's could have been a life of political preferment, had he so desired. His early education had fitted him to grapple with and unravel the difficult problems of State, while his true politeness and gentleness of spirit made him popular with all who heard or saw him. To converse with him for a moment was to become his ardent friend and admirer. It seemed impossible for him to make an enemy. Although at one time a prominent figure in State

politics, he steadfastly refused to accept office. He was prevailed upon three times to accept the nomination for the State Legislature—twice for the House and once for the Senate—and was elected, serving his first term in the House in 1846-7. His broad views and fair dealings won for him the respect of all. During his term of service he made a brilliant speech in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill that had just passed the Senate. He was a great admirer and strong follower of Stephen A. Douglas, and a consistent Democrat. When the issue was brought to a question of the abolition of slavery and the disruption of the Union, he joined the Republican party and became a warm defender of Abraham Lincoln. His eloquence and high standing in the Legislature caused him to be chosen to present the name of John A. Logan for United States Senator. The speech was one of the best efforts of Mr. Cockle's life, and was indeed a brilliant one. Soon after General Logan secured the appointment of Mr. Cockle as Postmaster of Peoria, which position he held upwards of six years, and until he was succeeded by John Warner. Mr. Cockle was also engaged in newspaper work for a short time as proprietor and editor of the "Democratic Press," which he sold to Enoch Emery some time in the 'fifties.

ALFRED GOELET CURTENIUS.

Col. Alfred Goelet Curtenius, one of Peoria's earliest and most successful merchants, was born in the city of New York, February 17, 1807. His ancestors were from Holland and among the early settlers of New York City. He was ten years of age when his father died. His second name, Goelet, was derived from his grandmother, who was a daughter of Peter Goelet, a merchant of Hanover Square, New York. Mr. Curtenius was educated at Col. Partidge's Military Academy at Middletown, Connecticut, and was appointed Colonel of Illinois militia in 1843. Previous to coming West he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City, and also in Pulaski in New York State. He first came to Peoria in 1835, but soon after returned to New York, and in 1836 came back and located here permanently.

In 1840 Colonel Curtenius and Mr. J. L. Griswold formed a copartnership and commenced business in October of that year. In January, 1841, they moved into the building erected by James Armstrong at the foot of Liberty Street, on the site of the present Chicago & Rock Island depot, and during the same year inaugurated the business of buying wheat for shipment, entitling them to be called the pioneers of all the wheat trade that has ever existed in Peoria. Wheat had, of course, been brought in and sold for milling purposes, but previous to August, 1841, there had been no cash market for this commodity here. Since that time—now over sixty years—it is believed that there has not been a single day when all the wheat that has been offered for sale has not found a cash

buyer at a fair market price. The first large contract (as it was then called) was made by Curtenius & Griswold and the firm of Pettengill & Bartlett, the latter agreeing to furnish half the quantity. It was a contract for 4,000 bushels of wheat for shipment to Cincinnati, made with John J. Mitchell, of Alton, once President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Messrs. Curtenius and Griswold were the proprietors of large tracts of land in the western portion of the city, now known as "Curtenius & Griswold's Addition."

In 1845 Colonel Curtenius built a large pork-packing house on the bank of the river, near where the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad bridge now crosses, which was used in connection with Gurdon S. Hubbard, of Chicago, in packing pork for the New York market. Col. Curtenius was one of the strongest advocates of a bridge over the Illinois river at this place, and contributed largely to its success, holding the position of President of the company during his life.

He was married on October 20, 1841, to Miss Antoinette O. Tracy, of Utica, New York. In the midst of an active, useful and honored life Colonel Curtenius was stricken with typhoid fever, and died March 9, 1857. The following obituary and editorial remarks are taken from one of the city papers of that time:

"The business circle of Peoria has been invaded by a foe whose reign is omnipotent when the hour of his operation is upon us. Alfred G. Curtenius, one of the oldest and most valued of our citizens, a man whose influence upon the past prosperity of Peoria has been widely and deeply felt, has passed away. In the midst of his usefulness, his natural strength unabated, he is stretched upon a bed of sickness, from which he is destined never to rise. Mr. Curtenius died yesterday morning, of typhoid fever, at a quarter past 10 o'clock, after an illness of only two weeks."

In the paper of the same date the editor remarks:

"In another place will be found the announcement of the death of A. G. Curtenius, one of our earliest citizens, and one who, for a series of years, has filled a prominent place in the business affairs of Peoria. By care and strict attention to business he had amassed a competency, and was in circumstances, and at the time of life, that he could have soon retired to enjoy the reward of an industrious and successful career. His loss will be severely felt, and it will require a long period to fill the void created by his death in the circle where he moved."

NATHANIEL BANCROFT CURTISS.

Nathaniel Bancroft Curtiss, who established the first banking house in Peoria, was born in the little town of Calais, near Montpelier, Vermont, on September 11, 1819. Being the eldest of a family of eight children, he left his paternal home at the age of fifteen years to seek his

own livelihood. After sojourning for some time in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he travelled further west to Columbus, Ohio, to which State his parents, brothers and sisters removed some time between 1840 and 1850. Early in 1850 he came to Illinois, and on April 8th of that year was united in marriage with Miss Jane M. Warren, of Warrenville, Du Page County. Soon afterwards he came to Peoria and engaged in the banking business under the name of N. B. Curtiss & Co. During the greater part of his subsequent career he continued to be identified with the banking interests of Peoria, in which, as elsewhere related, he experienced various changes of fortune. He erected the building on the north corner of Main and Washington Streets which has been occupied by the First National Bank ever since its first organization, and was one of the first subscribers to the capital stock of that institution. He belonged to the Order of Knights Templar. His death occurred at the age of fifty-three, leaving his wife and two daughters surviving.

JOHN DIXON.

The following sketch of the life of the first Clerk of the Circuit Court of Peoria County is furnished by his great-grandson, Henry S. Dixon, a resident of the city of Dixon, Illinois, which John Dixon founded:

"John Dixon was born at Rye, Westchester County, New York, October 8, 1784. He was a son of John Dixon, who was an officer in the British army, and came to America with that army during the war of the Revolution and remained here after peace was declared. John Dixon, the younger, moved to New York City at an early age, and kept a clothing store and merchant tailoring establishment there for fifteen years. He was an intimate friend of Robert Fulton and, it is said, that he was present on the occasion of the first public trial of Fulton's steamboat on the Hudson, and, on that occasion, handed to Fulton a silver dollar, saying that he wished to be the first man in America to pay for such transportation.

"He remained in New York until 1820, when his health failing to a certain extent, he removed West, traveling by ox-teams to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, thence to Shawneetown, Illinois, by flat-boat, and then by ox-team to Fancy Creek, about nine miles north of the present city of Springfield, the entire trip taking about seventy-two days. He remained there until 1824, when he moved to Peoria, where shortly afterwards he was appointed the first Clerk of the Circuit Court and Recorder of Deeds of Peoria County, which was organized in 1825. He was also made Clerk of the Commissioner's Court of Peoria County. As there were no other organized counties north of Peoria at that time, the duty devolved upon him of giving notice of the time and places of elections, and the in-pectors thereof, at the small settlements in Northern Illinois, north and west of the Illinois river, and extending as far east as Lake Michigan, including Cook and adjacent counties.

"Prior to 1830 Mr. Dixon received the Government contract for carrying the mails every two weeks from Peoria to Galena. To facilitate this work a ferry was established across Rock River at the present site of the city of Dixon, which was operated by a half-breed named Ogee. Ogee's management of the ferry was not satisfactory, and Dixon soon bought him out and removed with his family to that place. He was the first white settler in that vicinity, and so managed his affairs in his dealings with the Indians that he secured their confidence and friendship. This proved to be of great value to the Government and the scattering white settlers, when, in 1832, the country was devastated by the Indians in what was known as the Black Hawk War. Dixon's Ferry was the rendezvous for the troops during the war, and Dixon served both in the capacity of guide and in securing the friendship and alliance of many of the Indians who would otherwise have united their fortunes with the partisans of Black Hawk.

"Many of the men who have since become prominent in American history have testified to their obligations to John Dixon for his hospitality, fidelity and courage during those trying times, among the officers being Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Robert Anderson, Jefferson Davis, Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Gen. Harney and many others.

"During the time that Northern Illinois was being first settled and the counties and courts were being organized, Mr. Dixon took a prominent part, and was active in piloting strangers where he had no trail to follow, guided only by his compass and the recollections of such descriptions as he had obtained from the Indians in that new and uninhabited region.

"He was a man of medium height, spare in build, with long hair falling over his shoulders and prematurely gray. His long white hair gave him his Indian name, 'Nadah-chura-sca,' or 'Head-hair-white,' which by usage was contracted to 'Nachusa.' He outlived his wife and children by many years, dying at the city of Dixon on July 5, 1876." [Mr. Dixon was a delegate from Lee County to the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington in May, 1856, and spoke on that occasion from the same stand with Abraham Lincoln. In 1874 he visited Peoria at the anniversary of the "Old Settlers' Union."—Ed.]

ENOCH EMERY.

Enoch Emery, who for many years was editor-in-chief of "The Peoria Transcript," was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, on August 31, 1822. Until the age of eighteen his life was spent on a farm at his native place. He there received the advantage of a common-school education. Being of an inquiring and studious turn of mind, he extended his knowledge by reading and self-culture, and at an early age developed a taste for literary pursuits. From the age of eighteen to twenty-two his time was mostly spent in Boston and for several years

thereafter he was engaged as clerk in the "Merimac House" in Lowell. He there found an opportunity to gratify his taste by furnishing contributions to the press, and acquired some local reputation as a writer. Soon afterwards he became associate editor of the "Vox Populi," a newspaper published in Lowell, in which position he continued about two years, when, in connection with three printers in the same office, he started "The Morning News," a humorous daily, which he conducted successfully for some years, when he sold out to his partners.

In the autumn of 1854 Mr. Emery came to Illinois, hoping that a change from the life of an editor to some other occupation would be beneficial to his health, which, from too close application, had become somewhat impaired. He accepted a situation on the Illinois Central Railroad and, for a few months ran a construction train, but not liking the change he returned to his former occupation. During the following winter he wrote for the "Bloomington Pantagraph," then a tri-weekly paper, and, in April of the next year, went back to Lowell and again took charge of the "Morning News." In the spring of 1856 he returned with his family to Illinois, and, feeling the need of rest from his editorial labors, spent the following summer on a farm in Macon County. In the year 1859 he took the position of local editor on the "Peoria Transcript," then conducted by Nathan C. Geer, in which capacity he continued until 1860, when he became editor-in-chief. The paper, started as independent, had now become an outspoken advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and it was Mr. Emery's short, terse, epigrammatic sentences that gave it great power as a leading organ of that political faith. On July 10, 1860, in company with Mr. E. A. Andrews, he became one of the owners of the paper, and for the next five years that firm continued its publication, Mr. Emery being all the while its editor-in-chief.

In the campaign of 1860, and during the administration of Mr. Lincoln, the paper was a staunch supporter of all the measures of the Republican party. After his re-election and very near the close of his life Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Emery Postmaster of Peoria, his commission being issued by President Johnson. After the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and before the policy of President Johnson had been fully defined, while many in the party were ready to revolt against the new measures it was thought he was about to adopt, Mr. Emery's counsel was to wait and see, or to use his own words, "Have faith in Andrew Johnson." Holding a public office at the hands of the new President, he was not disposed to raise the standard of opposition. But when a new policy became clearly defined with which Mr. Emery could not agree, he did not hesitate to denounce it, although such a course might lead to the loss of his position. During his incumbency he removed the Postoffice from the Bestor (now Freeman) building on Main Street to one of the rooms in Rouse's Hall, where it had nearly double

the room it had had at its former location. Here it was fitted up with a largely increased number of boxes and other conveniences which had long been needed.

In a little over a year, in consequence of the opposition of "The Transcript" to his policy, President Johnson removed Mr. Emery from the office of Postmaster, and appointed Gen. D. W. Magee in his stead. Mr. Emery then bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. Andrews, and conducted the paper alone until the year 1869, when a corporation was formed, called "The Peoria Transcript Company," with Mr. Emery at its head. For the next ten years the affairs of the Republican party in this district were somewhat mixed, but Mr. Emery remained true to his original principles. In consequence of unfortunate complications for which he was in no sense to blame, he became somewhat financially embarrassed, and had a hard struggle to sustain his paper. In 1880 a new company was formed to conduct the paper, but Mr. Emery continued for a time to be its editor.

In the meantime, however, in the year 1869 he had been appointed by President Grant Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois, a position he continued to hold for two years, when, in consequence of his opposition to Gen. Logan, the latter caused him to be removed.

During the exciting campaign of 1862 Mr. Emery was a candidate for the Legislature against William W. O'Brien, by whom he was defeated. In 1870 he was elected Alderman of the Fifth Ward in the city of Peoria, and was re-elected in the following year. It was during this period that the city established its water-works, Mr. Emery being on the committee appointed to superintend their construction.

Mr. Emery was twice married, his first wife being Mary Sargent Moon, by whom he had five children, two of them dying in infancy. In 1873 his wife died, and in 1877 he married Miss Mary Whiteside, by whom he had one son named Philip Enoch. Two married daughters, Mary and Gertrude, and this younger son survived him. The elder son, Edward, died in the winter of 1881.

The second wife, Mary Whitesides, had formerly been County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County, in which capacity she had rendered efficient service. After the death of Mr. Emery, which occurred May 30, 1882, she was again elected to the same office and served another term. She has been for some years connected with the State Normal School of the State of Nevada.

A very graphic account of Mr. Emery's career as editor of the "Transcript," together with many well written reminiscences, may be found in the issue of that paper of December 17, 1895, to which the reader is referred.

JOHN C. FLANAGAN.

John C. Flanagan was the eldest son of John and Jane (Platt) Flanagan, both of whom were residents of Philadelphia, quite wealthy and own-

ers of valuable real estate in that city. He was born July 17, 1806. His education was commenced at Montrose and finished in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. He read law with Colonel James Paige, of Philadelphia, where he remained four years, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession.

About this time a sad bereavement befell the family in the death of his father under peculiarly distressing circumstances. Having gone with a party of gentlemen friends on a pleasure excursion by a sail-vessel to the city of New Orleans, they were attacked on the way with ship fever, two of them dying at sea and Mr. Flanagan a few hours after the ship arrived in port. The son John was left at the head of a family consisting of his mother, two sisters and a younger brother. In 1830 he went to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and entered upon the practice of the law, also dealing extensively in the coal business with his brother-in-law, David Maxwell. After remaining there three years they returned to Philadelphia.

In the spring of 1834 Mr. Flanagan came to Peoria and entered some land. In the fall of that year his family joined him in company with Mr. Maxwell and his wife, who was Mr. Flanagan's sister,—the family consisting of their mother, their brother, James A. Flanagan, a sister Louise and a lady friend. They first settled on a claim in Limestone Township. In the year 1836 Mr. Flanagan joined Mr. Maxwell in St. Louis, where they dealt some in lands. But, not being satisfied there, he returned to Peoria after one year. Being possessed of considerable means he bought lands adjoining the then rapidly growing town, which he laid out into additions, there being now three additions and subdivisions bearing his name. His brother-in-law, David Maxwell, was long a resident of Peoria, and occupied the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. He had a brother, Thomas Maxwell, a prominent business man who had three daughters; the eldest married William H. Cruger, contractor and superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad; the second, Charles S. Matteson, son of Governor Joel A. Matteson, and the third, Edward, son of the Hon. Jacob Gale.

Mr. Flanagan served as Alderman of Peoria for some time, but, having very little taste for public office, he never aspired to public honors. During his term as Alderman he interested himself largely in the drainage of that portion of the city lying in front of the bluff, and, through his influence, a deep canal was dug on Morgan Street for the purpose of draining that portion of the city. In politics he was a steadfast Democrat, and, during the exciting times antedating the Civil War, he arrayed himself on the side of Senator Douglas, of whom he was a great admirer.

Mr. Flanagan never married, feeling it to be his lifelong duty to devote himself to the care of his invalid sister Louise. In manners and deportment he was a gentleman of the old school, happy in disposition and companionable



Frank M. Reinhart

in all his intercourse with his fellow men. Although coming to Peoria in the pioneer days, he never forsook his habits acquired in early life. He was scrupulously neat in his dress, always wearing a broadcloth Prince Albert and a silk hat. He wore side-whiskers, and his hair, which was a dark auburn and very silky in texture, fell in ringlets about his coat collar. He was tall and erect and commanded the attention of strangers wherever he went. He spent his time in looking after his own business interests and property, was well read in all topics of the day and was a great lover of home comforts.

Not long after his arrival in Peoria he erected on the bluff overlooking the city and commanding an extensive view of the river scenery, a substantial brick residence, which still remains. There being no other communication at that time between Peoria and Chicago, all the lumber, lime and glass used in the construction of the building were hauled from Chicago in wagons. It was at that time probably the largest dwelling house in the city. It is now occupied by his only niece, Mrs. Louise Williamson, widow of the late Judge Marion Williamson and daughter of David Maxwell. Mr. Flanagan died June 4, 1891, leaving surviving him his two sisters, Letitia J. Maxwell and Louise A. Flanagan. His brother James, who had been engaged in business in Peoria for many years, died June 13, 1876.

GOVERNOR THOMAS FORD.

The following biography of the late Governor Ford was found among his papers, having been prepared by him for a work about to be published giving succinct biographies of the Governors of the several States. We publish it as an interesting record of a portion of the history of our State, and had intended to have added a short history of the period of his life between the conclusion of the autobiography and the death of the Governor, but have been unable to do so at this time. As, however, this memoir embraces nearly his whole public life, it may be quite as well to leave it as it was found:—(*Peoria Democratic Press*, December 18, 1850.)

"Thomas Ford was born in the County of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania on the 5th day of December, 1800. His father, Robert Ford, belonged to a large family connection of that name in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and his mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Hugh Logue and Isabella Delany, who were both natives of Ireland. His father died in 1803, and, in 1804, his mother, who was a woman of extraordinary courage and enterprise, with a married daughter and seven other children, most of them small, removed from Pennsylvania to St. Louis in Missouri. St. Louis at that time was a village of only a few hundred French and Spanish inhabitants. On Christmas Day, 1804, the family removed into Illinois and settled at a place called New Design, then in Randolph, but now in Monroe County. At that time the American inhabitants

of Illinois did not exceed three or four thousand.

"Gov. Ford's father left his family very poor, and as its fortunes were now committed to a widow with some small children, settled far out in the wilderness, it may readily be imagined that their condition was not much improved. His widowed mother, however, managed to keep her children together and to give all of them the elements of an English education at such common schools as were then to be found in the country. At these schools Governor Ford learned to read and write, and cypher to the Rule of Three, and some of the English Grammar. But, as the family were very poor and all the children necessarily engaged at hard work on the farm (which was rented), there was but little opportunity for further progress at school. However, the subject of this memoir, by devoting a portion of his time at home to study, but without an instructor, succeeded in mastering the arithmetic and gained quite a knowledge of grammar and geography. At about ten years of age he became much addicted to reading poetry, and such other miscellaneous prose work as fell in his way.

"Before this time his half-brother, George Forquer, had gone to St. Louis and apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade. After having this trade, he was successful in making money both as a journeyman and master-builder, so that by 1818 he had means enough to set up as a merchant and speculator, and was now actually the proprietor of two towns. About this time also, Hon. D. P. Cook, Member of Congress, had his notice attracted to young Thomas Ford, who was by him persuaded to commence the study of the law. He began first with Judge Cook, of Missouri, and afterward with D. P. Cook, of Kaskaskia, but finding his preparatory education insufficient, his brother George, who was a man of noble, generous and magnanimous nature, determined to send him to Transylvania University. Thither he repaired in April, 1819. In 1820 his generous brother failed in business, so that Thomas was obliged to leave the University after being there not quite a year. He made his way back to Illinois—400 miles on foot—but, in the State of Indiana, he ran out of money for his traveling expenses and was forced to stop on the road-side and take up a school for three months. The neighborhood was a new settlement; there never had been a school in it before; a school-house had to be built, and this young man, and a stranger as he was, induced the people to build, and he assisted with his own labor. He has been heard to say that he is more proud of this achievement than anything he ever did in after life.

"He returned home at intervals and, between labor on the farm and school-keeping, he pursued the study of the law, history and such books of general literature as fell in his way until the autumn of 1824, when he was invited by the celebrated Duff Green to assist him in conducting a newspaper in St. Louis, then engaged in the support of Gen. Jackson for the

Presidency. Here he continued about six months. In the meantime his brother George had also studied law, was elected a member of the Legislature in 1824, and in the succeeding winter was appointed Secretary of State. The two brothers then agreed to enter into the practice of the law in partnership. For this purpose Thomas repaired to Edwardsville, then the most considerable town in the State, and resided there in practice from 1825 to 1829. In 1828 he married Miss Frances Hambaugh, and with her removed to Galena in 1829. He remained here a year, engaged in the practice of the law, and then, for the purpose of being nearer his wife's parents, removed to Quincy.

"In 1829 he was appointed State's Attorney by Gov. Edwards. In 1831 he was re-appointed by Gov. Reynolds and remained in that office until he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in 1835. He was four times elected a Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts by the Legislature without opposition, and was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court when he was elected Governor of the State."

Of Governor Ford's ancestry little is known further than that which appears in the foregoing sketch. His mother was twice married, once to a man by the name of Forquer—probably Farquahar—a Revolutionary soldier, by whom she had several children, among whom was George Forquer, who, as above stated, became distinguished in the politics of this State. While she was the wife of Forquer, Governor Ford's mother seems to have lived at Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where George was born.

George Forquer was a member of the Legislature in 1824. In January, 1825, he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Coles. In 1828 he ran for Congress, but was defeated by Joseph Duncan, afterwards Governor. In January, 1829, he was elected Attorney-General by the Legislature, which office he held until 1833, when he resigned to accept the office of State Senator. Before the expiration of his term as Senator he was, in 1835, appointed Register of the land office at Springfield. He died at Chicago in 1837.

Although it is stated in the foregoing sketch that Governor Ford was four times elected a Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts by the Legislature, he had only two commissions as Circuit Judge and one as Supreme Judge. The records show that he was commissioned as Judge of the Sixth Circuit January 19, 1835, resigned March 4, 1837; that he was commissioned as Judge of the Ninth Circuit February 25, 1839, and as Justice of the Supreme Court February 15, 1841. He resigned the latter office August 4, 1842, to accept the office of Governor. The journals of the Legislature, however, show that on March 4, 1837, the day he resigned the office of Circuit Judge, the two Houses met in joint session for the election of a Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Chicago, a Court then recently established, and having concur-

rent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court within that city. O. H. Browning of the Senate and Abraham Lincoln of the House were appointed tellers. Upon the count of the ballots Thomas Ford was found to have received 86 votes to 3 scattering, and was, by the Speaker of the House, declared duly elected. On the same day a message was received from Governor Duncan that Hon. Thomas Ford, having resigned the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, a vacancy had been created to be filled by that General Assembly. So it appears that, although he did not technically hold the office of Circuit Judge from 1837 to 1839, yet, in effect, he did so; for he held an office of equal dignity and exercising the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Judges. His commission as Judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Chicago bore date March 16, 1837.

The Democrats in December, 1841, met and nominated Adam W. Snyder, of St. Clair County, for Governor, but he having died in the spring of 1842, by common consent Thomas Ford was taken up by the Democrats and elected over ex-Governor Duncan, the Whig candidate, by over eight thousand majority.

After his nomination and before the election, he announced his principles to the public in a letter to a friend. As there were no conventions held in those days, this letter must be regarded as his platform. Briefly stated, his principles ran as follows: He was in favor of a sub-treasury, opposed to all banks, State and National, and in favor of the constitutional currency of gold and silver coin; in favor of a tariff for revenue only; opposed to the distribution of the sales of public lands; opposed to contracting debts by either State or Nation; in favor of adopting all proper means on all proper occasions to reduce the State debt; and in favor of conventions to nominate candidates for office. In the great contest between Field and McClernand for the office of Secretary of State he believed that Governor Carlin had the right to appoint his own Secretary, and he (Ford) should claim the same right for himself. Believing that Van Buren had been unfairly beaten in 1840, he was in favor of his nomination for the Presidency in 1844; and, to use his own language, "To succeed him, I am in favor of Thomas H. Benton, the Great Statesman of the West."

Governor Ford came to the executive office in times of great excitement in Illinois. The failure of the great scheme of internal improvements, together with the financial crisis of the times, had left the State almost hopelessly in debt, and repudiation was openly advocated. But Governor Ford steadfastly set his face against disgracing the State in that way; and, through the aid of his wise counsels, the financial affairs of the State were much improved, and a feeling of confidence restored, which continued to prevail until 1848, when, by the adoption of the new Constitution, an annual tax was levied, applicable especially to the payment of the State debt. By this means the debt was finally liquidated; so that, for the past thirty years, the

State has been entirely free from bonded debt. Another exciting topic of the times was how to deal with the Mormons. During Governor Ford's administration the Mormon War took place, so-called, in which their celebrated prophet, Joseph Smith, lost his life. It was during his (Ford's) administration that the Mexican War broke out, and, largely through his influence, the State of Illinois took a prominent position in that great contest. The volunteers from this State flocked to the support of the administration in numbers too great to be received.

After retiring from the office of Governor, Thomas Ford took up his residence in Peoria, where he resumed the practice of the law, and where he prepared an excellent History of Illinois from 1818 to 1847, which, after his death, was edited by General James Shields, and published for the benefit of his family. His practice at the bar in Peoria did not prove lucrative. Instances appear upon the records where his fees were exceedingly small. One of this kind is found in the fact that he rendered his services to the County of Peoria for the sum of seventy-five dollars a year, payable in quarterly payments. These services, of course, were supplemental to those rendered by the State's Attorney of the district, whose business it was to conduct all criminal matters, and to render services in civil as well as criminal business.

Governor Ford died at Peoria November 3, 1850, in very indigent circumstances, which were not fully known to the citizens until a short time before his death. His wife, Frances, worn out with watching over her husband's failing health (he died of consumption), and the care of the family of children, died October 12, 1850, aged thirty-eight years. The impoverished condition of the family having then been fully revealed, Governor Ford was taken to the house of Andrew Gray on Monroe Street (which house still stands), where he died as before stated. He left a family of five small children—two sons named Thomas and George Sewell, and three daughters, Anna, Mary F. and Julia E.—one of whom (Julia E.) died December 30, 1862, aged twenty-one years. The children were all taken by kind friends and reared to manhood and womanhood. After paying all his debts there remained for distribution among his children the sum of \$148.06. The proceeds of the sale of his History of Illinois, amounted to \$750—or \$150 to each of the children, for whose benefit it was published. This money was invested by their guardian in Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad stock, at the rate of \$70 to \$80 per share, and paid dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon its face value.

The remains of Governor Ford were first interred in the city cemetery, where a modest little monument costing five hundred dollars was erected by the State. Here they remained for some years, and were finally removed to Springdale cemetery, where they were interred in a beautiful lot near its entrance, and in 1895 the State erected a monument to his memory costing \$1,200.

A few weeks before his death Governor Ford became a professed Christian, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The estimate in which he was held by his neighbors and friends, is well attested by the action taken by the Grand Jury of Peoria County on November 23, 1850. This body was composed of leading citizens from all parts of the country, with Andrew Gray as Foreman and John Elting, Secretary. They resolved that, by the death of Governor Ford the State of Illinois had lost one of her purest and ablest statesmen, whose unerring judgment and practical wisdom had saved the State from the blighting effects of repudiation in the hour of great trial and emergency, and whose firmness and decision had contributed mainly to the lessening of our heavy State debt, and to the enactment of that series of measures which had produced so much prosperity and confidence among our people, restored the credit of our State and laid the sure foundation for beneficial results, such as no imagination could conceive or prophecy foretell. As State's Attorney he had discharged his duties faithfully and successfully; as a Judge he had been impartial, laborious and just, and, as a man and citizen, he had been one of "the noblest works of God." He had won his way from a fatherless boy to eminence, and had left a bright example to those behind him, that virtue, industry and fidelity insure success and will be crowned with triumph.

JACOB GALE.

Jacob Gale was born in the year 1814 at Salisbury, New Hampshire, of which place his parents, Benjamin and Achsah (Baily) Gale, were also natives. He received his education at Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the class of 1833. In the following year he came to Peoria, traveling from Detroit to Chicago on foot. Soon after his arrival he entered into partnership with Moses Pettengill in the hardware business, but, in the course of a year or two, gave up that business, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He then formed a partnership with Onslow Peters under the firm name of Peters & Gale, with their office in the new Court House. This firm continued for some years. In 1844 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, the office being then an appointive one. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he was twice elected to the same office, which he continued to fill until a vacancy occurred in the Circuit Judgeship occasioned by the death of Judge Peters. He then resigned the clerkship to accept the office of Circuit Judge, to which he was elected without opposition and commissioned April 10, 1856.

Thus it happened that he succeeded, as Circuit Judge, the man who had been his first associate in practice. Not finding the office congenial to his sensitive nature, its duties calling him into a more active life than the peaceful one he had been pursuing, he resigned after having served about seven months. He never

resumed the practice of the law, but was active in other pursuits so long as his strength would permit. For some years he was Superintendent of Schools of Peoria and for two terms—the first, 1848-49, and the second, 1864-65—Mayor of the city. He also represented his ward for some time in the City Council. After retiring from public life he spent several years upon a farm, located on what is now Gale Avenue, which was named after him. Returning after a few years to the city, he became Secretary of the Peoria Gas Light and Coke Company, a position he filled during the remainder of his active life.

Judge Gale was a man of quiet demeanor, of studious habits, and of remarkably sound judgment. Having become somewhat proficient in the French language, he studied with great interest the history of Illinois during its occupation by the French, and had become very decided in his opinion that the location of Fort Creve Coeur was near Wesley City—a position he afterward maintained with vigor in an address made to the Peoria Scientific Association. He was a profound thinker and had read many of the standard authors in philosophy, history and political science, besides keeping abreast of the times in all scientific developments.

In politics he was a Democrat of the old school. In the exciting times before the war he took the side of Buchanan against Douglas, and was a candidate for Congress on the Buchanan ticket in 1858. He never swerved from the position then assumed, but remained a Democrat ever afterward. Although a man of strong convictions he never obtruded them upon others, but rested quietly upon his own consciousness of the right. He had the universal respect of all who knew him.

In early life he was inclined to skepticism in religious belief, and it was not until the great revival of 1866 that his views underwent a change; but, when it did come, the change was a thorough one. In a public meeting he avowed his belief in Jesus Christ as his personal Savior, and shortly afterward united with the Second Presbyterian Church, in which he maintained his membership and led an exemplary life until the end came.

In 1838 he became united in marriage with Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Peter Bartlett, one of the leading physicians of Peoria, with whom he lived in the happiest of wedlock for a third of a century. His brother, Stephen Gale, came from New Hampshire in 1852, and settled in Radnor Township, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life.

Judge Gale died October 20, 1900, at the home of a grandson in Peoria. He left two sons surviving him, one of whom has since died.

ASAHEL HALE. . .

Asahel Hale was born in Pawlet, Vermont, on December 10, 1791, and after living a short time in the State of New York, came to Illinois in 1830. From 1831 until his death, on the 23d

of March, 1864, he resided in Peoria, and was among our most intelligent and worthy citizens. In 1838 he received the appointment of County Treasurer and served one term in that capacity. He became one of the prominent anti-slavery men of the place at the time when few had the courage to advocate a cause so unpopular, but has since become so signally victorious. In those days Mark M. Aiken, Moses Pettengill, Mr. Hale and a few others were the forlorn hope who fought the battle of freedom in Peoria.

About 1840 Mr. Hale became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, until his death, remained a prominent member of the same. He and Mark M. Aiken donated the lot on which the First Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1844. By his will he provided for the erection of Hale Chapel, bequeathing the lot and about \$12,000 for the purpose of building the edifice. It was his wish that a good, substantial house should be built, and if the money devised should not be sufficient, the balance should be raised by subscription. On June 22, 1867, the corner-stone was laid, and on the 15th of January, 1868, Hale Chapel was formally dedicated to the service for which it was erected.

Mr. Hale was a public benefactor in a deeper sense than the man who labors merely to organize the business interest of society. He devoted himself to that upon which the whole social fabric rests—morality and religion—which underlie and support education, civilization, business and everything which makes a Christian state of society. Without the conserving forces of religion, morality would be an empty name, and civilization would perish from the earth. The very bonds of society would be dissolved, and man would return to the savage life of the lonely forest or the mountain cave. Mr. Hale, therefore, in building a church that should perpetuate the sanctions and inspire the hopes of religion, by calling men to a remembrance of their solemn duties and obligations, and pointing them to a better world, did more for the real and lasting benefit of society than if he had covered his whole lands with most costly business houses. These are well, of course, and it is well that men should build them; but they should not forget their spiritual relations and duties, which are of paramount importance.

Standing as Hale Chapel does, on one of the most prominent situations on the bluff, it will be the first object seen by the traveler on his approach to the city, and situated as it is in a neighborhood where a church is growing more and more in demand, it will serve to perpetuate the memory of Asahel Hale so long as it shall stand, and so long as the surrounding people meet there to worship. The church first erected having become inadequate to the growing needs of the congregation, it has been removed and a new and elegant stone structure erected in its place.

Having in an early day acquired title to a tract of land on the bluff overlooking the city, he subdivided it into lots, known as Asahel

Hale's Addition. Several of these lots having been subdivided and renamed, now constitute valuable additions to the city.

WILLIAM HALE.

William Hale was born in Pawlet, Vermont, December 7, 1783. His early life was spent on a farm, where he received the advantages of a good common-school education, and, like many young men of the Green Mountain State, spent a portion of his time in teaching. He settled on a farm in Oswego County, New York, and, while living there, became one of the leading men of the county. For many years he held the position of Justice of the Peace. He was then appointed to the Associate Judgeship, held the office of Deputy Sheriff, and then Sheriff, of the county.

In 1835 he came to Peoria, and, in company with his brother, Asahel Hale, and George G. Greenwood, erected a saw and grist-mill on the Kickapoo Creek. At the first town meeting after township organization was adopted, on April 2, 1850, he was elected one of the first Board of Supervisors. He was also the first Mayor of the city of Peoria, receiving his election at the adoption of the city charter, on April 28, 1845.

The business life of Mr. Hale, after leaving the mill, was mostly spent in dealing in real estate, in which he became quite wealthy. He bought at an early time eighty acres in the central portion of the east part of the city, upon which some of the finest residences in that part of the city are now located, and laid it out into streets and lots, from which he received a handsome income. We are informed that he purchased the whole eighty for seven hundred dollars, only a fraction of the price of one lot at the present time. Mr. Hale added Hale's first, second and third additions to the city of Peoria.

Mr. Hale was a prominent member of the order of Free Masons, and donated the ground for a Masonic Cemetery. He also gave liberally to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. In politics he was a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for General Jackson, the second term of his election to the Presidency.

He was married on March 27, 1830, at the age of forty-two years, to Miss Hannah Twitchell. Mr. Hale died November 25, 1859.

JOHN HAMLIN.

John Hamlin, one of the pioneer settlers of Peoria, was a native of Wilbraham, Hampden County, Massachusetts. He was born October 25, 1800, his parents being John and Lucy Hamlin. His early education was limited to that obtained in the public schools, with one term at an academy at Wallingford, Connecticut. Having been given his time, at the age of sixteen, he became a peddler, in which employment he traveled through several of the New England and Middle States, and finally, in 1818, reached Zanesville, Ohio, where he sold his stock, crossed

the mountains on horseback to Richmond, Virginia, then sold his horses, went by schooner to New York and thence to his old home.

In the spring of 1819 he started West, stopping first at Cincinnati, thence, in company with three young men in a skiff, proceeding down the river toward Louisville, but being overtaken by a small steamboat they abandoned their skiff and took passage on the steamer for the remainder of the way. From Louisville he went to Madison, Indiana, and after three months started for Missouri. After crossing the Wabash at Vincennes he fell in with some emigrants bound for the Sangamon country in Illinois, with whom he cast his lot. This route lay through an uninhabited country infested with Indians; but they safely reached Edwardsville, which was then the largest town in the State. From that point the young man set out alone for Judge Latham's at Elkhart Grove, which point he reached after enduring great privations and incurring considerable danger. Having remained with the Lathams about a year, during which time he improved a piece of land, he became interested with the owner of a keel-boat which had commenced running on the Sangamon from St. Louis, and, in company, they erected a little log store to supply the sparse population with the necessities of life. The following extracts are taken from a biographical sketch prepared under his own supervision:

"Soon after this, in company with several other gentlemen, Mr. Hamlin visited Fort Clark, and found on his arrival here two log cabins, one of which was occupied by the family of Abner Eads; the other was a double log house, and was occupied by two families—one by the name of Bogardus, and the other by the name of Montgomery. This was in the early part of May, 1821. Mr. Hamlin enjoyed the natural beauty of the place at that season of the year, and had an opportunity of seeing a large congregation of its aboriginal inhabitants assemble at their rendezvous at the head of Lake Peoria to receive their distribution of annuities at the hands of the Indian Agent, who had just arrived up the river from St. Louis.

"In March, 1822, he employed Charles S. Boyd to move his effects to Fort Clark with an ox-team. This same Boyd had already become famous as an ox-teamster, having several years before moved his family and effects all the way from New York with the same conveyance. We do not know whether the oxen employed to move Mr. Hamlin were the same yoke that performed that Herculean journey or not, but we presume not. The only white families at this time in Peoria were those mentioned in connection with Mr. Hamlin's first visit—the families of Eads, Bogardus and Montgomery; but their Indian neighbors were very numerous, and many of them were making rapid progress in the first stage of civilization, by freely imbibing the whisky furnished them by the white settlers. These savages seemed to have a great liking for whisky; they would crowd around the trading-post—whether boat or cabin—and plead for it

often for hours at a time; and when excited or intoxicated, would prowls about and make the night hideous with their yells. Well if they did not commit depredations and acts of fiendish atrocity. In some instances, a little later, murders were committed by drunken Indians. The famous case of Nomaque, which was tried in the first Circuit Court ever held in the county, was one of this kind; and the shrewd Indian justified himself and charged the murder of the white man on those who sold him the whisky. Who shall say that the judgment of the Indian was not at least half right in this case?

"In 1822 the county of Fulton was organized by act of the Legislature, and the Governor and council appointed Mr. Hamlin as one of the Justices for that county, which then included Peoria County—the latter not yet organized. The office of Mr. Hamlin was selected as the place for taking affidavits in the famous Eads and Ross contested election case. It appears that the contest had been for the office of Sheriff of Fulton County. Eads had been elected by one majority. Ross claimed that the vote was not fair, because some of the voters for Eads lived out of the jurisdiction, on the east side of the Illinois River. Judge Reynolds, who at that time presided, ordered depositions to be taken as evidence in the case, which was accordingly done by Mr. Hamlin, at his office, as Justice of the Peace for Fulton County, in company with his associate, H. R. Coulter.

"In 1823 William S. Hamilton took a contract from the Government to supply Fort Howard, at Green Bay, with beef cattle, and Mr. Hamlin, on account of his efficiency and knowledge of Indian character, was chosen to accompany the expedition to that distant garrison. It was a work of no ordinary difficulty. The country to be traversed with their herd was an unsettled wilderness, without roads or means of crossing the swamps or streams. The cattle had to be guarded and kept from straying, and, although the prairies afforded grass enough for their subsistence, yet the men of the party had to be supplied with provisions for the journey—enough at least to last them to Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), their first stopping place. However, they equipped themselves for the undertaking, and, after many vicissitudes and romantic experiences, which we have not space here to relate, arrived at Green Bay with their cattle, on the second day of July, 1823, having performed the journey in thirty days.

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"On his way back Mr. Hamlin performed his first marriage ceremony, at Fort Dearborn, in the marriage of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, a graduate of Yale College, and a man of distinguished literary culture, who at that time was Indian Agent at Fort Dearborn. This was the first marriage ceremony ever performed in the (now) great city of Chicago.

"During his stay in Chicago Mr. Hamlin made an engagement to enter the service of the American Fur Company, which he did after a short trip home. In his adventures during the

hunting season among the Indians, he had a rich experience, practicing somewhat in the French language in his conversation with the Frenchmen in his employ, and learning much of Indian life and character. But he had little taste for the life of a hunter. He made a successful trip, however, and returned richly laden with furs, being the first of the outfits of that season to arrive at Chicago.

"Mr. Hamlin, at this time, was only twenty-three years of age, but such was the confidence of Mr. Crafts (with whom he was employed) in his ability and integrity that, on leaving his trading establishment at Chicago, to go East for supplies for the next season's outfits, he entrusted the whole business of the concern to him—the youngest of several clerks in his employ. Nor was the confidence reposed in him misplaced or disappointed. He managed the business to the entire satisfaction of his employer, who, the year following, sent him to establish a new trading-post at his home in Fort Clark. Here he erected buildings and supplied goods, not only to the Indians, but also to the white settlers in the vicinity, getting but little money in his traffic, as in those days money was hardly to be seen, except in transactions with the Government, or with Eastern men newly arrived, or as the result of sales made in distant markets. There was no circulating medium to answer the purposes of local business, and so Mr. Hamlin was obliged to exchange goods for other articles of trade. Besides the usual fur business, he exchanged goods for pork, which he packed and shipped to the military post at Chicago, and also cattle, which he delivered at the same market in the spring.

"His method of getting his pork to Chicago furnishes a good illustration of the difficulties and other obstacles a resolute and ingenious mind may overcome in accomplishing its purpose.

"No attempt had yet been made to navigate the uncertain water route from Lake Peoria to Chicago with anything larger than a Mackinaw boat or an Indian canoe, nor was it thought practicable at the time of which we speak. But Mr. Hamlin conceived the bold idea of shipping his pork by a keel-boat. One was lying idly at the landing, which he could charter for the trip. His plan was to load his pork on board of this, pack his furs on board a small Mackinaw boat which he owned, and, thus loaded, to push on with all possible speed while the water was up in the spring. He loaded and started; his plan succeeded. He moved up the Illinois to the mouth of the Des Plaines. Here he unloaded the keel-boat and built a depot for his pork, leaving it safe and secure in charge of some of the boatmen, while he went on with the Mackinaw boat and furs, passing up the Des Plaines to a point called Summit, where the waters divide, part going by the Illinois and Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, and part by the Chicago river and lakes into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At this point the water passes through a slough into Mud Lake, and thence by a gully into the south branch of the Chicago river, fol-



P. G. Remrick



P. G. Remrick

lowing which Mr. Hamlin arrived safely in Chicago with his boat-load of furs. The pork was conveyed in the same way, and in due time the whole experiment was crowned with success.

"Mr. Hamlin then returned home, gathered up what little means he had saved, amounting to a few hundred dollars, purchased a stock of goods in St. Louis and started business for himself. During the summer of 1825 he built a small frame house—the first ever erected in Peoria. It was eighteen by twenty-four, covered with split and shaved clapboards, and plastered with a kind of white clay procured on the bluffs. Mr. Hamlin purchased a trowel in St. Louis and did the plastering himself, making quite a good job of the walls, but not plastering overhead. He continued his mercantile business with success, and in the spring of 1826 purchased a keelboat to run on the river to and from St. Louis, in order to control the shipment of his own goods and thus cheapen their transportation.

"In 1828, after the county-seat of Tazewell County had been located at Mackinaw Town, he established a branch store at that place, which he continued about a year. In the spring of 1820 he sold out his entire business and made a visit to his old home in New England, from which he had been absent ten years.

"On his return from the East Mr. Hamlin built a log cabin at the foot of the bluffs, and there engaged in farming. In 1830 he set out an orchard of four hundred apple trees, some of which continued to flourish until about two years ago (1873). The same year he purchased a stock of goods at his old stand and commenced mercantile business, at the same time living at the bluffs till late in the fall, when he moved into his new frame house, on the corner of Main and Perry Streets.

"In the spring of 1831 Mr. Hamlin, with two young men by the name of Sharp, commenced the erection of the first flouring-mill in this section of the country, which was completed in 1832. It commenced operations, doing only custom work at first, but soon added thereto barreling and shipping flour to St. Louis and New Orleans. This, at first, was not profitable, owing to the low prices. For example: In 1832 a lot of two hundred barrels sent to the New Orleans market only yielded, in net returns, \$1.37½ per barrel. He continued, however, to run the mill till 1834, when he sold out to an Eastern purchaser.

"He next attempted to establish the first regular steamboat line between St. Louis and Peoria. Steamers had, of course, been running before, but not with a regularity that could be depended upon to meet the growing demands of commerce between the two places. He purchased a quarter interest in a steamer being built at Pittsburg, which was called the Peoria. She was built with an upper-deck cabin for passengers. But on her arrival at St. Louis the plan temporarily failed on account of another party being unable to fulfill his contract. The boat was chartered by other parties, and sent to Galena. But, after a while, Mr. Hamlin, having

occasion to go to Galena on business, recovered the boat, and, through his energy and perseverance, succeeded in carrying out his original plan. This was the first regular steamboat, owned in part by a Peorian, that was employed in carrying freight and passengers between Peoria and St. Louis.

"Mr. Hamlin was a man of versatility, adapting himself easily to a change of circumstances, and in all conditions equally fertile in expedients and resources. He passed through many vicissitudes and was a many-sided man, without being changeable or equivocal in character. In his early history he seems to have been a natural born pioneer, taking easily to the hardships, emergencies and excitements of frontier life.

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"In intellect Mr. Hamlin was above mediocrity, with a sound judgment and quick, active business faculties. He had also the powers of reason and speculation on abstract themes. Love of truth was one of his predominating traits. His honor and integrity were abundantly tested both in public and private life. As an illustration of his sense of justice and tendency to conciliate rather than exasperate the animosities of men, we need cite only the fact of his confidential and friendly relations with the Indians, with whom he had so much intercourse. While living in his log cabin it was not uncommon for him and his wife to retire to bed in one corner of the room with three or four Indians lying before the fire on a mat spread for them to sleep on; and during the long winter nights they would raise themselves up and smoke their pipes while their unconscious entertainers would be quietly sleeping. The Indians seemed always to be friendly to Mr. Hamlin. Having once been engaged in a regular trade with them, they looked upon his house as a sort of home, and when sober he always allowed them to sleep on his floor.

"Mr. Hamlin was not by nature a politician, yet he has officiated largely in public life. From the time during the Black Hawk War—when he assisted in organizing a self-constituted military commission to take charge of the ferry boat and rebuild Fort Clark, in order to prevent a general stampede of the settlers from the country, who were panic-stricken on the defeat of Stillman, thinking the Indians would come and tomahawk and scalp them in the night—down through the history of city and county, he has been more or less identified with official duties. At that time he did as efficient service at home as the rangers or the army did in the field. We find his name in the early records of the town and city of Peoria, filling the positions of Justice, Trustee, Alderman, etc. In 1834 he was elected by a large majority to the State Legislature, the issue then being on the proposed construction of the Illinois Canal. In 1836 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and again in 1838 re-elected to the same office."

In all public affairs Mr. Hamlin was one of our foremost citizens. As already seen, he

was in an early day one of the County Commissioners and County Treasurer. In the contest regarding the county seat he took a conspicuous part and advanced his own credit to effect a settlement of that much vexed question. In all educational matters he took a foremost place and for many years acted as Treasurer of the Public School Fund. He prospered in business and in middle life had attained to a competence in pecuniary affairs. In 1864 he became one of the original stockholders in the Second (now Peoria) National Bank. He was a Republican in politics and always took a deep interest in the success of that party. In religion he embraced the Swedenborgian faith, and in all private affairs lived an honest, consistent and upright life.

Mr. Hamlin was twice married, his first wife surviving but a short time after their marriage. His second wife, who outlived him several years, was the daughter of Levi and Sarah Johnson, of Springfield, Illinois, to whom he was married April 10, 1827. They had no children. Mr. Hamlin died March 29, 1876, leaving a comfortable estate to his widow and their adopted daughter, the wife of Harry M. Van Buskirk, of Peoria, who still survives.

NORMAN HYDE.

Norman Hyde, the first Judge of the Probate Court and first Clerk of County Commissioners' Court of Peoria County, was born in Brown County, New York, on February 9, 1796, and was only twenty-nine years of age when he entered upon the duties of those important positions. His father's name was Calvin, who at the time of his son Norman's death still resided at the old home, but afterwards came to Peoria County.

About the year 1819 or 1820, Norman, in company with his brother Elijah, who was by four years his senior, set out from New York and went to Ohio, where they both taught school for one winter, and in 1821 drifted westward to Kaskaskia and Edwardsville, Illinois, and from there to Fort Clark, where they arrived a year later. Here they became associated in business for a short time, but Elijah becoming infatuated with the lead-mine fever then raging—but Norman not coinciding—they separated and Elijah went to Galena, where he lost all he had and returned to Peoria about 1834 or 1835, to occupy a farm which had been left to him by his brother Norman.

Upon the organization of Peoria County Norman Hyde was commissioned Judge of the Probate Court, but did not assume the duties of that office until the month of June following, there being no business to transact. He taught school at Peoria for two or three quarters in the winter and spring of 1824-5, but of his school little is known. Upon the organization of the County Commissioners' Court he was chosen and qualified as Clerk of that body, and continued to discharge the duties of the office until he qualified as Probate Judge, June 4, 1825. He was

also a surveyor, and was chosen County Surveyor, but the date of his appointment to that office has not been ascertained. In that capacity he went far and wide to survey lands, being often called upon to survey claims to lead mines in the Fever River country about Galena, for which services he was often paid in mining claims, or an interest therein, which often proved worthless.

On February 23, 1826, he was appointed second Postmaster at Peoria, which office he acceptably filled until he was succeeded by H. B. Stillman, who does not appear to have held the office for any length of time, for Norman Hyde was again appointed on the 12th day of July, 1830, and was holding the office at the time of his death. On one occasion, while holding the office of Probate Judge, he made the journey to Rock River to marry a couple, carrying the license with him.

It does not appear that Norman Hyde enlisted in the regular service during the Black Hawk War, but he nevertheless performed no less arduous service as an independent ranger, and lost his life in the service of his fellow-citizens. These independent rangers—or scouts, as we would call them—performed a service in keeping a look-out for, and giving warning of, the approach of marauding bands of Indians, of no less value than were those of the regularly enlisted soldiers. It was while engaged in this service, and while on his return from the Rock River country Norman Hyde encountered a band of hostile Indians, and was obliged to hide in the tall grass and willows for a whole night and part of a day, getting wet and cold, in consequence of which a high fever set in and he returned to Peoria to die at the house of his friend, Henry B. Stillman, on July 9, 1832. He was a Mason and was buried in the Masonic Cemetery on Perry and Jackson Streets. He was never married. His father and mother both survived him, as did also his brothers, Elijah and Edward C., and his sisters, Harriet, Emeline, Clarissa and Betsy Hyde, Samantha Pratt and Mary Ann Beckwith. In the year 1837 Elijah went back to New York and brought to Illinois his father, mother and three unmarried sisters. One of the daughters married John Ferguson, another Marshall B. Silliman, father of E. C. Silliman, once County Treasurer.

Elijah Hyde continued to live in Peoria County until the year 1857, when he died, leaving his two unmarried sisters, Harriet and Betsy, surviving. The history of other members of the family has not been traced.

That Norman Hyde was a man of character and of more than average attainments is attested by the numerous positions of public trust he filled during the few years of his residence in Peoria. It is true that the duties of no one of them were very onerous, but to each and all of them he gave his best efforts. That his duties as Probate Judge did not occupy all his time is attested by the very small number of days he was required to be in court, and by the further fact that the records of his court for the first

ten years of its existence are contained in a book of 250 pages, which was little more than half filled when he died. He therefore had plenty of time to act as County Surveyor and Postmaster, as well as Judge, all during the same period of time.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

In the department of the law and oratory few men connected with Illinois history have achieved so wide a distinction as he whose name serves as the title of this article. Robert Green Ingersoll, lawyer and soldier, was born at Dresden, Oneida County, New York, August 11, 1833. He was the son of a Congregational clergyman of pronounced liberal tendencies, who removed to the West in 1843, and brought up his family in Wisconsin and Illinois. In the later '50s Robert was living at Shawneetown, Illinois, where he and his older brother, Ebon C., were admitted to the bar and almost immediately began to take an interest in politics, and in 1856 Ebon C. was elected to the Legislature from the Fourth District. The following year the brothers removed to Peoria, where they soon took a prominent position both at the bar and in politics. In 1858 Ebon C. was a candidate for the Legislature from the Forty-first District, but was unsuccessful. In 1860 Robert was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Peoria District in opposition to Hon. William Kellogg, by whom he was defeated. In the fall of 1861, he assisted in organizing the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Cavalry, which was mustered in at Peoria in December of that year, and he was commissioned its Colonel, serving until June 30, 1863, when he resigned. In 1864 he was found in full accord with the principles of the Republican party. On February 28, 1867, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby, Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, being the first incumbent of the office under act of the Legislature passed at the session of that year. In 1868 he was prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor, but was defeated by Gen. John M. Palmer in the State Convention held that year in Peoria.

In subsequent years Colonel Ingersoll became a power upon the political rostrum and his services as a campaign orator were in almost universal demand throughout the country. Gifted with a remarkable fluency of speech and a highly poetic imagination, he gave utterance in his time to some of the most brilliant flights of oratory that have distinguished the American platform since the Civil War period. One of his most masterly efforts was in the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, when he presented the name of James G. Blaine as a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency. Other oratorical efforts which brought him deserved distinction were "The Dream of the Union Soldier," delivered at a Soldiers' Reunion at Indianapolis; a eulogy at his brother Ebon's grave; and his memorial address in honor of Roscoe Conkling

after the death of that distinguished orator and statesman. In 1877 he declined the appointment of Minister to Germany tendered to him by President Hayes.

Upon leaving Peoria, Colonel Ingersoll first went to Washington City, where he engaged in the practice of the law with his brother, and remained there until after the latter's death. He then went to New York City, where he gained as prominent a position at the bar as he had acquired on the political rostrum, being employed on many important law-suits in different parts of the country. One of the important cases with which he was connected was the trial of the so-called "Star Route Conspirators," which ended in their acquittal in 1883. In his later years he acquired wide notoriety by his written and spoken criticisms of revealed religion. Among his best known publications, comprised in twelve volumes, may be enumerated: "The Gods" (Washington, 1878); "Ghosts" (1879); "Mistakes of Moses" (1879); "Brain and the Bible" (Edgar C. Beall, Cincinnati, 1882); "Prose, Poems and Selections" (1894), besides a number of minor publications, lectures, etc.

After leaving the army Colonel Ingersoll married Miss Eva Parker, a woman of striking personal appearance and of high character. She was a woman of strong personality, and was the constant companion and adviser of her husband during the remainder of his life. Two children were born to them,—Maud, who is still single, and Eva, named for her mother, and who intermarried with Mr. Walston H. Brown, a broker of New York City.

Colonel Ingersoll's domestic life was unusually happy and placid. The early affection existing between himself and his wife continued unabated to the end. He was idolized by his family, and no wife ever had a more affectionate husband, and no daughters a more kindly, tender and considerate father.

Colonel Ingersoll was the soul of generosity. He made money freely, and he spent it as freely for the comfort and pleasure of his family, and in various personal charities. He was absolutely free from any spirit of greed. He loved to make money for the sake of spending it for the happiness of himself, his family and friends. He was warmly attached to his friends, and paid but little attention to his enemies. He was at times, owing to his peculiar views on religious theories, subject to severe and unmerited criticism, and oftentimes to slander and abuse. Of all this he never seemed to take any notice, believing that the best way to refute slanders was to leave them unanswered except by the life and conduct of the individual. He realized the fact that slanderers and calumniators do themselves more harm than the object of their attack. Col. Ingersoll lived to realize the truth of this assertion.

Colonel Ingersoll died suddenly of heart disease at his summer home at Dobb's Ferry, Long Island, July 21, 1899.

ELBRIDGE GERRY JOHNSON.

Elbridge Gerry Johnson, in his time one of Peoria's most notable lawyers, was born at Bath, New Hampshire, December 14, 1814, the youngest but one of a family of twelve children, all of whom but his youngest brother died before him. His father was a stalwart New England farmer, who owned a square mile of the rugged, stony soil of that locality, and expected his sons to cultivate it. At an early age the youthful Elbridge developed a strong taste for literary pursuits, in which he found encouragement and some aid from a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman of the neighborhood. Finding little sympathy at home in the desire to fit himself for a professional life, when about fourteen years of age, he placed himself under the tuition of Rev. Thomas Goodwillie, a Scotch Presbyterian (or Covenanter), of Caledonia County, Vermont, who had a farm upon which a number of students labored two days in each week in return for board and lodging and instruction, in preparing themselves for college. At sixteen he began teaching a winter school, but returned to work on the farm during the vacations of the Newberry Seminary, where he had entered upon a course of academic study. Later he located at Derby Line on the Canadian border, where he read law with Judge Redfield, and, at twenty years of age, was admitted to the bar. Notwithstanding his youth, his future was regarded as one of great brilliancy and promise.

A close friend and fellow-student of Mr. Johnson was Luke K. Poland, who afterward became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, United States Senator and later in life a Representative in Congress. Other friends of his who became eminent were Senator Samuel Phelps, Judge Redfield, Chief Justice Royce and Porteus Baxter.

Mr. Johnson practiced law at Derby Line until 1850, when he came to Peoria, arriving here on July 1. In the early part of his residence here he held the office of State's Attorney for one term. In 1860 he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the House of Representatives, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Legislature during the stirring times just preceding the outbreak of the Civil War and at the special session immediately succeeding that event. During the first session he was in close touch with Mr. Lincoln, then President-elect, with Governor Yates and with the leading Republicans of the State and nation, many of whom visited Mr. Lincoln during his occupancy of the Governor's rooms in the State Capitol, when the Legislature was in session. While Mr. Johnson did not push himself forward into prominence, his counsel was highly appreciated by the leading men of the times. After the enactment by Congress of the General Bankruptcy Law of 1867, he was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Peoria District, serving until the repeal of the law in 1878. During his residence in Peoria of nearly thirty-five years, he was associated at different times, as partner, with Judge

E. N. Powell, H. O. Merriman, George S. Blakeley, for thirteen years with Judge H. B. Hopkins, then with A. C. Hewitt, and, near the close of his life, with George B. Foster. He was married twice before coming to Peoria, first at the age of twenty-one years, his wife dying suddenly eighteen months later; his second wife, who accompanied him to Peoria with their three children, died after living with him only five years. His death occurred almost without warning on the evening of January 26, 1885.

Mr. Johnson is described by his contemporaries as "a man of dignified and imposing personal appearance," strong, both physically and mentally, "with Nature's emphatic stamp of superiority." Of an unselfish and unambitious nature, he lived a quiet and unobtrusive life, while giving evidence, under special circumstances, of a great reserve of mental and moral power. Possessing an imaginative temperament, his flights of fancy most frequently took the form of sarcasm, in Hudibrastic verse, or witty, sharp repartee, but occasionally gave evidence of a deeper feeling due to sad experience and a spirit of serious meditation. Of a type of mind called "skeptical," yet one who knew him best has said of him: "In a way of his own, or at least by means addressed to his own comprehension, he reached such a state of certainty that he should enter upon life after death, as to doubt it no more than he doubted, when the evening faded with the setting sun, that the morning would brighten with its rising."

LUCIEN H. KERR.

One of Peoria's most promising young men was a son of Samuel N. Kerr, a prominent lawyer of Ohio, who, upon retiring from the active duties of his profession, had located on a farm near Elmwood in Peoria County.

Lucien H. Kerr was born in the town of London, Madison County, Ohio, on May 4, 1831, and died in his forty-third year. He remained at home with his parents studying and working occasionally, until he was eighteen years old, when he came to Illinois. For several years he engaged in the business of buying and shipping live stock at Elmwood. Leaving that pursuit, he came to Peoria, read law and was admitted to the bar about the year 1861, but almost immediately thereafter enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment of Illinois Cavalry commanded by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and was Adjutant of that regiment when it was mustered in. He earned the successive ranks of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, and, when Colonel Ingersoll resigned, he took command of the regiment. He served through the war with distinction, and, although he had acted with the Douglas wing of the Democratic party up to the time of his enlistment, his ideas soon underwent a change, and, during the campaign of 1862, when at home on furlough, he made a strong speech at Elmwood severing his connection with the Democratic party. Thereafter he acted with the Republican party, and, upon receiving his discharge, returned to this city and resumed the duties of his profes-

sion, at once becoming an acknowledged power in the Republican ranks.

In 1870, he was elected a member of the State Senate from this district, which he ably represented for two years. In the campaign of 1872 he was a candidate for re-election but was unsuccessful. He was then appointed City Attorney for the City of Peoria, which position he held at the time of his death. This was occasioned by a gun-shot wound which he accidentally received while out gunning on the river, the fatal effects of which did not at first seem apparent. When informed of the fatal character of his wound he bore the announcement with heroic courage. He died at the house of Mayor Brotherson, from whose family he had received tokens of the warmest appreciation and friendship.

A meeting of the City Council was called by the Mayor and a series of resolutions was adopted by that body testifying to his manly and outspoken life of truth and independence; to his culture as a well-read and accurate lawyer; to the faithfulness with which he had discharged all his duties as a soldier and a citizen; to his fidelity as a friend; to his genial and social qualities; to his every-day conduct as a courteous and high-toned gentleman—that, as a State Senator from this district, his general acquaintance with the current events of the day, with the history and legislation of the country, and with the circumstances and wants of his constituents, united with a conscientious faithfulness in the discharge of his duties, had given him a standing and influence with his fellow-members not often acquired by legislators of greater age and experience.

He was a man of rare talent, and had not neglected the cultivation of the gifts that nature had bestowed upon him. Although his occupation, for some years, was among a class of men not always the most refined in manners, but generally open-hearted, frank, generous, honorable and honest, he never forsook the use of the means adapted to the highest culture of his intellect. He was well read, not only in the current literature of the day, but in the best of English classics. Gifted with a rich melodious voice and excellent memory, he was fond of committing and audibly reciting passages from the leading poets, selecting always such as touched nearest the sympathetic chords of nature. He was a natural orator and accustomed to embellish his speeches with quotations from the leading statesmen. Possessed of a pleasing address and courteous manner, he drew friends around him wherever he went. His popularity was bounded only by his acquaintance, and his society was sought after and appreciated by the most cultivated of the community. He made no public profession of religion, but his reverence for all that was pure and good, high and holy, made him a lover of the sublime in poetry and prose, a man whose natural instincts were reverential. He was a devoted and consistent member of the Masonic Order, under whose rites his body was laid in the tomb, regretted by the whole community.

ALEXANDER MCCOY.

Alexander McCoy was born October 26, 1818, in West Finley Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His father, John McCoy, was of pure Scotch parentage, and son of Daniel McCoy, a Captain in the Revolutionary War. His mother, Jane (Brice) McCoy, was a daughter of Rev. John Brice, who organized, and was the first pastor of, the First Presbyterian Church of Three Ridges, now West Alexandria, Pennsylvania.

At the classical school at West Alexandria, under the instruction of Rev. Doctor McClusky and others, he was prepared to enter the junior class half-advanced, at Washington College, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1842, where he graduated in the class of 1844. Having spent some time after graduation in teaching at home, and subsequently as teacher of languages in Vermilion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio, he entered the law office of Given & Barcroft, as a student, at Millersburg, Ohio, where he made rapid progress in the rudiments of his profession, and, after a thorough preparation, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the winter of 1850. He then removed to Peoria, Illinois, where he located to practice his profession.

A great contest was then in progress in the courts in Peoria and adjoining counties, between parties holding lands under tax-titles accruing under the State authorities, and parties claiming the same under patents given to soldiers for said lands by the General Government. To prepare himself for this litigation he spent nearly a year in the County Clerk's office of Peoria County, where the tax-titles originated.

February 1, 1851, he formed a partnership with Henry Grove, at Peoria, and they at once entered upon the successful practice of the law, doing a very extensive business, with a still increasing practice. In the fall of 1856 he was elected State's Attorney for the then Sixteenth Judicial District, for a term of four years. The duties of his office, together with the increased labor of his partnership, proved to be too severe for his health, and a dissolution of the partnership took place in 1858. His health gradually improving, he continued to discharge the duties of prosecutor in his district with such ability and fidelity that, at the expiration of his term, in 1860, he was re-elected for another term of four years.

In 1861 he formed a partnership with Hon. Norman H. Purple, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, under the firm name of Purple & McCoy. This partnership continued until dissolved by the death of Judge Purple, in August, 1863.

In the fall of 1864, at the urgent solicitation of the people, he became the Republican candidate for the Legislature, and was elected. During the session of 1865 he was awarded the chairmanship of the Committee on Judiciary, an honor rarely conferred upon a new member, thus giving him the first place upon the floor of the

House as a legislator. Mr. McCoy was soon an acknowledged leader; his counsel was always sought when important matters were up for consideration; and he devoted his time and attention strictly to the interest of his constituents. He was of great value to the State, and particularly to that section represented by him. It was upon his motion that the emancipation amendment to the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

In the spring of 1867 he formed a partnership with Judge Marion Williamson, Lorin G. Pratt and John S. Stevens. This partnership was dissolved by the death of Judge Williamson in 1868, soon after which Mr. Pratt retired and the business was carried on under the firm name of McCoy & Stevens. Their business was large and lucrative, embracing not only practice in the surrounding counties, but in the Supreme Court of the State, and the Circuit and District Courts of the United States at Chicago.

The domestic life of Mr. McCoy was one of varying light and shade. He was married, October 7, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Mathews, of Lee, New Hampshire, an estimable lady, of fine accomplishments, a graduate of the female seminary of Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts, and who, for a time, had been Principal of the Female Academy of Peoria. She was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, a lady of varied accomplishments, a true Christian and beloved by all who knew her. It was the greatest affliction of his life when, in 1863, she was suddenly called away.

He was married a second time, June 23, 1869, to Miss Lucinda E. Dutton, of Chicago, a very worthy lady, possessed of high intellectual and social qualities, and surrounded by many friends. With his wife and daughter he immediately went abroad, visiting England and making the usual tour of the continent. In 1870 he returned to Peoria, and resumed the practice of his profession, in company with John S. Stevens, his former partner.

In May, 1871, at the urgent solicitations of his many friends in Chicago, he removed to that city, and entered into partnership with George F. Harding, and with him actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In the great conflagration of October 9, 1871, he lost his extensive and valuable library. In the year 1872 Mr. Pratt, his former partner, who, in the meantime, had been engaged in other pursuits, became associated with him and Mr. Harding, under the firm name of Harding, McCoy & Pratt. Mr. Harding retired from the firm in 1875. The business was then carried on in the name of McCoy & Pratt. From this time on their business continued to increase rapidly. All branches of litigation were committed to their charge. Important suits involving the most intricate questions of commercial law, such as arise in great cities, were daily intrusted to their care, and, for some years, they were largely employed in railroad litigation. September 23, 1881, Mr. Pratt died suddenly of heart disease, and the firm was broken up, but the business of the firm was continued by Mr.

McCoy, who had as his subsequent partners a relative named C. B. McCoy, and Mr. Charles E. Pope. Mr. McCoy retired from business about the year 1887, and, in January, 1889, removed to California, where he died, February 10, 1893, at his home in Pasadena. As a lawyer of integrity, as a patriotic citizen, and as a man of noble character, Peoria has had few that were his equals, and none his superiors.

NATHANIEL COFFIN NASON.

Nathaniel Coffin Nason, founder of the "Peoria Transcript," and publisher of several periodicals, was born at Gorham, Maine, April 4, 1827. His father, Rev. Reuben Nason, was a Congregational minister, a graduate of Harvard University, and Preceptor of Gorham Academy from its foundation in 1806 to 1834, except from 1810 to 1815, when he had pastoral charge of a church. Having removed to Clarkson, New York, in 1834, to establish a similar institution at that place, he soon afterwards died, leaving his widow, Martha Coffin Nason, who, with a large family of children, returned to Gorham. There the son, Nathaniel Coffin, received an education in the preparatory branches sufficient to admit him to college. When a lad of fifteen years he left home on May 31, 1842, for Jacksonville, Illinois, where his uncle, Nathaniel Coffin, after whom he had been named, was Treasurer and Financial Agent of Illinois College. For this journey he was placed in charge of Edmund Mann, who was coming to Trivoli Township. The trip was made from Portland to Boston by steam-boat, from Boston to Albany by rail, from Albany to Buffalo by the Erie Canal, from Buffalo to Chicago by the steamer Great Western, from Chicago to Peru by stage-coach, from Peru to Peoria by Frink and Walker's steamer "Frontier," on which Henry Detweiler was serving his apprenticeship as pilot. Arriving at Peoria they put up at the Clinton House, kept by John King, where the young man became acquainted with Lord Morpeth, then making a tour of this country, and who inquired of him particularly about the route over which he had travelled. From Peoria young Nason went by the steamer "Embassy" to Pekin, where he had a brother, a civil engineer who had been one of the corps who, a few years before, had laid out the railroad projected by the State from Bloomington to Pekin. From Pekin he went by steamer to Meredosia, and thence to Jacksonville by the only railroad then in the State. He then became a member of the family of his uncle, and entered the Freshman class in Illinois College, where he remained until the completion of his Sophomore year in June, 1844. He taught school during vacation and afterwards until 1845, when he went to Mississippi to assist his oldest brother, who was conducting an academy at Middleton in that State. After teaching one year there, he spent the two following years teaching in private schools, during which time he occupied much of his leisure time in a newspaper office at Carrollton, writing and setting type for exercise. This was his introduction into his life-work.



Lucas P. P. P.

Early in 1848 he became a partner in the publication of the paper, the "Whig Flag," in which he remained for about one year. Returning to Illinois in February, 1849, his employment alternated for the next year between working in a printing office at Pekin, teaching school, and clerking in the store of Paul N. Rupert at Wesley City. On January 7, 1850, he began work for Pickett & Davis, publishers of "The Peoria Register," and was there at the time their establishment was wrecked, as elsewhere related; was sent by Pickett & Davis to Chicago, where he printed for them the Township Organization Laws and Forms prepared by Hon. Onslow Peters; worked some in the office of the "Chicago Evening Journal," and returned to Peoria in the latter part of March. His employment for the next three years alternated between Rupert at Wesley City and the publishers of the "Peoria Republican."

In the spring of 1854 he was visited at Wesley City by William Rounseville, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with a view of starting an Odd Fellows' Magazine at Peoria. After due consideration the enterprise was deemed feasible, and, armed with a letter of introduction and recommendation from Edward J. Cowell, a book-seller of Peoria, to L. Johnson of the type-founding firm of L. Johnson & Co., Mr. Nason went to Philadelphia in June of that year for the materials needed to print the proposed magazine and such other books and pamphlets as might offer, and to do the lighter classes of job printing—the only press purchased being a super-royal hand press with self-inker. In those days of slow transportation his purchases were shipped through Pennsylvania by canal, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis and up the Illinois by boat to Peoria, where they arrived about the middle of July. The office was established on the third floor of a new brick building, now No. 202 Main Street, where it remained until the fall or winter of 1855, when the business was enlarged by the starting of the "Transcript," when a removal took place to the second and third floors of a building on the upper corner of Fulton and Water Streets, afterwards the site of the Metropolitan Hotel and now the J. W. Franks & Sons Publishing House. Of Mr. Nason's connection with the founding of "The Transcript," and the publication of "The Memento," "The Illinois Teacher," and "The Christian Sentinel," a full account will be found in the chapter on "The Press."

Mr. Nason has been prominently connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from an early day. Soon after his return from the South in 1849, he became a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 48, at Pekin, and, in 1852, a charter member of Fort Clark Lodge, No. 109, afterwards a charter member and the first Noble Grand of Central City Lodge, No. 163, of Peoria, and its first representative in the Grand Lodge. He was elected Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Illinois in 1864, and, in 1869, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, retiring from the former office in 1874,

and from the latter in 1886. In the fall of 1886 he removed to a farm which he purchased, near Shelbyville, Illinois, where he now resides.

He was a charter member and first Chancellor Commander of Calanthe Lodge, No. 47, Knights of Pythias, and for some years an active member, both as representative and in important offices, of the State Grand Lodge.

He was a charter member and first Dictator of Lake Lodge, No. 715, Knights of Honor; participated in the organization of the State Grand Lodge in September, 1877, when he was elected Grand Treasurer, which position he has held continuously since, now serving his twenty-fifth year in that capacity.

He was a charter member and first Regent of Ajax Council, No. 216, of the Royal Arcanum, and assisted in organizing the State Grand Council, of which he was one of the first Board of Trustees.

He retired from the printing and publishing business in 1881.

MOSES PETTENGILL.

Moses Pettengill, one of the most prominent citizens of early Peoria, was the son of Benjamin and Hannah Pettengill, born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, on April 16, 1802. His father was a prominent farmer and an influential man, and, in his day, filled many offices of responsibility and trust, in his native town and county, and was also a member of the State Legislature. He was a neighbor of New Hampshire's greatest son, Daniel Webster, and lived about two miles from the birthplace of the eminent statesman and about three miles from his country-seat on the Merrimac, where he used, in later years, to spend his seasons of rest from the turmoil of politics and the active duties of statesmanship and of his profession, and where Mr. Pettengill knew him intimately. The senior Mr. Pettengill died in 1853. Moses lived on the farm, attending school and an academy till the age of twenty years.

He then taught school till 1827, when he gave up that pursuit and engaged in mercantile business in Rochester, New York. This continued only about nine months, when a fire put a speedy end to his business career in that place. During the balance of that year he travelled most of the time, visiting Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Columbus and Sandusky, and returning again to Rochester, and finally to New Hampshire, his native place. In the summer of 1830 he established himself in mercantile business in Brockport, New York, remaining four years, when he sold out and came to Peoria.

When Mr. Pettengill reached Peoria, on the last Saturday in December, 1833, he found about thirty log-cabins and three frame dwellings, the population being about one hundred and fifty. There were about four log-cabins above Washington Street, and John Hamlin had built a frame house near the corner of Main and Perry Streets.

In January, 1834, Mr. Pettengill purchased of Alva Moffatt, a man who had built a saw-mill

near the southern part of the city, the lot on the corner of Washington and Main Streets where the Peoria National Bank now stands, paying \$200 down and giving his note for \$100 payable in one year. When the year came round the lot was worth \$1,000.

After the above purchase Mr. Pettengill returned to New York and moved his family, arriving in Peoria on the 1st of June, 1834. They came on a sail vessel by the way of the lakes and were about two weeks from Detroit to Chicago. In order to get a place for his family to live in, Mr. Pettengill bought a lot with a log-cabin on it, which is the same lot now containing a block of stores erected by Mr. Pettengill in 1855, just above the Peoria National Bank. It was a small log-cabin chinked and plastered between the logs, and although a rude and unpretending home, was one they were glad to get at that time in Peoria.

In the fall of 1834, in company with Jacob (afterwards Judge) Gale, he opened the first hardware and iron store in Peoria. The partnership lasted about a year, when Mr. Pettengill bought out Mr. Gale's interest, and continued the business, alone and with other partners, for thirty years, till 1864. Mr. A. P. Bartlett was partner with him from 1836 till 1843.

Mr. Pettengill worked his way into a very extensive business in the hardware line, disposing of goods at various other young towns in this section of the State, and making the business upon the whole the basis of a successful mercantile career. He was always a conscientious man in business and had a reputation for honor and integrity unsurpassed by any citizen of Peoria. He was always a temperance man, and at an early time, when many were selling liquors in connection with their other business, he was circulating the temperance pledge. Mr. Pettengill was always governed by the principle of making his money by fair and legitimate means. At an early day he espoused the anti-slavery cause, and suffered odium and even persecution on account of his opinions. The murder of Lovejoy at Alton aroused his indignation, as not only a base and cowardly act, but an outrage on the principles of free discussion, which the abettors of slavery seemed determined not to tolerate. In those days the few anti-slavery men and women who came to this country with fixed and conscientious opinions on the subject, had to suffer in a righteous cause. Mr. Pettengill and his wife and some others of the early settlers were of that number; but they stood firmly to their principles and have lived to see them almost universally accepted—by war, to be sure, and in many instances, accepted as a necessity; but still there is a general acquiescence in that order of Providence which blotted out the institution, and no longer any strife or bitterness occasioned by it.

Mr. Pettengill was a man of remarkably pacific disposition, although firm and decided in what he believed to be right and just.

In 1862 he built a residence on the west bluff overlooking the city, which was destroyed by fire in 1865. In 1868 the elegant and substantial

mansion, now owned by Samuel M. Clark, was erected on the same grounds.

Mr. Pettengill was twice married, first to a distant relative, Miss Lucy Pettengill, on the 23d of May, 1833, by whom he had two children; both died young. On the 17th of May, 1865, he married Mrs. Hannah W. (Bent) Tyner, formerly of Middlebury, Vermont.

In December, 1834, he and his first wife were among the original eleven who united to form the First Presbyterian Church. In 1847 this church adopted the Congregational polity by a vote of sixteen to six. It is now the First Congregational Church of Peoria.

SABIN D. PUTERBAUGH.

Sabin D. Puterbaugh, jurist and author, was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 28, 1834. His father, Jacob Puterbaugh, moved with his family to Illinois, in 1839, and settled on a farm near Mackinaw, Tazewell County. Here the son grew up, receiving a common school education, and, in 1854, taught school two terms at Hope-dale, the following year removing to Pekin, where he became Deputy Circuit Court Clerk, and entered upon the study of law. In January, 1857, he passed an examination before a committee of which Abraham Lincoln was a member, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court, at once becoming a partner of Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, then of Pekin, and State Senator from that District. Mr. Fuller having removed to Chicago in 1858, the firm of Fuller & Puterbaugh was dissolved, and, in 1860, Mr. Puterbaugh formed a partnership with John B. Cohrs, which lasted until the fall of 1861, when having enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Mr. Puterbaugh was commissioned by Governor Yates First Major of the regiment under Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

Going with his regiment in February, 1862, to Camp Benton, near St. Louis, Major Puterbaugh was soon after detached with the First Battalion to join General Grant in the advance up the Tennessee, but later was rejoined by the remainder of the regiment just before the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in which they took part. While reporting with two companies of the Eleventh Regiment to General Prentiss on the morning of April 6, 1862, the first day of the battle of Shiloh, Major Puterbaugh and his command were about the first to receive the fire of the enemy in that historic conflict, sustaining considerable loss in men and horses. The regiment afterwards took part in the advance on Corinth, and, in July, 1862, Major Puterbaugh was ordered with two companies to Bolivar, Tennessee, after which they were engaged in scouting through West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, during which they had several skirmishes with the rebels. They also took an active part in the battle of August 30th, near Bolivar, and Major Puterbaugh and his command were especially commended for their part in that affair by General Terbaugh and his command were especially commended in his report. The regiment was also

present at the battle of Corinth of October 3d and 4th, 1862, and joined in the pursuit of the rebel forces under Generals Price and Van Dorn after their repulse.

In November, 1862, Major Puterbaugh tendered his resignation and, returning home, immediately removed to Peoria, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1864 he formed a partnership with the Ingersoll brothers—Hon. E. C., and Col. Robert G.—under the name and style of Ingersolls & Puterbaugh. This was continued until June, 1867, when Mr. Puterbaugh was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, serving until March, 1873, when, within a few months of the expiration of his term, he resigned and resumed practice—a few months later removing to Chicago, where, for nine months he was engaged in practice and in the preparation of his legal works for publication. Then returning to Peoria (October, 1874), he was in partnership some three years with John S. Lee and M. C. Quinn, and still later with his son, Leslie D. Puterbaugh—now Judge of the Circuit Court—until the election of the latter Probate Judge in 1890.

Judge Puterbaugh was author of "Puterbaugh's Common Law Pleadings and Practice," which was first published in 1863, but of which five other editions were issued between 1866 and 1888. In 1874 he published "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleadings and Practice," of which a second edition was published in 1876, and a third in 1888. In 1882 an edition of the latter work, especially adapted to the statutes of the State of Michigan, was published, with a second edition in 1890.

During the ante-Civil-War period Judge Puterbaugh was a Democrat, but, with the firing on Fort Sumter, he espoused the cause of an undivided Union and the Republican party. He was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1880, and assisted in casting the vote of Illinois for James A. Garfield for President and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President.

On November 18, 1857, Judge Puterbaugh was married at Pekin, Illinois, to Miss Anna E. Rye, who still survives him, together with their three children: Leslie D. and Walter Puterbaugh, and their sister, Frances L., now Mrs. Blanchard H. Lucas. Judge Puterbaugh's death occurred at the National Hotel in the city of Peoria, September 25, 1892.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

William Reynolds was born at Roxbury, Pennsylvania, a small town situated at the foot of the Kittochtinny Mountain which borders the beautiful Cumberland Valley, and extends from the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania to the Potomac in the State of Maryland. This valley was originally settled by Presbyterians from the North of Ireland, who have transmitted to their descendants a character for stalwart manhood, patriotism and fidelity to religious principles which has made them leaders in every community with which they have become identified. No one community took a firmer stand nor furnished a

more patriotic contingent of soldiers for the achievement of our independence than did the inhabitants of this valley.

Rev. Robert Cooper, the great-grandfather of William Reynolds, was at that time pastor of the Middle Spring Church, and not only rallied his congregation to enlist in the service of their country, but went as chaplain with a company composed of members of his own congregation. His son, John Cooper, was a man of fine scholarship, and for years conducted a classical school known far and wide as "Hopewell Academy," situated near the Conodoguinet, or "Long Crooked River," which flows through the valley, the Middle Spring being one of its chief confluents. Sarah Kearsley Cooper, the eldest daughter of John Cooper, became the wife of John Reynolds of Roxbury, whose father, William Reynolds, and grandfather, John Reynolds, had both been elders in the Middle Spring Church. William Reynolds, the eldest of their children, was born in the year 1830. When he was six years old his parents removed to Peoria, where they resided during the remainder of their lives. Of the eminent piety and usefulness of this devoted couple it would be superfluous to speak, for their names are embalmed in the history of the Presbyterian Church of the city.

Of the labors of William Reynolds in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association of Peoria, of his work in the United States Christian Commission and of his agency in the founding of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Peoria, mention has been made in other parts of this work. While yet engaged in labors abundant and, as he wished it might be, with his armor on, he was overtaken by death at Louisville, Kentucky, on September 28, 1897.

Immediately after his death testimonials as to his useful Christian life began to pour in, not only from this country but from foreign lands. These testimonials have been published in a small souvenir volume—the most enduring monument to his devoted life.

In the year 1854, William Reynolds was united in marriage with Martha Brotherson, daughter of P. R. K. Brotherson and Frances B. M. Brotherson, with whom he lived in happiest wedlock for forty-two years. A valuable epitome of his career was furnished by one of his co-workers, B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, from which the following extracts are taken:

"His conversion occurred during the great revival of 1857 and 1858, and was manifest to all. The wonderful public meetings held during that season brought converts into active service. Mr. Reynolds' near companion at that time was Mr. Alexander G. Tyng, whose wife, Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, is a sister of Mrs. Reynolds, and whose active Christian work has endeared her name to all Christians in this State. Mr. Tyng was the son of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., of New York, who for many years was a leader in Sunday-school work, from whom the son inherited his natural abilities, and by whom he was trained for wide usefulness. Thus, at the beginning of

his Christian life, Mr. Reynolds was turned towards the work that he loved unto the end. Another link, and an important one in the chain, was formed about a year after his conversion, when, with his wife, Mr. Reynolds visited Philadelphia and listened to a sermon by Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, brother of Mr. A. G. Tyng, from the text—"Quench not the Spirit." This sermon was greatly blessed to Mr. Reynolds, who, to use his own expression, 'received a quickening.'

"It should be remembered that the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago grew out of the revival, and was organized in the spring of 1858, and that the Illinois State Sunday School Association held its first convention the year following, 1859. Mr. Reynolds' business led him frequently to Chicago, and, in 1860, he became acquainted with Mr. Moody and his Mission Sunday School. He occasionally visited the Noon-day Prayer Meeting of the Y. M. C. A., then held in the Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church block, and it was there that the writer first met him.

"In 1861, at the beginning of the war, Mr. Moody, Mr. Tuthill King and the writer, were appointed the 'Army Committee' of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., and began holding meetings with the soldiers who stopped here on their way to the front. Similar meetings were held in the East, and these led to the organization of the United States Christian Commission. Mr. Reynolds entered enthusiastically into this work, and his campaign in Morgan County, with Chaplain (now Bishop) McCabe, will long be remembered. He also visited the army at the front, and did much to encourage and maintain religious work among the soldiers. It was in connection with the Christian Commission that he became acquainted with its chairman, Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, with Morris K. Jessup and William E. Dodge, of New York, Edward S. Tobey and Charles Demond, of Boston, Bishop Janes and Samuel Crozier, of Philadelphia, John V. Farwell and others, of Chicago. * * * * The State Reform School, at Pontiac, was established by act of the Legislature of 1867, and Mr. Reynolds was a member of the first Board of Trustees. In connection with this work he visited other similar institutions, and rendered valuable service.

"In 1864, when it was hoped that the war was drawing to a close, Mr. Moody urged that every effort be made to deepen the interest in Sunday-school work in this State. The convention of that year was to be held in Springfield, and Mr. Moody, Rev. J. H. Harwood and the writer reached that city Saturday morning to hold some meetings preparatory to the convention; these were held morning and evening, and a number of persons were converted. When the convention met Tuesday morning there were manifest tokens of the Spirit's presence and power. This was the first State Sunday-school Convention attended by Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Tyng was chosen President, and from that meeting forward these brothers were united in their devotion to this work. The convention grew in

power, and at Decatur, in 1867, a tabernacle was built to accommodate two thousand people. Mr. Reynolds was elected President, the enthusiasm was great, and five thousand dollars was pledged for the work. A canvass of the whole State was planned and counties were divided among the committee, Mr. Reynolds taking the south-eastern counties.

"For many years the National Sunday-school Convention had been suspended, but, in 1868, a National Convention of the Y. M. C. A. was held in Detroit, and was attended by many prominent Sunday-school workers. The suggestion was made that a National Sunday-school Convention be held the following year, and a committee was appointed to arrange for it. This convention met in Newark, New Jersey, in 1869. It was attended by many great leaders; the three secretaries of that convention were Rev. (now Bishop) J. H. Vincent, Rev. H. Clay Trumbull and B. F. Jacobs. Among the delegates from Illinois were William Reynolds, Rev. Edward Eggleston, A. G. Tyng and others. From that day Mr. Reynolds became prominent in the National and International Sunday-school Work. Many will remember him in Indianapolis in 1872, when the International Lesson System was adopted and the first lesson committee appointed, of which Mr. A. G. Tyng was a member.

"Mr. Reynolds continued his work in Illinois, attending County Conventions in different parts of the State. In 1880 the State Convention was held at Galesburg. The Association was then twenty-one years old, and a great meeting was planned. Messrs. Moody, Sankey, Whittle, McGranahan, Morton, Farwell, Miss Lucy J. Rider and many others were on the program. Messrs. Whittle and McGranahan held meetings for ten days previous to the convention, and many came from nearly all parts of the State. Mr. Reynolds was elected President for the second time because of his eminent fitness for this place. At this meeting delegates were appointed to the Robert Raikes Centennial to be held in London, England, that year.

"In 1881 the International Sunday School Convention met in Toronto, Ontario. At that convention the present plan of International Sunday School Work was inaugurated. Mr. Reynolds was Chairman of the Nominating Committee and was prominent in the convention.

"In 1884, at Louisville, he rendered great service, and was especially useful in the debate on the temperance question, and the proposed instructions to the Lesson Committee. But his work was chiefly in this State until the year 1887, when the International Sunday School Convention met in Chicago. At that meeting Mr. Reynolds was elected President, and his splendid ability as a presiding officer was seen, and his influence over men was recognized. Following this convention he was urged to accept the position of Field Superintendent of International Sunday School Work for the United States and British North American Provinces. After much consideration he gave up his business, and that year he entered upon the great work of his life.

For more than ten years he has visited the States, Provinces and Territories, and his words have been inspiring and helpful. He has been permitted to organize some State Associations and to revive others that were ready to die. He has rendered great service in securing contributions from business men, and for the past two years addressed special meetings in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Louisville, Providence, Toronto and St. Louis. Men prominent in the councils of the Nation and of many States have responded to his appeals.

"He was permitted to render a remarkable service during the Columbian Exposition held at Chicago in 1893. Among the many buildings dedicated to Agriculture, Art, Commerce, Education, Electricity, Horticulture, Manufactures, Mining, Music, Science, Transportation and many other things, one building stood for the religion of Jesus Christ—it was the International Sunday School building. It was, in some respects, a model Sunday-school building, and it was thought best to have daily meetings during the week, and services on the Lord's Day, in this place. Mr. Reynolds took charge of this building and superintended the work, his principal helper being Mr. W. A. Burnell, well known to many. Rev. Mr. Pierson and wife held evangelistic meetings there, and Mr. Moody and others made addresses. These meetings and services were very helpful and were much enjoyed. Nations and States, Arts, Commerce, Manufactures and Science had chosen representatives there, but the special representative of evangelical religion and organized Sunday School work was our beloved brother, William Reynolds.

* * * * *

"In my estimation, his place is with Illinois' greatest men. He was of princely form and manner, bold and courageous, but gentle as a child. He was a leader of men. If greatness consists in influencing others, and if it is measured by the number influenced and the result of that influence on their lives, William Reynolds was very great. His work has called him to every State and every Canadian Province from Newfoundland to Florida, across to California and up to Vancouver's Island. In hundreds of cities men who are themselves leaders have been influenced by him, and millions of children have been, and will be, helped by his life and his words. No other American has spoken to such companies in so many places, and certainly no one has ever presented a more important subject than the moral and religious training of our children and youth. There are few men whose death would be mourned by such a multitude of good people in America as William Reynolds."

ENOCH P. SLOAN.

Enoch P. Sloan was born in Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, January 27, 1822, and died at Peoria, Illinois, March 10, 1897. He was the youngest of ten children, and, when his parents died in 1825, he was taken into the family

of his brother-in-law, John S. Zieber, with whom he lived many years. Mr. Zieber published a paper at Cambridge, Maryland, and at the age of eleven years Mr. Sloan entered his office and learned the printing trade. In 1839 Mr. Sloan came to Peoria with Mr. Zieber and worked in the office of the "Peoria Democratic Press," which the latter soon afterward established, the first number being issued February 22, 1840. In a year or two thereafter Mr. Sloan became one of the proprietors, and so remained until 1846, when the paper was sold to Thomas Phillips. Three years later Washington Cockle bought the paper. Mr. Sloan continued to work in the office, and, in 1851, bought the paper and conducted it till 1856, publishing it for the last two years as a weekly, tri-weekly and daily.

In 1856 Mr. Sloan was elected Circuit Clerk and Recorder on the Democratic ticket, and four years later was re-elected. When the war broke out, being a Democrat, he took strong grounds in favor of sustaining the Government and gradually drifted into the Republican party. In 1864 he ran for Circuit Clerk on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. He studied law while attending to the duties of the office, and, in 1865, was admitted to the bar. He practiced law two years only, and then engaged in the Abstract Business, which he continued to the time of his death.

In the early '70s he was a member of the Board of Education. From 1877 to 1881 he served as Alderman from the old Fifth Ward. When the Peoria branch of the United States Court was established in Peoria he was appointed Chief Deputy Clerk, and held the office at the time of his death. For a number of years he was President of the Central City Loan and Homestead Association.

Mr. Sloan was married, on April 15, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth M. Banyard, and eight children were born to them, six of whom still survive.

When the Red Ribbon temperance movement was inaugurated in Peoria Mr. Sloan took an active part in it, making speeches and helping to sustain the rooms of the Club. This was one of the most vigorous temperance movements Peoria has known, and its influence is yet felt in many quarters.

Mr. Sloan was an able and judicious writer, always maintaining his views with a calm firmness which gave great weight to his editorials and other writings. In the days of the Kansas-Nebraska controversy he took the side of Douglas, and maintained his side of the controversy so long as he remained editor. Later in life he became much interested in the labor question, and, while discouraging strikes and violent resistance to law, he wrote much on the side of the laboring man as against the domination of unprincipled capitalists. He gave much study to the growing controversy between capital and labor, always maintaining there should be no antagonism between them, but recognizing the fact that a man's labor was as much his capital, and entitled to as much protection as the money or property-capital of the employer.

In early life Mr. Sloan united with the Methodist Church of Peoria, and during life adhered to its faith, but for many years, on account of the position of antagonism with some of his fellow-members into which he was forced by his occupation, he ceased to be a communicant. But none could doubt the sincerity of his heart or say much against his conduct, either in private or public life. In all things he brought a conscientious effort to the performance of every duty.

ASAHEL AUGUSTUS STEVENS.

Of the many pastors who have left an impress for good upon the religious life of Peoria, no one is held in more affectionate remembrance than Rev. Asahel Augustus Stevens, who, for more than forty years, was Pastor and Pastor Emeritus of the First Congregational Church in this city. He was of Puritan and Revolutionary stock, born at Cheshire, Connecticut, December 24, 1816, son of George and Sarilla (Hitchcock) Stevens, both his grandfathers having served in the army of the Revolution, one belonging to the "Minute Men" of Connecticut. He was the youngest of four brothers; and, while yet in the paternal home, developed a character for uprightness and integrity which was a predominant feature of his after-life. His academical education was begun at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1835, and continued there with some interruptions until 1839, when he entered Yale College. He did not, however, complete the course of studies there, but after being in the ministry for some years, he obtained the degree of Master of Arts from that institution in 1851. In 1847 he graduated at the Yale Theological Seminary and, in September of that year, was married to Mary C. Bristol, daughter of Gideon and Julia (Parker) Bristol, of Cheshire, Connecticut. He began his ministry soon after leaving the seminary, his first charge being Center Church, Meriden, Connecticut. After remaining there one year he retired from the ministry, and for the ensuing year engaged in agricultural pursuits at his old home in Cheshire. From 1855 to 1856 he was pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Newton, Iowa. In the autumn of 1856, the Main Street Congregational Church of Peoria being without a pastor, he was introduced to it by Rev. Flavel Bascom, who twenty-two years before had been present at and assisted in its organization as a Presbyterian Church. Mr. Stevens' coming to Peoria is thus described by himself in an address delivered at the semi-centennial anniversary of the church:

"In the autumn of 1856, twenty-eight years since, after spending a pleasant Thanksgiving with the family of that patriarch of Illinois ministers, Rev. Flavel Bascom, I was conducted by him to this Central City and introduced to the family of Deacon Moses Pettengill. Partly in consequence of a night ride in the cars, and partly, perhaps, as a natural result of Thanksgiv-

ing festivities, I was not feeling well. It was, too, a time of depression in our political status, and of discouragement in the church; for our campaign, under Fremont as leader, had ended in seeming failure; and the church, after trial of three ministers in as many years, had been rent asunder and was left, not only greatly depleted in numbers and resources, but resting under a cloud as to its reputation and character. But the next day was the Sabbath, and we must "not forsake the assembling of ourselves together." Casting around for a subject to meet in some good measure these conditions, this text seemed fittest of all for an introduction to this field: 'The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice.' It enabled me to define at once my position, make known my principles, strengthen my faith and brighten my hopes, as well as comfort and encourage my brethren. I think it may truly be said that some degree of affinity and real friendship sprung up between us from that first hour of our meeting.

"After a few weeks further acquaintance, a call was given and accepted at a salary of \$1,000, and we proceeded quietly to do our work and fulfill our mutual relations as well as we knew how. As already indicated, the church and congregation were small. Something over thirty names were on the books, but some of these were in a transition state, and some, I fear, in a state of suspended animation."

His relations to the political events of those stirring times are shown by the following extract from the same address:

"When the campaign of Lincoln came on, it began to be acknowledged that we were on the right side. When the Civil War began, it was declared emphatically that this church stood right in the matter. There was never any uncertain sound or holding back in respect to what the Government demanded or the cause of the oppressed required."

The pastorate, commenced under the discouragements mentioned, continued for a period of ten years, when impaired health induced him to resign and to seek a less laborious field. Of the character of this period of his ministry the following testimony was borne by one of his successors, Rev. E. Frank Howe, on the same occasion:

"I will only say what he would not say—but what all of you who know him and are familiar with his labors here know to be true—that what this church now is, is very largely due to his patient and conciliatory spirit, his wise leadership, his great and general acceptableness as a preacher, and his character, which has won for him the heartiest respect and the warmest affection, not only of this church and congregation, but of the entire community."

He then for a time returned to his early and loved occupation of tilling the soil, occupying a small farm in the immediate vicinity of Peoria, where he commenced the raising of fruit, which he continued for many years thereafter. Having



Gen. W. B. Rouse

been in a measure restored in health he began, in the fall of 1866, supplying the Congregational Church at Lacon, where he continued to preach for over three years. In the fall of 1870, he was recalled to the pastorate of the Main Street Church, and continued to serve it as pastor until 1882. It was during this period that the union took place between the Main Street Church and the New School Presbyterian Church, out of which grew the present First Congregational Church of Peoria; and, during the same period their present elegant church was erected. Immediately after his second resignation, by a unanimous vote of the congregation, he was made Pastor Emeritus, which position he held until the time of his death, which occurred July 16, 1901.

At a commemoration service held on October 23, 1901, in addition to the adoption of a suitable memorial, it was resolved to place a tablet dedicated to his memory in the auditorium of the church.

Mr. Stevens was of medium height, rather slender, of exceedingly meek and quiet demeanor, yet always standing firm for the right as he understood it, graceful but not florid in speech, convincing in argument and persuasive in his appeals. During a residence of nearly half a century in the city of Peoria, more than half of which was spent in the active ministry, no man of any calling commanded a higher degree of respect and confidence than he.

He was a man of remarkable foresight in regard to the future of Peoria, and, on one Thanksgiving occasion more than thirty years ago, when the city was confined between the bluffs and the river, he provoked the smiles of his congregation by the prediction that, one day in the not distant future it would extend its domain over the bluff as far as Dry Run, a prediction that is already fulfilled. Although of limited means himself, he had the happy faculty of so influencing the charitable inclinations of others as to direct them towards the formation of charitable institutions, and, were the whole truth revealed, it is not at all improbable that more than one of our most important charities would be found to have originated in his counsel and advice.

He was also an earnest advocate of popular education, as well as of every measure calculated to elevate the moral and intellectual tone of the community in which he lived, and to this end he took an active part in the organization and became a charter member of the Peoria Library.

His domestic life was one of great felicity. He and his estimable wife had the rare good fortune of celebrating both silver and golden weddings among the people whose warmest affections they so fully enjoyed. Soon after the golden wedding Mrs. Stevens died at the age of eighty years. There are four surviving children: Walter B., Mary E., Edward A. and Moses Pettengill Stevens—the first named being now Secretary of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and formerly Washington correspondent of

the St. Louis Globe Democrat, the second and fourth residing in Peoria, and the third in the State of Kansas.

WILLIAM W. THOMPSON.

William W. Thompson, who for some years represented Peoria County in the State Senate, was born at Brimfield, Massachusetts, on February 23, 1786. In the year 1826 he removed to Northampton in the same State, where he resided until his removal to Peoria County in 1839. During his residence in Massachusetts he became a member of the Legislature and, as that State was in the fore-front in the matter of public education, he became well qualified to take a leading part in his new home. The settlement about Charleston, as it was then called, and the neighboring one at French Grove, were made up of an exceptionally intelligent class of people, mostly from the East, among whom Mr. Thompson found congenial companionship. Amongst others may be mentioned the Wolcotts, Wileys, Freemans, Fessendens, Haywards, Willards, Churches, Belchers, Guyers, Cutters, Tuckers, Metcalfes, Sutherlands, McRills, Cockles, Wellses and Riggses, many of whom became prominent in the affairs of the county. As stated elsewhere, they formed a lyceum association in which Mr. Thompson took a prominent part.

When only three years in the State he was elected to the State Senate, and, at the expiration of his term, was re-elected, serving in that capacity from 1842 to 1846. While a member of the Senate he attended and took a prominent part in the educational convention held in Peoria, in 1844, as elsewhere noted. He was also elected a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1848, in which body he was a strong advocate of all measures having as their object the establishment of a system of common-school education. From early manhood he almost constantly held some office in the gift of the people. While a member of the State Senate he procured the passage of a bill changing the name of the village of Charleston to that of Brimfield after his native town. He was a "Democrat," not only in politics, but in personal feeling and demeanor, according to the high and low alike, not only equality in civil rights, but equality in that personal courtesy and consideration which mark the true gentleman. His influence in moulding the character of the community in which he lived was of a lasting character.

Mr. Thompson died at his residence in Brimfield, Peoria County, on February 24, 1850, aged sixty-four years.

ALEXANDER GRISWOLD TYNG.

Alexander Griswold Tyng was born in Prince George County, Maryland, on July 28, 1827. His father was Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., for so long a period Rector of St. George's (Episcopal) Church, New York, and his mother Ann De Wolf Griswold, the daughter of Rt. Rev.

Alexander Viets, Griswold, Bishop of the New England Diocese for many years, and presiding Bishop at the time of his death. Along with his fine ancestry flowed into his blood a choice endowment, mental and spiritual. His home nurture was of the carefulest and wholesomest. His training in academy and college was under the best masters. His childhood and youth were chiefly spent in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his father was, during that time, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany. He was for three years a student in the University of Pennsylvania, but spent his final college years in Columbia College, New York, from which he graduated with honor in 1845, being second in his rank in the class. He afterward entered upon the course of study for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, but was obliged, on account of failing health, to relinquish it after the first year. He spent more than a year in foreign travel, visiting Europe, where he was introduced to many notable persons through his father's previous acquaintance and visits, and had the rare pleasure and distinction of sitting with University dignitaries, famed scholars and government officials in the banqueting hall at Cambridge. Later he made an extended ocean voyage on board a merchant vessel, going to China and spending some months there.

He came to Chicago in 1848 to enter into mercantile life in the vast lumber interests conducted by his brother-in-law, George M. Higginson, Esq. A very unexpected Providence led him to Peoria, Illinois, in 1849, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was married on January 9, 1851, to Lucie Brotherson, eldest daughter of P. R. K. Brotherson, Esq., with whom he spent a most happy and useful life. He has been actively identified with the religious and business life of this city. "Mr. Tyng's residence here stretches over nearly half a century. During all this period he was in active business on his own account; one of the oldest, if not the oldest, grain-dealers in Illinois, a record which can scarcely be duplicated among our surviving citizenship. When he came here Peoria was just an ambitious, booming western village, without railroads or telegraph, and with the scantiest means of intercommunication and transport. No one has contributed more than he to its commercial advancement. He gave employment to hundreds of laborers, advertised the town and attracted enterprises to it. His sanguine temperament, his optimistic views, his boldness and enterprise may now and then have brought loss upon himself, but they have benefited the community at large."

Mr. Tyng's business career in Peoria was a conspicuous one. As early as 1852, in conjunction with P. R. K. Brotherson, he was engaged quite extensively in the pork-packing industry, which they carried on for a number of years. Later the same firm were leading factors in the grain and general produce trade. Mr. Tyng having erected here one of the earliest grain-warehouses, which was located at the corner of Water

and Walnut Streets. After the opening of the first railroad lines into Peoria, by the establishment of local agencies in the more important towns reached by the railroads, this firm did much to promote trade between the city and the country, and probably Peoria is indebted as much to Mr. Tyng for the development of its general produce trade as to any other single individual. In the latter part of his life Mr. Tyng was for a number of years Secretary and Manager of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

He was one of the wardens of St. Paul's Episcopal Church for twenty-five years, and of Christ Church (Reformed Episcopal) for twenty-three years. In Sunday-school work he was actively engaged during his entire life, and both Church and Mission Sunday-schools as well as State and International Associations, were benefited by his interest and labors. He was a member of the first International Committee to select, for seven years, the Sunday-school lessons, representing with Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of Philadelphia, the Episcopal Church on that committee. He was very public-spirited and patriotic. "He was at the head of the Christian Commission work in this State, went to the front with supplies and personally ministered to the wounded, sick and dying, needy and desolate. The members of the Grand Army he counted heroes, every one, to whom we owe an unspeakable debt. To every good cause, philanthropic, educational, reformatory, he gave a helping hand. He never grew old, was the friend of young men, rescued not a few, and aided many in life's struggle." A citizen interested in the prosperity of the city, he was for years a member of the School Board, and a liberal donor to every project for the general good. "Not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," applies truly to him. Since the organization of the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union" it has had in him a devoted coworker and its staunchest friend. "For more than twenty years his presence every week at Gospel Temperance meetings brought cheer and delight; his beautiful, stirring messages, his humble, faith-filled prayers awakened and quickened every heart. His loving word and sympathy reached to the lowliest and blessed many. At least one thousand times has his voice been heard in the local work, while his help and interest went out to State, National and World's W. C. T. U. workers, among whom his name and memory are cherished."

His sons, who yet survive, are: Alexander G. Tyng, of Peoria; Dudley Atkins and Philip Brotherson Tyng, of Chicago; and Pierre Kissam and Lucien Hamilton Tyng, of Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Tyng entered into rest July 8, 1897. His funeral services were held in Christ Church, and he was laid among his beloved relatives in Springdale Cemetery, near the city he loved so well, and in whose future he had great faith—the city of his labor and love, and in which "his works do follow him." He will live in the intellectual and religious life of this city, and in the institutions which he helped to found.

ISAAC UNDERHILL.

[The following sketch of Isaac Underhill is taken from the "Atlas of Peoria County," published during the life-time of Mr. Underhill, and believed to have been revised by him:]

Isaac Underhill was born in Westchester County, New York, January 4, 1808. His father's name was Solomon Underhill, who settled in Sing Sing, New York, about the year 1806, and carried on mercantile business until the war of 1812, when he purchased a farm, one mile east of Sing Sing, and lived there till he died, about 1844.

The early life of Isaac Underhill was spent on his father's farm, where he had the advantage of a good common-school education. At the age of nineteen he went to New York City, and was engaged as a clerk in a wholesale and retail provision store, remaining about two years in that capacity, when he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business for himself, which he continued about three years.

On the 17th day of March, 1830, he was married to Miss Jane S. Underhill, a distant relative.

On the 9th of November, 1832, he loaded a ship, mainly with groceries, and with his wife sailed for New Orleans. They remained in New Orleans until the 10th of May following, when, not daring to stay through the summer for fear of yellow fever, they went by the river to St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Niagara Falls and thence back to New York. In the following December, having shipped his merchandise by sea to New Orleans, Mr. Underhill went by way of Baltimore and the Ohio River to St. Louis, arriving there about the 20th of the month. The water being low and the boats not running, and having heard of the magnificence of the Illinois prairies, he took stage with a friend for Peoria, arriving here on Christmas Day, 1833. Peoria then contained about forty people. There were two frame houses and seven log cabins. Being charmed with the beauty of the town site, he concluded to remain and purchase some lots. Finding one of the County Commissioners, Aquilla Wren, in town, in charge of the sale of the lots, he and his friend purchased each two lots, 77 feet front by 171 feet deep, on the corner of Washington and Liberty Streets, at \$40 a piece, one quarter cash and the balance in three half-yearly installments, at six per cent. interest. At that time there were no buildings on any street in Peoria above Washington. After purchasing these lots Mr. Underhill made a trip by steamer to New Orleans, whence he returned to Peoria the following summer. The town by this time had started to grow, and lots were rising in value.

On the 5th of August, 1834, Mr. Underhill purchased of John L. Bogardus the Peoria ferry, and the land then known as the "ferry fraction," now known as "Bigelow & Underhill's Addition to the city of Peoria," paying for all \$1,050. On this addition was located, in part, the old French village. In July, 1836, Underhill and Bigelow

platted their addition into lots, and offered them at public sale, subject to French claims, Mark M. Aiken making the facetious remark that "Underhill was willing to guarantee against anything but the rightful owners."

From 1834 to 1840 Mr. Underhill's time was divided between St. Louis and Peoria, being engaged a portion of his time as a merchant in St. Louis. In the spring of 1840, quitting the latter place, he came to Peoria, and commenced farming on two hundred acres of land near the town of Rome. In 1841 he built on the bluff where St. Francis Hospital now stands a stately residence, with a colonnade in front, at a cost of \$10,000, where he resided thirty years; also in the same year built three pork-houses, of brick, where the Armour building now stands, and a two-story slaughter-house below the present Union depot, and fenced and broke five hundred acres of land, in addition to his farm operations at Rome. Subsequently the farm at Rome was increased to twenty-two hundred acres. In the fall of 1841 Mr. Underhill sowed three hundred acres of winter wheat, and had an excellent crop, cutting it all with the old-fashioned cradle. This he sold at thirty-two cents per bushel, which was that season the highest market price. Expecting wheat to pay better the next year, he put in one thousand acres, and did not cut a bushel of it, from the fact that it was all winter-killed. That was the hard winter of 1843. The river closed that year on the 13th of November and remained closed until the first of April. In the year 1846 Mr. Underhill set out on his Rome farm an orchard of ten thousand grafted apple trees, and six thousand peach trees. He cultivated them seven years, and on the first of April, 1853, sold his farm to Clapp and Butler for \$40,000. This immense plantation gave the name of Rome Farms to the locality.

In 1853 Mr. Underhill helped to organize the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad Company, was made its first President, and by the aid of Farnham & Sheffield (contractors) was enabled to put it in operation in eleven months from the time of first breaking ground. By a vote of the stockholders he signed a lease for ninety-nine years to the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company. On the first of April, 1855, he organized the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and was President of the company thirteen years, until succeeded by B. L. T. Bourland, Esq. In 1865 he helped to organize the Mechanics' National Bank of Peoria, and was its first President. In 1866 he sold out his interest in the bank, and built the Metropolitan Hotel on the northeast corner of Water and Fulton Streets. On the first of March, 1868, it was destroyed by fire, involving a heavy loss.

In 1870 Mr. Underhill went to reside at Marseilles, La Salle County, where on the first of April, 1867, he had organized the Land and Water Power Company, of that place, and was President of the same five years. He also, at the same time, organized the Marseilles Bridge Company, of which he was President, and built

a bridge, at a cost of \$31,000, which, after being open for travel about ten days, was swept away. The following year it was rebuilt.

Mr. Underhill was elected one of the Trustees of the town of Peoria in 1842: served three terms as an Alderman of the city; was twice elected Supervisor, and once Township Assessor. He was Chairman of the committee that built a fence around the court house square and planted the square with trees, also to alter the interior arrangements of the old court house. He had picked strawberries where the court house now stands, had seen the prairie fires burn over where the central part of the city now is, and had hunted prairie wolves where are now its most densely settled western portions.

In 1836 the jockey club of Peoria, of which Mr. Underhill was a member, got up three days' races on the prairie below the town. Horses came from Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan, and a high time was had. Six shanties were put up by the sporting fraternity for gambling purposes and for the sale of liquor. The Grand Jury met soon afterward and made diligent inquiry into the violations of the license law, but could get no witnesses to prove the sale of liquor, except a saloon-keeper, living on Water Street, by the name of William C. Terry. He testified that "there was a great deal of liquor sold there, but he got so drunk he could not tell who sold it."

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Underhill conceived and carried into successful execution a scheme for insuring able-bodied men against an impending draft by furnishing them substitutes. He was during most of his life successful in business, but, in consequence of losses incurred in his enterprise at Marsellies, he lost all his property and finally closed his life in the State of Texas, in very reduced circumstances. To his energy and business enterprise, however, Peoria owed much of its early prosperity.

JOHN WESTON, D. D.

John Weston was born in Rutherglen, Scotland, on December 8, 1838. In the veins of his ancestors (on both his father's and his mother's side) flowed the blood that has made the stalwart Christians of the centuries. They were all members of the Established Church of Scotland, and were brave defenders of "the faith once delivered to the saints." When but ten years old, in company with his parents, he left Scotland, coming by sailing vessel from Liverpool to New Orleans, where they took a steamer and went up the river to Cincinnati. Here they resided for a few years, when they went to St. Louis, making their home for a short time in that city. They then removed to Galena, Illinois, then an important city of the Northwest to which the Illinois Central Railroad had been completed during the previous year. Shortly after his arrival in Galena, his father died.

It was about this time Mr. Weston became impressed with the thought that he had a call to enter the ministry. This conviction deepened

upon him, and he determined to surmount the financial difficulties that stood in his way. A born hero, he could "endure hardness" and was "willing to plunge through the rapids of life in his own canoe." He availed himself of an opportunity to pay his own way through Hanover College, Indiana, graduating in the class of 1864. His summer vacation was spent in the army, and, being mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, he at once entered the McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, graduating in 1867.

About this time there was need of laborers in a large mission field in Peoria. William Reynolds, a man of extensive business interests, and afterward the Field Superintendent of International Sunday School Work, had organized a Mission Sunday School, and so rapid was its growth the demand for a church organization was urgent. He felt that a young man, adapted to the work, should at once be called to this field. In consultation with Mr. D. L. Moody and a relative in Chicago, Mr. Reynolds was directed to John Weston, then about to graduate from McCormick Theological Seminary, and regarded as eminently furnished for the work, having, during his period of study in the Seminary, been engaged in practical work in one of the Missions of Chicago.

Mr. Reynolds was so favorably impressed with him that he invited Mr. Weston to Peoria to look over the field. He came, and the result was a ministry extending over a period of nineteen years. The record of these nineteen years can only be written in the hearts of the countless number it has blessed.

The secret of Mr. Weston's wonderful success has been a single-hearted devotion to the cause to which he has devoted his life. One of his marked characteristics was a righteous indignation against those who assaulted the infallibility of the Scriptures. The harshest words he ever utters in the pulpit now are in impatience with those higher critics who, "wise above what is written," would take from and add to the word of God. His life itself is a gospel for this age of skepticism and backs up strongly his denunciation of it. It is doubted if in the length and breadth of this land, or other lands, there can be found a more ideal pastor than Mr. Weston. Full of a strong Christian sympathy and cheer, his presence is a benediction to every home he enters.

Mr. Weston commenced his labors in Calvary Mission in April, 1867, just before entering upon his work being married to Miss Alice C. Stephens, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She has proved a true helpmeet in the work in which he is engaged. They have five children, all of whom are now holding positions of usefulness and proving a blessing to their home, to the Church and to the world.

In 1886, after these nineteen years of faithful service in Calvary Church, he told the Presbytery of Peoria that the care and strain of so large a field had well nigh broken his health and spirit, and asked to be relieved of this charge. His



H. Rouse

resignation was a sorrow to every member of the Church, and it was feared that the Church would go to pieces, but,

"The storm that blows can never kill
The Tree God plants."

A call came to Mr. Weston from an inviting country church in the midst of a Scotch settlement in Elmira, Illinois, and there he remained four years. Then, with renewed health and strength, he began to feel that the work in this country charge was too limited, and he accepted the position of Superintendent of Missions of the Presbytery of Chicago. This place he filled with great ability for three years. At the expiration of that time he felt a longing desire to have once more his own church and people, and he accepted a call from the North Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, where he remained five years, doing good work and adding many to the membership of the church.

In 1898 there was a vacancy in the pulpit of

Calvary Church, and it was the unanimous desire of the people that a call should be extended to Mr. Weston. Twelve long years had not impaired the love that bound them together as pastor and people, and his return was warmly welcomed to the Church he was pleased to call his first love. He had lost none of his old time fervor, and is still the same faithful, fearless minister that he was in the early days of his charge. He still retains the beautiful simplicity and consistency of the old time in spite of the honor of D. D. having been conferred upon him by Gale College, Wisconsin. Nor is Dr. Weston's usefulness confined to his church. Like his Master, he goes about doing good, and the city at large appreciates his life and his work. He is wielding an influence for good in the Grand Army of the Republic, where his lot has been cast as Chaplain of the Old Soldiers, of whom he is proud to count himself one.

CHAPTER XXI.

BIOGRAPHIES.

(SEE PORTRAITS).

HORACE G. ANDERSON.

It is a pleasure to review the acts and some of the incidents in the lives of the older citizens of Peoria, who have in the past contributed to its prosperity and development, and have set an example worthy of imitation. Among these is Mr. Horace G. Anderson, the subject of this brief sketch. He was born in the town of Portland, Chautauqua County, New York, on September 13, 1822. He came to Illinois with his parents, in March, 1833, and settled upon a farm in Will County, near Lockport, where the family remained for seven years, and then removed to a farm near Naperville. Mr. Anderson remained with his father upon the farm, until he was twenty-one years old, attending the country district school, for a part of the year, until he was nineteen years old. He then went to the Rock River Seminary, at Mt. Morris, in Ogle County, where he remained for two years. After leaving school he was engaged as a clerk in various places, for three years, until June, 1848, when he came to Peoria and established himself in the lumber business, which he followed for eleven years. Subsequently, he operated the Peoria Pottery for two years, with more of loss than profit. After quitting the management of the Pottery, he engaged in the foundry business in connection with the old Peoria City Foundry, which he conducted for six years with success, but finally closed it out, near the end of the Civil War, because of a general collapse all over the country in this branch of manufacture. Soon after the great fire in Chicago, he established himself in the wholesale hat, can and fur business, in the city of Peoria, but learning that it could not be profitably conducted here, finally abandoned it.

Mr. Anderson's active business career was continued for many years; he was a well-known citizen, and one who was interested, at all times, in whatever pertained to the welfare and growth of the city. He always had confidence in the location and future of Peoria, and encouraged, at all times, the bringing in of new

brains and money. He was never an office-seeker, but always ready to do his part, officially or otherwise, for the development of Peoria. He served as School Inspector for a number of years, was a member of the City Council, held an appointment as Canal Commissioner for four years, and Gauger in the United States Revenue Service for seven years. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors that planned and constructed the present Court House, which was quite an evidence of enterprise for the conservative county of Peoria, as many of the people of that time believed that the old structure was sufficient for all needs.

Mr. Anderson married Miss Melinda Arnold, of Collins Center, Erie County, New York, in 1850. Several children have been born to them, some of whom are still at the parental home, while the others reside in the immediate vicinity.

The latter years of Mr. Anderson's life were spent in the society of his wife in the peace and quiet of their beautiful home upon the bluff, overlooking the business portion of the city. Here he died on the 16th day of February, 1902, his wife surviving him. Their life was a serene and happy one, in which they set an example that may be followed with profit by others. Always devoted to each other, to their family and their home, they grew old gracefully, without any of that hardness and bitterness that sometimes seems to develop with increasing years.

CLIFFORD MASON ANTHONY.

Clifford Mason Anthony, son of Charles S. N. Anthony and Elizabeth Bulkeley Anthony (*nee* Emerson), is a native of Washington, Tazewell County, Illinois. His ancestors were among the most notable of the early New England colonists, the names of the Anthonys, the Bulkeleys and the Emersons appearing on almost every page of colonial history, while their descendants have ever since been prominent in almost every field of American enterprise and development.

Mr. Anthony received his education in the public and private schools of his native village

and at a military school at Stamford, Connecticut. Upon leaving school he found his first employment as clerk with his elder brother, Charles E. Anthony, who, in company with Henry Denhart, was carrying on a general mercantile and private banking business at Washington, and in a short time he was given a clerkship in the banking department. Later he became a partner with Messrs. Charles E. Anthony, Henry Denhart, Dr. R. B. M. Wilson and Charles A. Wilson in the founding of the bank of Chatsworth, at Chatsworth, Illinois, of which he was made the general manager. While occupying that position he gave special attention to the loaning of money on farm mortgages, which soon became an important feature in the business of the firm and was attended with a remarkable degree of success. Three years later the firm sold out the bank at Chatsworth, but transferred the mortgage loan department to Washington, where Mr. Anthony became partner and cashier in the bank of Anthony & Denhart and manager of the loan department. In 1885, Mr. Anthony disposed of his interest in the bank of Anthony & Denhart, retaining to himself the farm loan branch of the business, which, under his personal supervision, had grown largely and had become one of its most profitable features. He then removed to Peoria, where, a few months later, being joined by his brother Charles, the firm of C. E. & C. M. Anthony, Investment Bankers, was established at 424 Main Street, where the business is still carried on. In 1889, they opened a branch office at Omaha, Nebraska. In 1891 the firm was incorporated under the name of the "Anthony Loan and Trust Company," with Clifford M. Anthony as Vice-President and General Manager, and in 1898, Mr. Anthony became President, a position which he still occupies. In 1885, as a branch of the business, "The Peoria Safe Deposit Company" was organized, with C. M. Anthony as President. The safety deposit vaults are of the most approved style and the company is doing a prosperous business.

In all these various enterprises Mr. C. M. Anthony has been a prime mover, and it is to his business enterprise, energy and skill their great success is largely due. As the outgrowth of a business founded thirty-six years ago, the Anthony Loan & Trust Company has become one of the largest and most prosperous financial institutions of its kind in the United States. Through it millions of dollars have been loaned upon farm and city property, and its securities have been sold to all classes of investors, such as savings banks, bankers, trustees of estates, churches, schools, and charitable institutions, as well as to individuals. The high character of its loans as safe investments will be appreciated from the well authenticated fact that, in no instance has a client foreclosed a mortgage made by them, nor lost a dollar on any of their securities; no title approved by them has ever been successfully attacked, and no client has withdrawn his dealings through dissatisfaction. These results have been attained through strictly con-

servative management and careful personal attention to the nature and character of all securities and investments. Nearly all the stock of the company is owned by the men who founded the business, and through whose management it has been built up to its present proportions.

Through prudent and conservative business methods, strict attention to business and fair dealing in all his business transactions, Mr. Anthony has secured for himself a standing in public, social and private circles second to none in the city. In politics he is a Republican; in religious faith, as were his parents, he is a Presbyterian. He has attained unto the thirty-second degree in Masonry, is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and other clubs of Peoria, and of the Union League Club of Chicago. His business has brought him into close relationship with leading business men and capitalists of the country, whose confidence he enjoys in a high degree. Possessed of a fine physique, a genial temperament and affability of address, Mr. Anthony makes his way easily and pleasantly with all classes of society. On November 14, 1895, he was united in marriage with Miss Flora Thomas, daughter of Dr. D. E. Thomas, of Lacon, Illinois, by whose companionship his life has been greatly blessed. They have one son, Emerson Thomas, born July 9, 1898, a promising lad, in whom they take great delight and in whom they entertain great hopes for the future.

GILMAN WILLARD AVERY.

Gilman Willard Avery was born in Greenville, New Hampshire, March 14, 1835, to Amos and Lydia (Evans) Avery. His father was engaged in the farming business in that country of rocks, where the most earnest effort and economy were necessary to secure a living. When the subject of this sketch was ten years of age his father removed to Jaffrey in the same State. Mr. Avery was educated in the common schools of his native State and at the Kimball Union Academy, located at Meridan. After leaving the Academy he taught for a time in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, but at nineteen years of age went to Missouri and taught school at Greenfield and in Greene County during the years 1857 and 1858, subsequently starting a high school at Ebenezer, Missouri, which he conducted successfully for a few years. Having left that employment, he started a general store at Lebanon, Missouri, which was continued successfully until compelled to leave the State on the breaking out of the Civil War, losing all he had. Mr. Avery then went to Brocton, New York, and taught school for a winter. In August of that year he located at Gridley, Illinois, and engaged in general merchandise, but the following fall came to Peoria, and has ever since remained here.

In 1864 he engaged in business under the firm name of Comstock & Avery, dealing in

furniture and house supplies. The business was carried on by the firm until about ten years ago, when it was incorporated under the style of the Comstock-Avery Furniture Company. Mr. Avery has been in the management of the Peoria store from its inception and has conducted the business with marked success, enlarging it to meet the growing demands of a growing city. He has always had the reputation of being thoroughly honest and reliable. This fact has done as much to increase his trade and entrench him in business as all others combined. He still enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens and his trade, at the present time, is by no means confined to the limits of the city of Peoria. He has always been public spirited and interested in whatever pertains to the welfare of the city. He was at one time a member of the City Council. He has been for many years an influential member of the Baptist Church, and had much to do with erecting the fine stone edifice now occupied by that denomination.

He was married to Ellen Haywood, of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, January 18, 1859. She died, April 19, 1890. She was a well educated, domestic woman, devoting herself exclusively to the care of her household and the comfort and happiness of her family—a woman of a gentle, happy, sunny disposition.

Mr. Avery married, for his second wife, Alice J. Sawyer, at Peterboro, New Hampshire. Three children were born of the first marriage, namely: Frank E. Avery, Preston A. Avery and Fred H. Avery. The oldest and youngest still survive. The second son died in 1864. Mr. Avery, while an active church member and strictly temperate in all his habits, has never been narrow or bigoted. He is, and always has been, willing to concede to every other man or woman the rights and privileges he claims for himself. His word has always been regarded as good as his bond. His reputation for integrity and uprightness has never been questioned, and his business career furnishes a good example to young men about to enter into the active business of life.

ROBERT H. AVERY.

Probably no city in the United States owes more of its development in wealth and population to the manufacturing enterprises with which its history has been identified, than does the city of Peoria. This is especially true of its manufactures of agricultural implements which, in extent and variety, equal, if they do not surpass, those of any other city of its size in the country. For a generation Peoria has been recognized as the center of this great industry so intimately connected with the growth and development of one of the richest and most prosperous agricultural regions of the American continent; and the demand and source of supply have kept pace with each other, until now the products of Peoria manufacturing establishments are found in almost all the markets of the world. This

has been due not alone to the advance made in the methods of cultivation and harvesting the products of the soil within the last two or three generations, but to the skill and enterprise of individual inventors and manufacturers in meeting the wants of the agriculturist and in pointing the way to new and profitable lines of production.

To the above Robert H. Avery contributed his full portion. He was the founder of what is now known as the Avery Manufacturing Company. Born in Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, January 21, 1840, he grew up as a farmer's boy, receiving a common school and academic education in his home town. Like thousands of the patriotic young men of his time he had barely reached his majority, when the war for the preservation of the Union having come on, he entered the army as a volunteer, serving for three years, about eight months of this time being spent in rebel prison-pens. It was while confined as a prisoner at Andersonville awaiting the time of release, that he devised his first farm-tool—a cultivator—and, while he was deprived of the means of perfecting his invention there, at least in the construction of a practical machine, he did afterwards complete it from the plans which he had there designed, and thus began an industry which has grown to such large proportions in connection with the Manufacturing Company of which he afterwards became the head.

The Civil War over, the youthful soldier and inventor returned to the farm, but not to remain. In 1869, taking his brother, Cyrus M. Avery, as a partner, he built from the plans devised in the Andersonville prison, his first cultivator, known as the "Avery Cultivator." Then followed the Avery Stalk-Cutter and the Avery Planter, both of which have come into extensive use and received the approval of the most enterprising and progressive agriculturists, as shown by their wide sale at the present time. In 1882 the Avery brothers removed their establishment from Galesburg to Peoria, and during the following year the partnership of R. H. & C. M. Avery was organized into a stock company and chartered under the name of the Avery Planter Company, of which Robert H. Avery continued to be the President during the remainder of his life. Around this establishment in the next few years, grew up the flourishing village of Averyville, now a suburb of the city of Peoria near its northern border. The products of the concern embrace many devices required in the cultivation of the soil and the harvesting of its crops by machinery—including corn-planters, check-rows, stalk-cutters, cultivators, stackers, threshing machines, etc. Its output, amounting in 1883 to \$200,000 and employing 150 men, has increased in less than twenty years to one and a quarter millions annually, furnishing employment to over 750 men, and finding a market in both hemispheres.

The first ten years after the removal of the Avery Manufacturing plant from Galesburg to Pe-

oria not only saw its success assured, but its business vastly increased. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Avery was not destined to witness the still greater development of an enterprise to which he had devoted so many years of persevering and assiduous labor, backed by the intelligence and mechanical genius of the inventor. His death occurred in the very zenith of his successful business career while on a trip to California, September 13, 1892, at the age of a little more than fifty-two years. Mr. Avery was a man of rare integrity, in his every act considerate of the interests of others—an inventor of absolute originality, he was never accused of appropriating the ideas or labors of others. His intimate friends were few but well-chosen, and those who knew him most intimately valued his friendship most highly. Surely, if "He is a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," Robert H. Avery proved himself by the results of his life-work a benefactor of his race.

OLIVER JOSEPH BAILEY.

Oliver Joseph Bailey was born, September 6, 1846, in Arcadia, Wayne County, New York. He was a son of Morrison and Mary Bailey and the eldest of six children. When he was two years old his father removed to Illinois and located government land in Will County, about sixteen miles southwest of Joliet. In 1852, selling to good advantage the farm he had improved in that county, he removed with his family to Blackhawk County, Iowa, on the frontier, locating at Waterloo, a town then existing only in name. He was a man of high character. He served a term in the Legislature of that State, and, in 1862, having enlisted in the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteers, was made Quartermaster of his regiment, serving throughout the war. At the age of thirteen years Oliver left the farm to enter the store of Nathan S. Hungerford, where he remained for five years, ever enjoying the full trust and confidence of his employer, in whose family he is yet thought of and cherished as a son and brother. After the close of the war and his father's return, so that the mother and children were no longer his special care, Oliver, following a strong inclination for the study of law, returned to Illinois, securing the position of Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder of DeKalb County at Sycamore, and at once entered upon his studies with General F. P. Partridge, an able lawyer. The hard life of a farmer's son on the prairies of Iowa, in those early days, had limited his educational advantages to the common schools, but Mr. Bailey is only one of many of our prominent men who have made up for the lack of early schooling by a study of Blackstone and the English Common Law. Given a sturdy ancestry, a farmer boy's good health, a resolute will, high moral purpose and a diligent study of the great underlying principles of law, as explained in the lucid English of Blackstone, a young man, although

conscious of deficiencies in his school training, will, nevertheless, have acquired a habit of exact thinking, a discipline of mind and a preparation for future success that will always stand him in good stead in the business affairs of life. The successful business career of Mr. Bailey in our city affords a striking illustration of this fact. Mr. Bailey was admitted to the bar in 1868, and at once, and with good success, entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. In 1872 he entered into partnership with James H. Sedgwick, an able lawyer practicing at Sandwich, and the firm removed to Chicago, where they built up a successful law practice, but later came to Peoria. In 1875 the Aetna Life Insurance Company consolidated at Peoria its Springfield and Peoria investment agencies. The Peoria agency had been under the able management of Mr. B. L. T. Bourland and the business had grown to large proportions. Mr. Bailey was at this time given the position of General Attorney for the company in association with Mr. Bourland as Financial Agent. This was the origin of the firm of Bourland & Bailey, one of the most widely known, successful and honored firms in Central Illinois. The legal interests of the company in charge of Mr. Bailey have carried with them large responsibilities in municipal bond litigation, regularity of titles and proceedings in the issuing of securities and many other intricate points of law, demanding the utmost care and vigilance, combined with legal acumen and good judgment. Outside of his law business, which has been mostly in the Federal Courts—having been admitted to the United States Supreme Court in 1878—Mr. Bailey has been a successful business man. He has faith in Peoria, and his investments here, made with far-sighted shrewdness, have resulted in placing him among the wealthy men of the city, one of its leading and most highly respected financiers. He is President of the Central National Bank, of the Title & Trust Company, of the Board of Trustees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, of the Peoria Young Men's Christian Association, the Cottage Hospital Association and the Training School, and is Vice-President of the Dime Saving Bank.

During the past sixteen years Mr. Bailey has been a member of the Peoria School Board, and, to his prudent financial management as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board, the city owes a greater debt of gratitude than any but a few are aware of, in gradually paying off a heavy indebtedness and in keeping the Board out of debt. It hardly need be said that, in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of the city, materially, morally or educationally, he is a sympathetic, broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, generous with his time and with his means in the support of every good cause. In politics, Mr. Bailey is a Republican; in church relations, a Congregationalist. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary E. Needham, of Geneva, Illinois. Their children are Ralph Needham and Edna Lilian.

EUGENE F. BALDWIN.

Peoria has no more widely known member of the editorial profession than he whose name heads this article. Mr. Baldwin is a native of the staid old "Nutmeg State," which will account for his strong Puritan proclivities. His birthplace was Watertown, Connecticut, where he entered upon his mundane career on December 1, 1840—the son of Stephen and Julia (Pardee) Baldwin, who were natives of the same State. Stephen Baldwin came West in 1818, stopping for a time at Shawneetown, Illinois, and going as far South as New Orleans, whence, a year or so later, he returned to his home in Connecticut. The elder Baldwin, we are informed, "was a Deacon in the Congregational Church," as was his father before him. Hence we have the testimony of the son that he was himself "brought up on a strict diet of Calvinism. He read the Bible through twice before he was seven years old, and this mental diet," as we are assured, "powerfully contributed to give his mind that religious cast that is, perhaps, his strongest characteristic. His father was a builder by profession, and he conceived the idea that he was designed by an overruling Providence to devote his life to the construction of churches. He removed to the western part of New York, and instructed his son, at an early age, in all the mysteries of the carpenter's trade. One of the earliest recollections of the latter is that of being propped up, while an infant, and holding a candle at night while his father carved some enormous capitals that were to adorn a Presbyterian Church in one of the small towns in the Genesee Valley. When not engaged at the labors of the bench, it was the delight of the elder Baldwin to teach his children the 'Shorter Catechism,' the Gospels and Psalms, 'Watts' Hymns,' 'Baxter's Saints' Rest,' and Jonathan Edwards' 'Call to the Unconverted.'" None will be prepared to estimate more accurately the depth of the impression made upon the infantile mind of the younger Baldwin by this early training, than those most intimately acquainted with its subject.

Again, in 1855 or '56, the elder Baldwin came West bringing his family with him, and finally settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where Eugene attended the Milwaukee High School, intending to fit himself for the vocation of a teacher. In 1860, young Baldwin went to Clinton County, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching; in the fall of the same year, entered the State Normal School at Bloomington, but in the following spring, rejoined his father's family, then living at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there resumed work at the carpenter's bench. The War of the Rebellion having commenced about this time, he enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, but was captured by the Confederates at Richmond, Kv., bringing his military career to a close, in the fall of 1863. The hardships of the campaign broke him down physically, and he was discharged from the army as an invalid, when he

returned to Normal to resume his studies; was soon after engaged as a teacher and Principal of the schools at Chillicothe, Peoria County, which he successfully conducted until he was employed as Principal of the First Ward School in Peoria. A year later he accepted the position of local editor of the Peoria Transcript, remaining three years, when he became political editor of that paper, occupying this position one year. He then resigned his place on the Transcript, and bought the El Paso Journal, but the next year returned to Peoria and, in company with A. R. Sheldon, afterwards of the United States Court for Arizona, established the Peoria Review, which they conducted for three years. His next experience was upon the Rock Island Union, which he edited for a few months, when he purchased his old paper, the El Paso Journal, with which J. B. Barnes was soon after associated as partner. In the fall of 1877, they removed their plant to Peoria and established the Peoria Journal, which they conducted until 1891, when Mr. Baldwin withdrew, and, in company with Charles H. Powell, started the Sylvan Remedy Company, for the purpose of dealing in patent medicines. This they operated for several years, but financially it proved a failure, according to Mr. Baldwin's frank statement, leaving "the two partners without a dollar in the world." Having determined to start anew in the newspaper line, they began the publication of the Peoria Star, the first number being issued, September 27, 1897. Quoting again from Mr. Baldwin—"Neither partner had any money. They bought a press on credit, and so poor were they that, when it was shipped down to them, they did not have the \$21.00 necessary to pay the freight." They fought an up-hill fight but, in the last four years, the paper has grown steadily in circulation and influence, until it now has confessedly the largest circulation of any paper in the State outside of the city of Chicago.

As every successful newspaper man must be, Mr. Baldwin is a hard worker, putting in, when occasion requires, sixteen hours of labor per day, and, with his partner, Mr. Powell, as business manager, they have carried forward their great enterprise without a break. One secret of their success is the fact that they do not allow one day's work to interfere with another. Everything is taken up and finished at the time appointed. Mr. Baldwin has done considerable other literary work, being the author of several pamphlets, a novel, and a work on hypnotism, although his work in this line, of late years, has been confined to lectures and speeches. He was also one of the projectors and builders of the Grand Opera House, erected some twenty years ago, which still continues to be Peoria's most popular place for high class entertainments.

On April 23, 1866, Mr. Baldwin was married to Miss Sarah J. Gove, a lady of New England birth, whose intelligence and refinement have won for her, in a high degree, the respect of the community in which she resides. Mr. and Mrs.



W. J. Rugg

Baldwin have had three children: Ethel (deceased), Frank Eugene, and Mildred. As for Mr. Baldwin himself, we have his own modest assurance, that "he is now spending a serene old age, happy in the feeling that, in the language of the English prize-fighter, he has 'bested as many fellows as ever bested him.'" Gifted with a remarkable fluency both as to tongue and pen, he takes as keen delight in "scoring" an enemy as in lauding a friend. Probably his greatest passion is a fondness for satire, which a long journalistic experience has developed in a marked degree, while an original acumen, combined with a retentive memory, has placed him in possession of a rare fund of fact, fancy and anecdote, which he does not fail to draw upon for the confusion of his opponents when circumstances may seem to require.

GARDNER THURSTON BARKER.

Gardner T. Barker was born in Moriah, Essex County, New York, January 10, 1814, the son of Gardner T. and Harriet (Lyon) Barker. He received a public school education, came west in 1838, and associated himself with the then but dimly outlined fortunes of Peoria. His almost immediate success presaged, in no measured terms, a future in which he should be regarded as one of the strongest, most substantial, wisely conservative and reliable members of the community. He engaged in the general mercantile business with Almiran S. Cole, under the name of Cole & Barker, the business afterwards being carried on under the firm name of Barker & Stearns, and ultimately by Mr. Barker alone. He advanced rapidly to the front in the affairs of the city, and in 1867 engaged in the distilling business and various public enterprises, which netted him large returns for capital and labor invested. His devotion to business, evinced in his constant personal attention to the same, won for him conspicuous success. He continued in active business until 1887, when he retired, devoting his attention to the care of his property and to his duties as President of the Commercial National Bank. He was also President of the Allaire-Woodward Chemical Company. With innate discernment and wise business sagacity, he mastered the surrounding opportunities and directed his efforts into channels of permanent and logical results. As one of the wealthy men of Peoria, he took up the bonds when the city borrowed large sums of money, and negotiated them in New York.

Mr. Barker was, for many years, prominent not only in business, and in business circles in the city of Peoria, but also in politics. He was always an active, stanch Democrat. In 1852 he was a member of the City Council, was Mayor of the city in 1862, and elected a second time, serving in 1870 and '71. His management of city affairs, and particularly the finances of the city, was attended with the same success that had

marked his personal business career. He always prided himself upon his strict business habits, upon his integrity and his honor as a man. His word, when given, could always be relied upon, whether in business or politics. August 20, 1840, Mr. Barker was married to Helen White, of Champlain, New York, daughter of Elial and Mary B. (Lewis) White, natives of Massachusetts, the former born at Medway, December 21, 1794, and the latter at Amherst February 9, 1799. Of interest is the fact that Mr. and Mrs. White, the grandparents, were married by the Rev. Daniel Morton, father of Vice-President Levi P. Morton.

Mr. Barker left his fortune to his son, Walter, who succeeded to the business formerly conducted by him, and also succeeded him as President of the Commercial National Bank; to his daughter, Ellen B. McRoberts, and her two sons, Walter and W. G. McRoberts, and to his grand-son, Jesse, who was the son of the youngest daughter, who had died while Jesse was an infant. The latter was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barker. Mr. Barker died October 26, 1894, leaving the record of a busy, honorable upright life as an inheritance to his descendants. Mrs. Barker's death preceded that of her husband by about three years.

AMOS P. BARTLETT.

Amos P. Bartlett was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, May 14, 1812. He was the son of Samuel C. and Eleanor (Pettengill) Bartlett, and the brother of Reverend Joseph Bartlett, a prominent Congregational minister in the East; Dr. Samuel C. Bartlett, late President of Dartmouth College, and William H. Bartlett (deceased), a member of the Supreme Bench of New Hampshire.

Mr. Bartlett received an academic education at Salisbury and Derry, fitting for Dartmouth College, but declined to enter College, choosing to follow a business life. He commenced the dry-goods business for himself in Brockport, New York, in 1832, remaining in that place until 1836, when he came to Peoria and formed a partnership with the late Moses Pettengill in the stove and hardware business. Prior to coming to Peoria, on October 4, 1836, he married Sarah M. Rogers, of Dansville, New York, who still survives him. He continued in partnership with Mr. Pettengill for five years. In 1843 he entered into partnership with Leonard Holland and continued with him for a period of five years, afterwards conducting the business on his own account until 1861, when his cousin, P. C. Bartlett, became a member of the firm. Mr. Bartlett continued in the business until 1877, when he retired from the dry-goods trade and became interested in the business of his sons, Samuel C. and William H. Bartlett, doing a grain and commission business in the city of Peoria, under the name of S. C. Bartlett & Co. He continued with

his sons until about eighteen months prior to his death, which occurred at Peoria on April 11, 1895. His two sons subsequently removed to Chicago, where they established the firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Company, an extensive grain and commission firm, of which Mr. William H. Bartlett is the senior member. The business is still continued in Peoria, under the old firm name. Samuel C. Bartlett, the senior member, died in Winnetka, Illinois, in March, 1893.

Mr. Bartlett early identified himself with the cause of education in the city of Peoria, bringing with him the New England ideas upon that subject. He came of an educated ancestry, prominent in politics, in law, in medicine and in business, and, although declining a college education, he believed in it to the fullest extent, and actively interested himself in establishing a school system in Peoria, which resulted in the organization of the "Peoria Academy" for girls, and the "Peoria Academy Association" for boys. These were stock or subscription schools, and were practically the beginning of public education of the boys and girls of Peoria. They continued for four or five years, until about February 15, 1855, when the Board of Education of Peoria was organized by act of the Legislature. Mr. Bartlett was a member of that Board and, for five years, its President, actively interesting himself in the establishment of the free-school system in this city. He was instrumental in bringing educated young men and women from the East as teachers in the public schools. When these schools became firmly established he declined longer to serve upon the Board, but continued his interest in the public school system to the day of his death.

His sons were both graduates of Dartmouth College; his daughters were graduates of the Peoria High School, and his youngest daughter was a graduate of Abbott Female Seminary, Andover, Massachusetts, and of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. She took a post-graduate course at the latter institution, and received her Doctor's degree. She also studied abroad three years, and was connected, for a time, with Newnham College, Cambridge. She is now Dean of the Women's Department of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Bartlett thus exemplified, in his treatment of his own children, his belief in the value of a thorough education. During his life in Peoria he was identified with all that pertained to the growth and the best interests of the city.

Mr. Bartlett had no ambition to be an office holder, but was always active in local politics in the interest of honesty, morality and good government. He believed in and advocated a high standard of civic and social life. He was the active foe of all that was low, unclean, immoral and dishonest. He lived to see the small country village become a commercial and manufacturing center—a city of cultivated homes, churches and schools, second to none in the country, largely through the active efforts of himself and his associates.

PETER COLCORD BARTLETT.

It has been said that a man is not to be blamed for his ancestry, nor is he entitled to any particular credit for their characters or careers; but that man is fortunate who can point to a long line of ancestry with pride and satisfaction.

The subject of this sketch, Peter Colcord Bartlett, can go back over his ancestry, step by step, and find nothing of which any descendant should be ashamed. He was born, February 13, 1826, in Salisbury, N. H., to Peter Bartlett and Anna (Pettengill) Bartlett. His father was an educated, prominent physician and removed to Peoria, Illinois, from Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1836. He died, after residing here for a short time, of over-fatigue and exposure in the discharge of the duties of his profession. Dr. Bartlett belonged to the Bartlett family of New England, prominent in the legal and medical profession. The names of the family are found prominently identified with the educational institutions of New England, and have an honored place in the records of the bar and medicine.

Mr. Bartlett was employed as a clerk for a time in a general store in Peoria, and then entered the employment of Pettengill & Bartlett, who were also engaged in the selling of general merchandise—the last named member of the firm being a cousin of the subject of this sketch. P. C. Bartlett established himself in Peoria in the retail grocery business, which he conducted with fair success for a period of twelve years, and then engaged in the dry-goods business with A. P. Bartlett, formerly connected with Mr. Pettengill. This firm was dissolved in 1877. A. P. Bartlett retired from business, and P. C. Bartlett entered the revenue service in 1878, in which he continued for seven years. He then engaged in the retail grocery business, which he is still conducting with success. November 12, 1851, he married Abigail Thompson by whom he had four sons. She died September 2, 1861. One son only, Henry T. Bartlett, survives, and is now cashier of the Peoria National Bank. He married for his second wife Margaretta Culbertson. Five children have been born during this second marriage, namely: Sue Herron, Nancy Culbertson, Edward Peter, Lucy Ellen and William Culbertson Bartlett—all of whom survive and are an honor, comfort and credit to their father and mother. Edward P. is in business with his father; Sue H. is a prominent teacher in the Peoria High School; William C. has an important and responsible position with the Acme Harvester Works; Nancy C. and Lucy E. are at home.

Mr. Bartlett is peculiarly happy in his domestic relations, and no man has a pleasanter home, or a wife and children of whom he can be prouder, or in whom one can find more satisfaction. Mr. Bartlett has always maintained a reputation for the strictest integrity and uprightness, and bears an honored name in the city of Peoria, where he has resided and been in active business for so many years. He is a member of

the Presbyterian Church, but broad, charitable and catholic in his views, always ready and willing to concede all rights to another which he claims for himself.

MARK MITCHELL BASSETT.

Mark Mitchell Bassett was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, March 27, 1837, a period of stress and hardship for early settlers in Illinois. For years prior to that date there was a dearth in his family of everything but labor for the necessities of life. Beyond the fact that his father's people were Kentuckians, but little is known of his paternal ancestry. His earliest remembrance is of a widowed mother, who, with "little Mark," shared the home and meager fare afforded by some relative for such return as could be rendered by a delicate woman crippled by rheumatism—chiefly knitting. Thus his childhood was spent, at times a nearby school-house affording a few weeks "schooling," where lessons were learned from Webster's Spelling book. An only sister, ten years his senior, having married when Mark was about seven years old, shared her home in Fulton County with her mother and brother almost continuously so long as the mother lived. Under the direction of a thrifty farmer, he assisted in reclaiming many acres from the hand of Nature, and thus acquired habits of industry, energy and perseverance which—based upon an inheritance of strict honesty and integrity, the ruling characteristics of the Carlocks of Virginia, from whom the maternal side of his house was descended—made strong the foundations on which his after-life was reared. In such hard but wholesome experience as clearing and tilling the soil, and rafting logs to the St. Louis market, were gained that tenacity of purpose and those powers of endurance which served him so well in after years.

In August, 1857, Mr. Bassett was induced to leave the plough, and, with a partner—but with no other capital than an intent to be honest—to engage in the management of a store, which was operated successfully until he bought his partner's interest. Later he conducted the concern alone and profitably, doing a considerable business in grain and stock, besides managing the farm, until December, 1861, when he enlisted in the war for the preservation of the Union, and was assigned to Company E, Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The story of heroic endeavor and endurance which followed is gathered, not alone from Captain Bassett's memory, but from the diaries of comrades-in-battle, comrades-in-prison and comrades-in-escape, and from the most tragic pages in our national history, as also from the letters of Union men in North Carolina and East Tennessee who afforded them shelter, a hiding-place, food, clothing and a guide to the next point of safety nearer the Union lines. The record of the Fifty-third is only partly told in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and Hatchie (where Lieutenant Bassett was ordered to take the insignia of rank from the lifeless body of his superior officer, First Lieut. Armand

Pollisard, of Kankakee); in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, of July 12, 1863, in which last engagement, in a charge by his brigade upon the rebel breastworks, orders ignorantly given but faithfully obeyed, sent many a gallant soldier needlessly to his death, and hundreds of others into the hands of the enemy as prisoners—among the last being Lieutenant Bassett who was leading his company in the fearful onslaught, thus winning the commission as Captain which was issued while he was a prisoner. Capt. John D. Hatfield, of Company H, now living at Neligh, Nebraska, was Captain Bassett's close companion in the long months of imprisonment in Libby Prison which followed, and his fellow-toiler in digging the famous tunnel by which, with 107 other prisoners, they succeeded in escaping on the night of February 9, 1864. Having been recaptured on the fourth night out when near the Union lines on the Pamunkey River, Captain Bassett was thrust into an underground dungeon and kept on bread and water—if a composition of corn, cobs and husks ground together could be called "bread." After the battle of the Wilderness, through fear of the capture of Richmond by Grant's army, came the removal of the prisoners from Libby; first to Danville, Virginia; next to Macon, Georgia—where another unsuccessful attempt was made to escape; then to Charleston, and finally to Columbia, South Carolina. Here they were held in an open camp called "Camp Sorghum"—but no sweeter as a home on account of its name. On the night of November 10, 1864, just before the completion of a stockade around the camp, a squad of nine made a third attempt at escape by running the guard. After being out thirteen nights, the blood-hounds with which the Confederates were pursuing them got on their track, when the fugitives separated into groups of four, three and two. The four having soon been overtaken, were shot where they surrendered; the two were recaptured and taken back to their prison-pen, while the three—consisting of Capt. A. S. Stuart, now of Osceola, Missouri; Lieutenant Tom Payne Young, since deceased, and Capt. Mark Bassett—set their faces towards the west and north and, after wandering fifty-two days and nights among the mountains of the Blue Ridge, reached the Union lines at Sweet Water, Tennessee, and Knoxville on January 1, 1865. They were not alone, having been joined in the mountains by other escaping prisoners, Union men who had deserted the rebel ranks and others who had become separated from their commands. The picture of that ragged group of twelve, taken at Knoxville on that Happy New Year's Day, is one of the cherished relics of a historic past, which the Captain could not be induced to part with. The appearance of the same picture on page 130 of Vol. III, of "Lossing's History of The Civil War," as a group of "Union Refugees," illustrates the errors which sometimes creep into "history." Another relic highly prized by the Captain is a lithograph of a highly embellished chart containing the names and rank of all the prisoners in Libby at the time, the orig-

inal having been prepared with pen and ink by Capt. B. F. Fischer, of Cincinnati. It would be difficult to conceive anything more thrilling than the reminiscences related by these heroic comrades of their experiences of prison-life, and their terrible suffering in mind and body while attempting to make their escape. These eighteen months of hardship and peril left Captain Bassett physically unfitted for a return to duty; so, at the expiration of his leave of absence, on the order of the Secretary of War he repaired to Camp Blair, at Jackson, Michigan, where he received his discharge, April 12, 1865, three days after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Having spent a year and a half on his farm and in buying and selling grain, he engaged in the study of law with Capt. A. W. Bull, at Pekin, Illinois, (under whom he enlisted), later with Hon. B. S. Prettyman, and, within the next two years, in the face of many difficulties and meager educational advantages, he was admitted to the bar, thus realizing his early ambition to become a lawyer. In 1872 Captain Bassett moved to Peoria and has at different times been associated with some of the leading lawyers of this city. As a Republican he was elected to the lower branch of the General Assembly in 1884; four years afterwards was advanced to the State Senate, and, in 1898, was elected Probate Judge of Peoria County, which office he still holds discharging its duties honestly, faithfully and acceptably. Judge Bassett's family—though there are now none left to bear his name—includes all deserving young people of his acquaintance in whom he takes a practical interest, which is shared by his wife. Although not identified with any church organization, his "religion is of the life, and the life of his religion is to do good."

WILLIAM HENRY BINNIAN.

William Henry Binnian was born, January 29, 1857, at Peoria, Illinois. His grandparents were William and Ann (Jasper) Binnian, and Charles and Ann (Allbut) Walford, born in England. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Walford) Binnian, were born in Kidderminster, England, where they married and came to Peoria in 1852. They were of sterling English stock and of high character. They were upon the right side of every question involving public and private morals.

W. H. Binnian was educated in the public schools of Peoria and graduated from the High School. His public career and that of many others in recent years, testify to the high character and efficiency of the public schools of Peoria. After graduating from the High School he was employed in the wholesale leather and shoe-finding business conducted under the name of Burnham, Binnian & Company, his father being a member of the firm. Later he entered the employment of James T. Rogers & Company, lumber merchants, as bookkeeper. In 1880 he became a member of the firm and so continued until 1889, the firm doing business as Rogers &

Binnian. They did a very large and prosperous business, extending over a large portion of the country. In 1889 Mr. Binnian sold his interest in the business to his partner, James T. Rogers, and entered largely into real-estate, buying land in the vicinity of Peoria, laying it out into lots and selling it to settlers. In this business, which was carried on with his usual spirit and energy, he was very successful.

In 1890, in connection with the late William E. Stone and E. C. Foster, he built and equipped the Peoria Strawboard Mill, the second largest in the world, and was elected President of the company. The successful operation of the mill was very largely due to the energy, foresight and business skill of Mr. Binnian, who had become one of the best business men in the City of Peoria; always enjoying perfect health he was full of energy and untiring in his devotion to business.

In the fall of 1890 he joined with William E. Stone in the purchase of what was known as the Acme Harvester Works, operated in Pekin, Illinois, by A. J. Hodges & Company. They organized a company known as the Acme Harvester Company, and Mr. Binnian became its Vice-President and general business manager. In 1894, upon the death of Mr. Stone, he became President of the company. Mr. Binnian's peculiar business traits, his energy, industry, courage and foresight have borne marvelous fruit in the development of the business of the Harvester Company, which has grown from small dimensions into a world-wide reputation and has required a very large increase of capacity. To meet the growing demands of the trade the company purchased sixty-one acres of land for its plant at Bartonville, with a capacity four times as great as the old works at Pekin. The company purchased forty-seven acres of land for its factory site, and has already erected buildings covering a floor-space of over fifteen acres. The sale of harvesters made by the Acme Harvester Company was originally confined to a small portion of the Northwest and California, but now extends over the entire range of wheat-growing countries. Its export business to South America and elsewhere is very large. Mr. Binnian keeps well in hand all of these different branches of business in which he is engaged. He is fortunately situated in never allowing anything to discourage him or undermine his courage. He is cool, calculating and carefully plans all his business enterprises, and then deliberately and persistently goes about their execution.

Although still a young man, Mr. Binnian is regarded as one of the strongest and safest business men in Peoria. He has not interested himself in office holding, but has taken an active interest in all that pertains to the good of the city. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a regular and generous contributor to the various charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, and stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

He has always enjoyed the companionship of good books, and, from the time he was a boy, has

regularly added to his library, until he now has one of the choicest and best selected private libraries in Peoria.

A recent Trade Journal, in reviewing his success in the manufacture of agricultural implements, says tersely: "He had the will power to grasp opportunities, and the ambition to make the most of them. He was not afraid; he did not hesitate; he did not put off his decision from day to day until some other man stepped in and seized the opportunity. He acted quickly and with unconquerable determination. No one could stop him." This quotation very fitly characterizes Mr. Binnian and his business career in this city and vicinity.

He was married, November 27, 1883, to Elizabeth Ann Babcock, daughter of Colonel William Babcock, of Canton, Illinois. Two sons were born to them; Walter Babcock Binnian, born November 27, 1884, now a student in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and Robert Binnian, born July 29, 1886, died January 10, 1887.

ROBERT BOAL.

Robert Boal, M. D., veteran physician and surgeon of Illinois, now of Lacon, Marshall County was born near Harrisburg, in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1806, the oldest of a family of four children, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Crain) Boal. Both of his parents were natives of Dauphin County, but of Scotch descent, their ancestors having come to America at an early period. The father was a merchant who, having removed to Cincinnati with his family in 1811, conducted his business there until his death, which occurred in 1816. The son then became a member of the family of an uncle, also a resident of Cincinnati, for whom he was named, and, after receiving a rudimentary education in the public schools, took a partial course in the Cincinnati College. Having determined to enter the medical profession, he spent a year and a half reading medicine with Dr. Wright, of Reading, Ohio, which he afterward continued with Drs. Whitman and Cobb, who were professors in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, which he finally entered as a student, graduating therefrom in 1828. He then began practice at Reading, but four years later returned to Cincinnati, where he continued in practice for three or four years, a part of the time holding the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater. Meanwhile, in 1834, he made a tour through Central Illinois with a view to settling in the State, which he carried into effect two years later by his removal with his family to Lacon (then Columbia), Illinois, which continued to be his home until 1862, when, having been appointed Surgeon on the Board of Enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District, he removed to Peoria. His service in this capacity continued until the close of the Civil War in 1865, and, during that period he examined some 5,000 volunteers and drafted men, a large majority of whom were mustered into the service

and fought for the preservation of the Union. While discharging the duties of this office and some twenty-five years afterward Dr. Boal continued in the practice of his profession at Peoria, being a prominent member of the Peoria Medical Society, and, for a part of the time, its President, as well as a member of the American and State Medical Associations, of the last of these being elected President in 1882. He was one of the organizers of the Edward Dickinson Medical Club (of Peoria), of whom only three of the nine original members now survive—Drs. Boal, Steele and Murphy. He was also one of the founders and original incorporators of the Cottage Hospital of Peoria, of which he served for a time as director.

Dr. Boal, while not neglecting his profession, was an earnest opponent of the extension of slavery during the period following the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and one of the potent factors, in this section of the State, in the organization of the Republican party—being a delegate from his county to the historical convention at Bloomington, in May, 1856, which nominated the first Republican State ticket in the history of the party in Illinois. In 1860 he was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency for the first time.

The civil positions held by Dr. Boal included those of State Senator from 1844 to 1848, and Representative in the General Assembly for two terms (1854-58)—during the first of these two terms (1855) being one of the most earnest supporters of Abraham Lincoln for United States Senator, at whose personal request he finally cast his vote for Lyman Trumbull, thereby defeating the hopes of the opposition for the success of their candidate, and contributing to the beginning of the career of one of the most conspicuous members of the United States Senate during the war period, and which was continued for eighteen years. During the session of 1855 he was appointed upon a joint Legislative Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Institutions at Jacksonville, serving as Chairman of the committee, and, on the accession of Governor Bissell in 1857, was appointed one of the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—a position which he occupied continuously by successive re-appointments for seventeen years, under the administrations of Governors Yates, Oglesby, Palmer and Beveridge—for the last five years of the time being President of the Board.

On May 12, 1831, Dr. Boal was married, at Reading, Ohio, to Christiana Walker Sinclair, their wedded life extending over a period of more than fifty years. Mrs. Boal was of Scotch descent, and a lady of intelligence and refinement. She died in June, 1883, leaving, besides her venerable husband, a family of three children—two sons and one daughter. Charles T., the older son, is now a business man of Chicago, while the younger son, James Sinclair, studied law, and was for some ten years Assistant United States District Attorney, under various administrations, but died in 1888. The daughter, Clara B., became

the wife of Col. Greenbury L. Fort, who was a soldier of the War of the Rebellion, and afterward served for four terms as a member of Congress from the Lacon District.

About 1803 Dr. Boal removed from Peoria to his former home at Lacon, where, in the ninety-sixth year of his age, with unimpaired faculties and remarkable vitality, he is spending the evening of a busy and earnest life with his daughter, Mrs. Greenbury L. Fort. His career has been as conspicuous for its usefulness to the State and the community in which he resides, as it has been for its long continuance and the results which have been achieved within the period which it has covered. Dr. Boal is at the present time (1902) the oldest living alumnus of the Medical College of Ohio—now the Cincinnati University—at which he graduated nearly three-quarters of a century ago.

FRANK CARL BOURSCHIEDT.

The reputation of Dr. Bourscheidt as a scholar, chemist, and medical exponent, is undoubtedly largely due to the depth of scientific research required of the German student who would enter the ranks of the professionally great, a consummation rendered practically certain of accomplishment, owing to the luminously profound and philosophical mind of the upper class scholar of Teutonic ancestry. In contrast therewith is the more or less superficial training received in the money-getting atmosphere of many American institutions, and where concentration and singleness of purpose are drowned in a multiplicity of distracting influences. The calm, trained and reflective intelligence of such men as Dr. Bourscheidt is, therefore, of incalculable benefit to any community, and sure of the recognition and appreciation of all thoughtful people.

A native of Cologne, on the Rhine, Germany, Dr. Bourscheidt was born, January 15, 1851, a son of Frank C. and Christina Bourscheidt, the former of whom was a furrier for many years, but has long since retired from business. The parents appreciated the benefits of a thorough education, and their son graduated from the scientific and classical courses at the Gymnasium in Cologne, in 1868. He then spent one year at Dolhain-Limbourg, France, and devoted himself to acquiring a knowledge of the French language. In 1869 he came to America, locating in Saint Louis, where he began the study of medicine at Pope's College, but in 1871 removed to Kansas to practice medicine, and, at the same time, conducted a drug store at Howard City, Elk County. Owing to the prevalence of malaria in the region in which he had located, he came to Peoria in 1874, and accepted a position as clerk in the drug store of W. H. Davis, where he remained for two years. A similar position was afterwards maintained for the same length of time with the late A. W. H. Reen. In January of 1879, Dr. Bourscheidt opened a drug store in the old library building, and conducted

the same until he disposed of his interest in the drug business to W. M. Benton in 1885. Desiring then to return to the practice of medicine, he attended Rush Medical College in Chicago for two years, graduating therefrom in 1887. From that period until the present time, he has devoted himself to his chosen profession. While engaged in general practice he makes a specialty of gynecology, or the diseases of women.

In his younger days Dr. Bourscheidt devoted much thought and study to microscopical and analytical chemistry, and was ranked among those who are more than ordinarily proficient in these directions. The knowledge thus acquired has been particularly efficacious in many of his most important services to the State of Illinois, for the best interests of which he has labored long and faithfully. He was one of the founders in 1879 of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association, of which he served as President in 1881, and was one of the committee which drafted and helped to pass the State Pharmacy Law. From 1880 until 1890 he was a member of the committee on the revision of the United States Pharmacopœia—which revision takes place once in ten years, the treatise being issued by official authority, and everywhere accepted as an authoritative standard in reference to drugs and their preparations. From 1899 until 1901 the Doctor was the Health Commissioner of Peoria, and, during his administration, a high order of service was maintained, and more accomplished in the way of systematizing the work of the office and rendering it efficient, than by any other incumbent of the office in the history of the city. Dr. Bourscheidt is Gynecologist to Saint Francis Hospital; is a member of the Peoria Medical Society, of which he was President for one year, and Secretary for two years, and is also a member of the American Medical Association.

The marriage of Dr. Bourscheidt and Dora Stewart, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, occurred June 14, 1873, in Kansas, and of this union there are two children, Frank Carl, Jr., and Jennie M. Dr. Bourscheidt is a Republican in national politics, and has ever been an active participator in the undertakings of his party. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, having joined that organization in 1872. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church. Like the majority of his countrymen, he has derived much consolation from music, which noble art has been a relaxation from the worry and struggle of an unusually active life. He was an active member of the Peoria Choral Union, which was disbanded in 1881, was also one of the organizers of the Peoria Chorus and has been one of its most ardent and staunch supporters. He is a believer in the beneficent and uplifting influence of music, and has earnestly labored to secure its dignified elevation among the residents of his home town. In all ways this disciple of medicine and all-around medical expert has contributed, to the extent of his ability, to the improvement of the conditions of the city, and his purse and counsel are at the disposal of all worthy appeals.



F. P. Sargent

ABRAHAM BRAYSHAW.

The Mexican Amole Soap Company of Peoria, of which Abraham Brayshaw is President and General Manager, is entitled to more than passing consideration, for the manner of its conduct, and the excellence of its productions.

From a long line of ambitious ancestors devoted to the manufacture of cloth, Mr. Brayshaw inherits the requisite force of character, tact, and knowledge of human nature, for the management of a concern fast attaining a world-wide reputation. He was born in England, December 21, 1838, and is a son of Benjamin and Anna (Berry) Brayshaw, who were also born and reared in England. It was but natural that Abraham Brayshaw should emulate the example of his forefathers, and, for some time at least, engage in the manufacture of cloth. Of the twelve children in the family he was the one exception who found a larger field of enterprise in America, and he came hither when thirty years of age as superintendent of the woolen mill of James Standring, in New York. At the expiration of two years he came to Illinois and located in Peoria, and until 1884 engaged with varying success in the carpet business. In the meantime, about nineteen years ago, he became interested in the prospects of a company organized for the manufacture of a high-grade soap, and which was incorporated under the firm name of Albaugh's Mexican Soap Company, the president being M. H. Haverhill. The realization of the original promoters falling far short of expectations, and more or less money being lost in a venture at bottom containing real merit, an emergency was created into which the shrewd business sagacity and common sense principles of Mr. Brayshaw came in recognition of an undeveloped opportunity. When the new order of things was brought about the name also was changed to that under which the firm now conducts its business.

The Mexican Amole Soap Company's products have long since passed the experimental stage, and have stood the test and approbation of several years. At the present time the company does a business amounting to \$100,000 per annum, and, judging from the unprecedented increase within the last two or three years, much larger returns may be expected in the near future. Much of the soap manufactured is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients derived from the Mexican Amole Soap tree, the peculiar qualities of which are utilized by a patent process. Aside from bath and toilet soaps, the latter of which is best represented by the fragrant and refreshing Amole-ine, a shaving soap has been perfected by the company which not only gives a fine and lasting lather, but is as well a great skin tonic. The Amole Shampoo is most efficacious for all scalp disorders; the Amole Rose Cream is an excellent balm for the skin, and the Amole-ine Washing Powder is unexcelled for the laundry. As evidencing the more than local prominence of the articles manufactured by this enterprising firm, it is necessary only to state that the

United States Army specifications for 1901, for supplies to be furnished to the post commissaries of our American and foreign possessions, call for an amount of Amole soap larger than all other kinds combined, the soap specified being the Amole Diamond King. The soaps turned out from this factory, which has the most modern equipments possible, are in demand in all parts of the world, large shipments being made daily to different parts of the United States, Canada and Cuba, as well as frequent consignments to England, France, Germany, Australia and the Philippines. It will thus be seen that, in the war of competition, Peoria may boast an enterprise in this line based upon genuine superiority, and therefore of lasting benefit at home and abroad.

Not long after arriving in America Mr. Brayshaw was united in marriage, May 13, 1868, to Caroline Wilby, who also is a native of England. Mrs. Brayshaw, who is a woman of rare intelligence and social tact, is the mother of three living children: Benjamin W., Walter and Clarence. The sons are all interested in business with their father, and the better to qualify them as practical manufacturers of soap, took special courses in chemistry in the Illinois University at Champaign, Illinois, and at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Benjamin Brayshaw was married, first, to Mamie Le Page, who died April 15, 1897, his second marriage occurring, April 25, 1901, to Mrs. Nellie (Zipprich) Haessel. Walter W. married Florence McIntyre on April 18, 1900, and of this union there is one child, Lena. In political affiliations Mr. Brayshaw is a Democrat, and is a believer in the doctrine of Free Silver. He is a man of broad intelligence, unusual business ability and of unquestioned integrity, and is popular in the commercial and social world of Peoria.

CHARLES MONTGOMERY BROWN.

Charles Montgomery Brown was born in Limestone Township, Peoria County, Illinois, March 25, 1859. He is a son of Isaac Brown, for many years conspicuous in politics and business in the City of Peoria. The father and mother of Mr. Brown removed to Peoria with their family in 1864, where Charles M. was educated in the public schools, graduating from the High School in the class of 1877. Soon after graduation he entered the employ of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railway Company, at Peoria, and continued in the railroad business for eight years, the last three as General Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company's Fast Freight Line.

In 1885 he embarked in the insurance and loan business, in which he has continued to the present time. He has held several important general agencies of leading insurance companies, at Peoria, and now holds the important position of General Field Agent of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in the States of Illinois and Indiana.

June 2, 1887, he married Netta A. Cole, who

is a pianist of rare skill and a woman of charming personality.

Mr. Brown has been an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and for a long time a member of its official Board. He is also interested in, and is a Director of, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Peoria Lyceum Association, and is prominent in the Chautauqua work of the latter organization. Mr. Brown is a member of the Peoria Board of Trade. He has been actively connected with the Masonic Fraternity, being a Past Commander of Peoria Commandery, Knights Templar.

By his genial manners and uniform courtesy Mr. Brown commends himself to all with whom he comes in contact. His peculiar qualities have proved very advantageous to him in building up a business wherein he has had strong competition. He commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. Now in the prime of life, he has the promise of many years of success in the business world.



DELOSS STODDARD BROWN.

Deloss S. Brown, President of Brown, Page & Hillman Company, dealers in pianos and other musical instruments, was born in Cummington, Massachusetts, May 22, 1840, the grandson of William Brown, and son of Hiram and Eveline (Bradt) Brown. His father was born in the "Notch," Cheshire, Massachusetts, October 24, 1797, and his mother at Canajoharie, New York, March 11, 1800; the former died at Elmwood, Illinois, October 20, 1891, and the latter at Cummington, Massachusetts, May 4, 1866. Deloss S. received his early education in the common schools of his native place, and, at ten years of age, began working in a factory in which he was employed in the manufacture of various kinds of wooden implements; was next engaged in making scythe whetstones, after which he worked for a time in a sewing-machine factory. In 1863 he removed to Elmwood, Illinois, where he opened a wholesale and retail jewelry store, which he conducted for thirteen years, when (1876) he came to Peoria and purchased a half interest in the distillery of William R. Bush, afterwards known as the Bush & Brown Distillery. In this he continued for a period of ten years, when he sold out his interest to the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Company. His next business venture was the purchase of the stock of Brown, Page & Hillman, dealers in books, stationery, music and musical instruments, which has been continued ever since under the old firm name,—the business now being restricted to pianos, organs, sheet music and musical goods, which is conducted on a large scale. Mr. Brown's principal business, however, is in the line of Peoria real estate in which he is largely interested. At the present time, in connection with others, he is engaged upon some improvements in East Peoria, which promise to result in the future rapid development of that growing suburb. His business career

has been conspicuously and uniformly successful, due to early acquired habits of application and industry, supplemented by business acumen. His influence upon the business development of Peoria has been as potential as it has been successful from a personal point of view. Although his business life has been of a strenuous character, he permits no business entanglements to interfere with his social and domestic enjoyments. His genial temperament and courteous bearing have secured for him a wide popularity, and no really deserving cause appeals to him in vain. Mr. Brown inherited from his ancestors those doctrines in favor of free speech, a free press and free soil for free men, which constituted the essential principles of the Free Soil or Abolition party before the days of the Civil War, and on the organization of the Republican party, as a protest against the attempt to carry slavery into free territory, espoused the cause of the party of Lincoln and an undivided Union with zeal, and has supported it ever since. Although not a politician in the professional sense of the word, he served his Ward as Alderman for a period of four years. He has been twice married; first, at Elmwood, Illinois, to Eunice Whiteside, who died in 1866. On October 12, 1869, he was united in marriage to Frances L. Bush, daughter of his long-time business partner, William R. Bush, and they have had five children: Eveline A., born August 24, 1870, died January 8, 1895; Alice J., born October 8, 1872; Eugene de A., born August 9, 1875; Edna K., born July 22, 1877, now Mrs. William Turnbull, and Deloss S. Jr., born November 4, 1879—the three first named having been born at Elmwood, Peoria County, and the last two in the city of Peoria.

ISAAC BROWN. ----

Isaac Brown was born in South Shields, England, August 16, 1817. His parents were Jabez and Margaret Brown. His father was Superintendent of one of the large collieries near New Castle on the Tyne, England, and was killed in a mine by the falling of coal when Isaac Brown was a mere boy. Soon after the death of his father, in 1835, young Isaac sailed for America, going first to Cape Breton Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, where he remained but a short time, when he sailed for the United States, landing at New Orleans. He removed to Galena, Illinois, in 1836, and soon after traveled over various sections of the country seeking a more desirable location. He finally settled at St. Louis, where, in 1839, he was married to Anna Mary Catherine Gaussmann, a native of the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, where her father was a well-to-do farmer and land-owner, who, with his family, had removed to the United States about one year before her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown, with two small children, removed to Peoria County, in 1844, first locating on a farm in Rosefield Township, and afterwards in Limestone Township, and in 1864

came to Peoria, where Mr. Brown died January 30, 1888, and where Mrs. Brown still lives. The married life of the couple was a very happy one. They had five children: William J., who died in New Orleans in 1878; Henry I.; Margaret E., now Mrs. O. R. Clough; Mary E., who married Mr. John R. Schnebly, and died August 9, 1900; and Charles M.

Mr. Brown was for several years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was for many years active as a Trustee of the First Church of that denomination in Peoria.

He was the first Supervisor from Limestone Township. In 1860 he was elected County Treasurer, and was twice re-elected, in 1862 and 1864, and subsequently filled several important offices in the City of Peoria.

Mr. Brown was a man of the strictest integrity, and filled with fidelity every official position to which he was elected or appointed. He was originally a Douglas Democrat, but always a strong Union man. During the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, with Lucius L. Day and Washington Cockle, he served upon the Committee of Public Safety, having in charge the Government's interests in Peoria and vicinity. He was a man of strong physique and marked personality, with a pleasant and sunny disposition, and was universally trusted and esteemed. No man had the public confidence to a greater extent than Mr. Brown. He was careful, frugal and economical, without being parsimonious or mean. He left a name and reputation for his family, unsullied and clean.

JAMES L. BROWN.

One should scarcely desire a higher position in society than the reputation of a good physician—not "good" alone in the ordinary sense of proficiency in his profession, but in that broader sense, embracing not only qualifications but character and reputation as well. There is some danger, even in the medical profession, of a controlling influence of the commercial spirit so characteristic of the present day. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the profession, that it may be kept from the degradation that necessarily follows the purely commercial aspect of it.

James L. Brown belongs to that class which has not yet departed from the old straight-forward professional course; not yet put a purely monetary value upon his services. He was born at Goshen, Clermont County, Ohio, on January 5, 1841, to Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lafferty) Brown. His father followed the occupation of a farmer. The stock from which Dr. Brown descended came from England before the Revolutionary War and obtained a grant from the King of some three thousand acres of land in the State of Pennsylvania, where the father of Dr. Brown was born. On the mother's side, his ancestors were descendants of the French Huguenots.

Dr. Brown received a common school education at Clermont, and also took a course in Main-

ville Seminary, in Warren County, Ohio. After leaving school he taught for a time, whereby he acquired the means for his medical education. He graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, in 1868, and began practice in that city, continuing until 1873, when he came to Peoria, where he has ever since resided, continuously and successfully practicing his profession.

The immediate ancestors of Dr. Brown were conspicuous in the War of 1812, among them being General Jacob Brown, who commanded at Lundy's Lane, and later at Fort Erie. Thus, it will be seen that he comes of good stock, and he has in every respect, during his life in Peoria, honored his ancestry. He has devoted himself assiduously to his profession and has, with economy and care, provided himself with a reasonable competence, all of which has been done without wrong or oppression, robbery or fraud. He has never hesitated to give his professional services to the poor, as well as to the rich, without compensation as well as for it. He has been free from the petty jealousies and envies that sometimes have marred the reputation of men of his profession. Fortunately, all that is passing away. He has always been regarded in this city as an honorable, upright, high-minded man and a thoroughly conscientious physician.

In politics, Dr. Brown has been a Republican, although he has never taken any very active part in politics, but has in this respect been ready and willing at all times to discharge his full duty as becomes a good citizen.

He married, June 28, 1881, Miss Lida Black, who died January 4, 1883. October 3, 1894, he married for his second wife Miss Margaret Pfeiffer, by whom he has one son, James L. Brown, born August 4, 1895.

Dr. Brown enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, and will, to the end, be regarded as an efficient, kindly, charitable physician. He has been for years an active member of the Peoria City Medical Association, having twice been its President, and is now an honorary member thereof by reason of his long connection and his standing as a physician. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Such men honor the community in which they live and, in dying, leave behind them a monument, in the love and respect of those whom they have befriended and served, more desirable than the most costly marble.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BRYAN.

William Frederick Bryan was for some years prominently identified with the legal profession in this city. He was descended from Anglo-Irish ancestry. The name Bryan is derived by English heraldry from Bryn, which is the Anglo-Saxon name of a hill. It is now found among old family names of England, buried under titles. Ireland, however, has her familiar O'Brians and O'Briens, and France her Chateaubriands, Briens and Briens. The great-grandfather was Samuel

Bryan a native and resident of Dublin, and a prominent shipping merchant of that place. He married a Miss Dennis, who was also born in that locality and brought the pure Irish strain into the paternal ancestry, although France claims title to this name also, through her national Saint Denis, deriving it from Dionysius (Dionese), of Gracca.

George Bryan, their eldest son, and the grandfather of our subject, was born in Dublin, in 1730, and in 1750 crossed the Atlantic to the new world, locating in Philadelphia, where he also engaged in business as a shipping merchant. He was then only twenty years of age. He not only won the respect and esteem of his fellow men, but also received at their hands high honors, and left the impress of his strong individuality upon the early history of the State. He had acquired a collegiate education and his tastes and ambition soon inspired him to other than a mercantile life. From 1764 until his death, in 1790, he was the popular favorite and active recipient successively of judicial, ministerial, executive and legislative honors, and finally, in 1780, won the highest judicial honors within the gift of the people of the State, serving as Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania until the time of his death. In his first contest for political office, in 1764, he was elected burgess over Dr. Franklin and another opponent. "Franklin," writes the chronicler naively, "died like a philosopher; his associate agonized in death, and afterward General Reed went over to the British." (*Life of General Reed*, Volume I, page 30.) "An active political opponent, a Federalist, accredits Judge George Bryan as the author of the first constitution of Pennsylvania, which the Federalist denounces as the inevitable precursor of anarchy. (*Life in Pennsylvania*, I, 302.) An electric flash of sarcastic humor now exhibits Dr. Franklin as an 'oily gammon,' who had discovered that 'oil would smooth the ruffled surface of the sea.' So had he found it most effectual in assuaging the troubled minds of his fellow men. Hence he was claimed by both constitutionalists and antis."

He was also a delegate to the Congress, held in New York in 1765, to protest against the British Stamp Act. (*Life of Reed*, Volume II, page 481.) As Vice-President and as acting President of Pennsylvania, in 1778, he urged the Legislature to abolish slavery, and in 1779 secured the passage of the first act abolishing slavery in this country. (*Ibid*, Volume II, page 173.) In 1779 he was appointed, in connection with James Madison and others, to establish the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and while so engaged, advised and secured the adoption of the Mason and Dixon line, which was subsequently (1780) ratified by Congress. In 1780 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and served in that capacity for ten years, when death ended his career. He was married in Philadelphia, to Elizabeth Smith, and they had five sons and two

daughters. One of the sons, Arthur Bryan, became the father-in-law of Commodore Turner of the navy.

George Bryan, Jr., father of William F., was born in Philadelphia and acquired a collegiate education. His early manhood was devoted to mercantile pursuits in that city. He was a man of domestic tastes and retiring disposition, and the only public office which he held was that of Auditor General of the State, and at the time of his elevation to the office he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, which was the capital of the State from 1799 until 1812. On its removal to Harrisburg, Mr. Bryan took his family to that place; but, on his retirement, he returned to Lancaster, where he carried on merchandising until his death, in December, 1838. He married Anna Maria Steinman, a native of Lancaster and of German (Moravian) parentage. She was educated in the noted Moravian Academy, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, the first school for young ladies in America. Her father, Frederick Steinman, was an active and prosperous hardware merchant and manufacturer, and her mother was Margaretta Sybilla (Mayer) Steinman.

W. F. Bryan was born in Lancaster, August 28, 1810, and, when only two years of age, was taken by his parents to Harrisburg, where he began his education. He afterwards studied in his native city, the family returning there on the father's retirement from office. He pursued a regular college curriculum in private schools, and soon after laying aside his text-books, he was sent to Washington, D. C., to learn the art of printing. His father had a wealthy cousin who had retired from an active and successful career of politics and journalism, and was then enjoying the fruits of his labors in an elegant country villa near that city. The ultimate object of this choice of a profession, as he afterward learned, was to equip him for the higher career of editor; but setting and distributing type became monotonous to him and he returned home. While preparing for the bar in the city of Lancaster, he realized, in his small way, though incognito, his father's aspirations for him by assuming the editorship of a weekly political paper. His residence there was enlivened by weekly visits to the hospitable mansion of his relative, Samuel Harrison Smith, and there he was often brought in contact with many distinguished statesmen of the time, which, of course, had its influence upon his life. After his return from Washington, Mr. Bryan was sent to Chillicothe, Ohio, to be initiated into the vocation of merchandising; but the business pursuits selected for him by others did not accord with his tastes and temperament, and he ultimately drifted into a profession more in harmony with his tastes and desires. It was while in Chillicothe that he became a member of a debating club, where he frequently met Allen G. Thurman, afterward the distinguished Senator from Ohio, and the eminent lawyer and jurist. From that time the bar became the pole-star of Mr. Bryan's ambition.

He bent all his energies toward reaching the goal, immediately returning to Lancaster, where he began the study of law.

In due course of time he was admitted to the bar. About that time the cry of "Westward, Ho!" resounded through the land, and, on the tide of emigration steadily drifting toward the setting sun, he made his way to Illinois. The journey was made by stage to Pittsburg and thence by the Ohio and Illinois Rivers, stepping from the steamer to the levee at Peoria in the spring of 1839. For many years thereafter he engaged in the practice of law and secured a large clientage. He was a close and diligent student and gained a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. He won some important suits, yet the theory and the science of law were ever more attractive to him than the contests of the forum. His cases were prepared with the greatest thoroughness and precision, and his arguments were logical, forceful and convincing. Possessed, however, of an extremely nervous organism, he was in a measure unfitted for the exciting scenes of the court room, yet the court records indicate, by the many leading cases which he won, his marked ability and talent for the law.

In September, 1845, Mr. Bryan was united in marriage to Miss Jane G. Evans, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Her father, Robert Evans, then deceased, was a successful merchant and left his family in comfortable circumstances, and the mother, Anna Margaretta (Gundaker) Evans, being most devoted to her children, provided them with the best educational privileges. She was a member of the Lutheran Church until her marriage, when she joined the Presbyterian Church, to which her husband belonged. Her daughter, Mrs. Bryan, who completed her education in Philadelphia, was a most cultured lady. To our subject and his wife were born six children, namely: Anna Margaretta, wife of Arthur H. Rugg, a resident of Chicago; George, of Peoria, who married Eugenie M. Steele, of Romulus, New York and has two children—Margaretta and George; William Frederick, who is now Mayor of the City of Peoria; Edward Arthur, who married Lucy Gibson of Peoria, and, with his wife and son, William Frederick, reside in Chicago; Robert Evans, who died in early childhood; and Jennie Logan, who resides in Peoria.

Largely on account of his nervous temperament and studious inclination, Mr. Bryan always preferred the retired life of the scholar to the active one of the politician or society man. He never sought or desired political preferment and held no public office whatever, except in scientific and literary societies to which he belonged. He carried his research and investigation far and wide into the realms of literature and science, and delighted in the companionship of his favorite authors, who were to him true and tried friends of long years' standing. At all times he commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow men, and well deserves mention in the history of

the Illinois bar, at which he won high standing. He died August 27, 1900.—From "Bench and Bar of Illinois."

WILLIAM FREDERICK BRYAN.

William Frederick Bryan, the present Mayor (1902) of the City of Peoria, has the distinction of having been elected to the position which he now holds by the largest majority ever accorded to a mayoralty candidate in the history of our city. Mayor Bryan is of Anglo-Irish ancestry, and was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, although his parents had previously resided in Peoria and returned to this city while he was still a child. His father, the late William F. Bryan (see sketch), was a prominent and well-known attorney, who died in 1900, while the mother's maiden name was Jane G. Evans—the daughter of a successful merchant of Lancaster—their marriage taking place at Lancaster in September, 1845. After the return of the elder Bryan's family to Peoria, the son acquired his early education in the public schools of this city, after which he attended college for a time. His first experience in business was as book-keeper in a grain-broker's office, after which he became an active operator on the Board of Trade. He served for several years as a Director, and, in 1896, was chosen President of the Board, but retired from active business in 1897, to devote his time to private interests which demanded his attention.

Mayor Bryan's political career dates from the year 1895, when he was elected Alderman for the Second Ward, being re-elected in 1897, and serving until 1899. During his connection with the City Council he served upon the Finance and other important committees—was also a member of the committee which had charge of the erection of the present handsome City Hall. In 1890 he became the Democratic candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by a majority of less than two hundred votes. In 1901 he was again a candidate for the same office, and this time was elected by the unprecedented majority of 3,000 votes. Mr. Bryan's experience has rendered him thoroughly conversant with the details of every department of the city government, and his administration has proved an eminently successful one. Unhampered by business cares and perplexities, he gives to municipal affairs his individual attention, and, by his devotion to public duty, has won the confidence and respect not only of his own party, but of the entire community. Direct, forceful and strictly impartial in his methods, he has taken rank as one of the most able and far-sighted municipal officers in the history of Peoria. While the administration of his father's estate have made large demands upon Mayor Bryan's time for the past two years, it has not been permitted to interfere with his public and official duties. His reputation as a public-spirited citizen has been well established and has, undoubtedly, proved the basis, to a large extent, of his popularity as a public officer.

NELSON BURNHAM.

The subject of this sketch, Nelson Burnham, was born at Crown Point, New York, September 1, 1826. The family was of Scottish descent, and, coming to this country, settled in Hartford, Connecticut. His father, James Burnham, went from Hartford to Saratoga County, New York, and later to Lake Champlain, where Nelson Burnham was born. The family consisted of three boys and one girl, Nelson being the youngest of the family. His father was a lumberman upon Lake Champlain, and for many years conducted the business with great success, but finally failed, while Nelson was quite young. The latter received a common-school education only. In 1850, with that enterprise and courage which characterized many young men of ambition and force, in that section of the country, he went to California and engaged in mining on the Macaumo River, where he was very successful, and, in a year or two, returned to the States with sufficient funds for a good start in life. Prior to going to California he had learned the carpenter's trade. Having returned from California he settled at Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, working at his trade to some extent, and investing money in lands. He has, from that time, made a specialty of investments in farm-lands, and became the owner of large tracts in Kansas and in Stark County, as well as in other places in the State of Illinois. In 1869 he moved to Peoria and engaged in the milling business with Richard Gregg, in which he continued for about five years. Since that time he has devoted himself altogether to investments in farms and carrying on a farming business. In 1875 he purchased sixteen thousand acres of land in Allen and Morris Counties, Kansas, much of which he still owns. He is also the owner, at the present time, of considerable tracts in Missouri and Stark County, this State.

For the past few years he has taken life somewhat easily, and has been an extensive traveler, having twice gone around the globe. He spends his winters in California, where he finds relief from a troublesome bronchial difficulty which has annoyed him for several years. He has been, and still is, a stockholder in the Peoria National Bank, and has made other investments in Peoria and its vicinity.

In 1852 Mr. Burnham married Emily R. Sloan, who died in September, 1897. He has always been liberal in his religious views, and has been, and still is, a Republican in politics. Maintaining the highest character for personal integrity, he has very little patience with trickery and dishonesty in business or politics. He has been liberal in his charities and in his attempts to assist deserving persons needing assistance. He has been remarkably successful in his business career, is a good judge of men and of values, and his success may be attributed largely to his sound judgment and strict integrity.

While never having had any children of his own, he has always been interested in the chil-

dren of others, and is the friend and helper of all little children, so far as possible.

Mr. Burnham's career well illustrates what a man of purpose, energy and character can accomplish in this country of ours. He has the respect of all with whom he is acquainted.

WILLIAM R. BUSH.

A man successful in business, through individual energy, intelligence and uprightness, is a benefit to the community in which he lives.

William R. Bush, the subject of this sketch, belonged to that class. He was born at Moores Hill, Dearborn County, Indiana, July 18, 1824. His father's name was John Dean Bush, and his mother's maiden name, Elizabeth Winings. In his earlier years, his father learned and followed the trade of a carpenter, but subsequently became a minister and devoted himself to that calling to the end of his days. He was an earnest student of the Bible and thoroughly familiar with it. In his calling as a minister he moved from place to place along the Ohio River. Both the parents belonged to long-lived families, and both lived to advanced age. There were born to them eleven children, who, leaving the old home, settled in different parts of the country, and engaged in various callings with reasonable success.

William R. Bush had but little opportunity for education, and it was one of the serious regrets of his life that his opportunities had been so limited. He was obliged to educate himself throughout his life, which he did by reading and by keen observation of men and things. When a mere boy, he left home with some other lads, and started down the Ohio River with a view to supporting himself, and in the hope of making a fortune. He met with many disappointments and misfortunes, but, on the whole, considered this adventure the foundation of his subsequent successful business career. He came to Peoria in the '30s, and engaged in brick-making, establishing a yard of his own, became interested in coal mines, and, subsequently, went into the distilling business at Fort Madison, Iowa, which he carried on for several years. Then returning to Peoria, he engaged in the same business with C. C. Clarke, under the name of Clarke & Bush Distillery Company. This business he continued for some years, but subsequently established a distillery of his own in South Peoria, which was operated successfully, under the name of the Bush & Brown Distilling Company. In this business he was very successful and accumulated quite a fortune. The business carried on was that of the distillation of spirits and alcohol. The company did not engage in the manufacture of any finished goods for personal use.

Mr. Bush always interested himself in the development of Peoria; was one of the few men who constructed the Main Street car line. He also erected several buildings in the city in addition to his pleasant home upon the bluff. The



John F. Schupper

later years of his life he spent in traveling and acquiring information, thus becoming familiar with all parts of his own country. He never united with any church, but always was liberal in his theology, and believed in all that was good in the churches and in the schools, and did what he could to foster these institutions in the City of Peoria, believing that, through them, the moral and intellectual standing of the city was elevated. In politics, he was a Democrat of the somewhat liberal stripe, and not so influenced by his political views as to prevent him, on all occasions, from voting in municipal affairs for the men he believed best fitted to discharge the duties of the positions for which they were nominated.

He was married, in 1846, to Melvira Kindred, by whom he had two children: Frances L. Bush (now Brown) and Edna J. Bush. His wife died, and, in 1856, he married, as his second wife, Annie B. Brush, to whom four children were born, two girls and two boys: Harriet A., Lucy I., William C. and John D. His second wife was descended from the Choate family, a name famous, particularly, in the legal and literary world.

While Mr. Bush was in business, he devoted himself earnestly and conscientiously to it, and in every branch of business in which he engaged, he was a success.

He was fond of companionship, genial and pleasant in his disposition, kindly in all his instincts and acts. He made and retained people as his friends, and died regretted by all to whom he was well known. He loved Peoria, the city of his adoption, becoming more and more attached as time went on, and often expressed himself as living in as delightful a spot as fell to the lot of man. Unlike some others, he was loyal to the city and anxious for its improvement and development. He always encouraged capitalists and business men to settle here, believing in the future of the city. Mr. Bush died January 8, 1889.

AUGUSTINE ANDREW BUSHELL.

Augustine Andrew Bushell was a native of Dublin, Ireland, born August 30, 1833, and in 1841, at the age of eight years, came with his parents to Canada. A few years later his parents removed to Newburg, New York, where most of his boyhood was spent, and where he learned the tinner's trade, in the meanwhile receiving a common-school education. In 1852—his parents having previously removed to Peoria—he came to this city, but two years later returned to Newburg where, on November 13, 1854, he married Miss Ann T. Callahan of that place. The following year (1855) he returned to Peoria, where he established himself in business as a tinner, and also engaged in gravel-roofing, making Peoria his home for the remainder of his life. His place of business was on Washington Street, where he built up a large and successful trade, not only in the roofing business but in the manufacture of roofing material, to which

he added various kinds of tiling and artificial stone-work. He was succeeded by his son, John W. Bushell, who, under the firm name of A. A. Bushell & Son and the Bushell Manufacturing Company, has built up a large and prosperous business at 1317 to 1323 South Washington Street. It is a tribute to the founder of this industry nearly a half century ago, that his name is still retained in the title of the firm which he established. In addition to his private business, Mr. Bushell served for twenty consecutive years as Sealer of Weights and Measures for the City of Peoria, and was also the first Oil Inspector who ever held office under the City Government.

Mr. Bushell took a deep interest in matters connected with the art of music, was an expert performer on the bass tuba and bass viol, and one of the organizers of the famous Spencer's Band so intimately identified with the history of Peoria of thirty to forty years ago. When he first came to Peoria he established his home at 204 Harrison Street, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred October 29, 1888, as the result of dropsy by which he had been affected for some time. His funeral, celebrated at St. Mary's Catholic Church two days later, was an imposing event, representatives of the various musical organizations and bands in the city taking part in the ceremonies.

In politics Mr. Bushell was a Democrat, and, in religious belief, a Roman Catholic. Of eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bushell, six are still living: Charlotte M., now Mrs. Frank Kimmett; Robert E.: John W., married to Catharine Donnelly and of the firm of A. A. Bushell & Son; Monica, married to James E. Bennett; Mary Emma; and Ruth E., married to Dr. W. F. Whalen—all of Peoria. Mrs. Bushell still survives and represents her husband's estate in the firm of A. A. Bushell & Son.

ELIOT CALLENDER.

In every growing city there are names so inseparably connected with its business and prosperity as to recur to every one becoming acquainted with the history of its growth.

Among the men contributing to the development of the business of the City of Peoria, Eliot Callender occupies a prominent position. His connection with a number of prominent business enterprises has given him in the community a commanding influence. Mr. Callender was born in St. Louis, Missouri, March 22, 1842. His father, George H. Callender, and his mother, Elizabeth P. (Melcher) Callender, were New England people, the former having been born in Boston, Massachusetts, and the latter in Falmouth, Maine. At an early day they settled in New Orleans, Louisiana, where the father engaged in the mercantile business. Subsequently they moved to St. Louis, where Eliot, Belle Melcher and Howard Callender were born. In 1852 the family removed to Peoria.

Eliot Callender is descended from Revolu-

tionary ancestors, among whom was Colonel Callender, who fought the two pieces of artillery used by the Colonists at Bunker Hill, which are now kept in the upper room at Bunker Hill Monument. At nine years of age Eliot was sent to Boston, where he attended the public schools until fifteen years of age. He then returned to Peoria and became a member of the first class in the new Peoria High School, in the building at the corner of Jackson and Jefferson Streets, now used as a Club House for the Women Teachers in the public schools. He attended the High School for two years and was then given a scholarship in Washington University at St. Louis, by the Hon. John Howe, then Mayor of that city, with whose family he made his home during his two years' course at the University. Upon leaving the University, he took up the trade of tanner and currier at Mr. Howe's extensive tannery in South St. Louis, where he learned both branches of the business. The Rebellion having broken out while he was working at his trade, the business of Mr. Howe was immediately threatened with destruction by Southern sympathizers on account of his strong Union sentiments. To avoid the destruction of his property Mr. Howe availed himself of a large steamboat, which was quietly dropped down to his tanyard one dark night, upon which his entire stock was loaded under the charge of Mr. Callender, and the boat was taken to Peoria, where the stock was finished up in a building now occupied as a drug store by Colburn, Birks & Company.

In October 1861, Mr. Callender enlisted at Peoria in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, but was soon after transferred to the United States Navy at St. Louis, on board the gun-boat "Benton." In January, 1862, he was transferred to the gun-boat "Cincinnati" and participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow, where the gun-boat was sunk by the rebel rams. He served through both Vicksburg campaigns of 1862-63, and in the Haines Bluff, Yazoo Pass, St. Charles, Ft. Pemberton and White River expeditions. Mr. Callender shipped as a landsman in the navy, was promoted to Paymaster's Steward, afterwards commissioned as Master's Mate, and October 1, 1862, was commissioned Ensign and appointed Fleet Signal Officer. He was finally transferred as Executive Officer to the United States Steamer *Marmora*, and promoted to Commander of that vessel. He resigned in June, 1864, as his active services were no longer needed upon the Mississippi River. Upon leaving the Navy he returned to Peoria, where he has since resided.

Mr. Callender was instrumental in establishing the large and important Insurance Agency in the City of Peoria, which still bears his name. For many years he has been the representative in Peoria of large moneyed institutions seeking investments in the State of Illinois. During all these years he has been their trusted agent and had sole charge of their business, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Few men during the years of Mr. Callender's active connection with business, have been more

public spirited or taken a larger part in building up various industries and improving the city. He was connected prominently with the establishment of the Peoria Mercantile Library, and one of its incorporators, and was on the building committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the Grand Opera House, the National Hotel, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Dime Savings Bank, and the Second Presbyterian Church. He is still a Director in the Young Men's Christian Association, in the National Hotel Company, the Allaire-Woodward Company, Peoria Wagon Company, Title and Trust Company, and President of the Dime Savings Bank. In 1881 Mr. Callender organized the banking firm of Callender, Ayres & Company, composed of himself, Columbus R. Cummings, Henry P. Ayres, Gardner T. and Walter Barker. In 1884 he organized the Commercial National Bank of Peoria, as the successor of Callender, Ayres & Company, and was for two years its President. He organized the Dime Savings Bank in 1887 and resigned his position as President of the Commercial Bank. He has since been at the head of the Savings Bank, which has grown into one of the most important and valuable banking institutions in the city. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Callender has led an active business life in Peoria and played a very important part in the development of all that is best in the city. Mr. Callender is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Illinois Commandery; of the Grand Army of the Republic, and, in 1897, was Commander of Bryner Post, No. 67; a member of the Naval Order of the United States, and of the Farragut Naval Veterans' Association. He has always been an ardent Republican.

In May, 1864, Mr. Callender married Mary C. Frye, the daughter of Dr. Joseph C. and Eliza S. Frye. Dr. Frye was one of the earlier and most prominent physicians in the city of Peoria, and was most widely known and respected throughout the State of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Callender have three children; Joseph E., now engaged in business in Chicago; Annie G., the wife of Charles S. Burdick; and Eliot, Jr., a lad still at home.

Mr. Callender has, in addition to the business enterprises with which he has been connected, been an active worker and a liberal contributor to all philanthropic, charitable and religious institutions. He has always taken an active interest in all charitable work and deservedly stands high in the estimation of all in the city of Peoria.

WILLIAM HENRY CARROLL.

William Henry Carroll is a native of Peoria, born November 12, 1867, the son of Thomas and Catharine (Tobin) Carroll. His father was a native of Ireland who came to Peoria in the early '50s, where he was married to Miss Catharine Tobin, six children being the result of this union, of whom William H. was the fourth. The latter was educated in the parochial and pub-

lic schools of Peoria, and afterwards learned the trade of a boiler-maker, at which he worked nearly twenty years. In 1892 he entered upon his first political position as member of the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County, in which he served two years, when he was elected to the Peoria City Council, serving two terms of two years each, the last ending in the spring of 1899. At his first election he was the youngest member of the Board. While in the City Council, he was the prime mover in the plan for the erection of the new City Hall, and served as Chairman of the Committee in charge of its construction. During his term in the City Council, he was called upon to serve a number of times as Mayor *pro tem.* during the temporary absences of the Mayor; and, while one of the most active members of the Council, was regarded as the best parliamentarian in that body. From childhood he has taken an active interest in debates and public speaking, thereby fitting himself for the positions in public affairs he has been called to fill. In politics he is an earnest Democrat, and, as indicated by his public career, has exerted a strong influence in the affairs of his party.

In 1899 Mr. Carroll established a boot and shoe store at 1229 Adams Street, which he is now successfully conducting. On November 19, 1890, he was married to Miss Lizzie Lanning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Lanning of Peoria, and they have had four children, of whom three are now living, viz: William H., Jr., Thomas Emmett and Simon LeRoy.

Mr. Carroll is a member of a number of social and patriotic organizations, including the Irish Nationalist Society ("98 Club"), and of the United Irish League of America, of each of which he is the President for Peoria. In a general way he is regarded as the best posted man in Peoria on the workings of various societies throughout the world who are laboring for the cause of freedom for Ireland. He was also, for seven years, Captain of Commandery 57, Knights of St. John, which was considered, in its day, the best drilled company in Peoria. He takes a deep interest in the youth of the city, and has had built at his home the best equipped private gymnasium and swimming pool in Peoria, where boys are admitted and taught the art of swimming free, good behavior being the only fee for admission or membership.

HORACE CLARK.

Horace Clark was born at Sardinia, Erie County, New York, on the 6th of January, 1823. He was the son of Horace and Malinda (Condee) Clark. The mother's family was descended from Prince Conde, a French Huguenot who survived the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and was expatriated and fled to England. From there he came to America with the New Haven Colony. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Clark were English, and the family is still prominent in England as manufacturers. The father of the subject of this sketch was a lawyer, politician and

business man. He was elected County Clerk of Erie County in 1834 and the family removed to Buffalo where they made their permanent home. Mr. Clark died in 1858.

When Horace was sixteen years old he entered a country store and worked as clerk for two years. In 1843, on account of failing health and the desire for a change, he came to Morton, Tazewell County, Illinois, and settled upon land his father had purchased. He commenced the improvement of three hundred and twenty acres of prairie land. In 1845 he married Mary Elizabeth Kingsbury. Four children were born to them,—a daughter, who died in infancy, and three sons, George C., Charles D. and Horace C., Jr., all of whom are still living and engaged in active business in the city of Peoria, and are all a credit to their ancestry. George is in the milling and feed business with his father; Charles D. is engaged in the wholesale hardware business, and Horace, Jr., in the coal business.

Horace Clark, Sr., remained upon the farm until 1861, when he came to Peoria and engaged in the milling and feed business as a member of the firm of Clark & Hanna. In 1877 the firm was dissolved, and since that time the concern has gone under the name of Horace Clark, and later, Horace Clark, Sons & Company. Mr. Clark was very successful in all the business in which he engaged. His success had its foundation in sound judgment and strict business principles,—not in the present usual acceptance of the term "strict," which means "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," but high-toned, honorable, upright business conduct. No man in the community stood higher for integrity, uprightness, morality and sound business sense, than the subject of this sketch. His word was considered as good as his bond, and he was always open, frank and fearless in the expression of his opinions, which were the result of deliberate, thoughtful consideration. He was a man of positive convictions, outspoken and independent in the expression of those opinions; but he was always willing that men should have like privileges, and, while he would seek to enforce his opinions by candid argument and persuasion, he always felt that others had the same right as he demanded for himself, consequently he was ever on friendly terms with all, no matter how radical the difference between them upon some questions.

In politics Mr. Clark was an old line Whig, and was a member of the State Convention at Bloomington, in May, 1856, that gave birth to the Republican party in Illinois. He had, from that time, been a consistent, straightforward member of that party, and an advocate of its principles. He was not a narrow partisan, but, believing in the policy of the Republican party, he has adhered to it. He was never blinded to its faults, and was ever ready to aid in the correction of any wrongs that crept into its management. He believed in staying in the party and reforming it within its lines, whenever it needed reform.

When the Board of Trade was organized, Mr.

Clark was elected its first President, and had been identified with it from that time to the time of his demise.

In religion he was a consistent, upright and honorable member of the First Congregational Church. He had been Chairman of the Board of Trustees thirty-eight years in succession, and was a member of that Board when the present Congregational Church was built in the city of Peoria. Leading a consistent Christian life he had never been one of those who believe religion is to be put on as a Sunday garb, and left at the church door when he departs. He was not one of those who attempted to keep books with the Lord by robbing, even under the forms of the law, those with whom he transacted business, and then attempting to square himself with his religious principles, by now and then making some donation to a benevolent or Christian object. He was a man who carried his Christianity into every-day life, and it consisted in doing, as nearly as possible, unto others as he would have them do to him, and in favoring all that is upright, clean and honorable in private, social, political and municipal life. Few men have more generally commanded, and been more entitled to, the respect of all classes of men.

In his domestic life he was happy, and his first great sorrow came to him in the death of his wife, on February 16, 1889; but he bore it as he did all other misfortunes, with equanimity and fortitude, acquiescing in the inevitable, and making the best of it that he could. He was universally loved and respected by those who know him. He died August 11, 1902.

CHARLES CORNING CLARKE.

Death, in the end, however long anticipated, always comes as a surprise, even after a long life of active enterprise and the apparent completion of the work of a well-rounded character. When it comes to a young man, in the full flush and vigor of his ripe manhood, it seems more unaccountable and sad. It is hard to comprehend the end and aim of life thus cut off, where one has, by earnest effort and toil, fitted himself for a right discharge of the highest duties of a noble manhood.

Charles Corning Clarke was born, March 22, 1856, in the city of Peoria, and died September 1, 1901. Into the brief years of his active business life he crowded more of work and labor than many a man living twice his number of years. His father, Mr. Charles S. Clarke, was for years a prominent factor in business in the city of Peoria, in which he accumulated a comfortable fortune. His mother was Melissa (Randall) Clarke, now a resident of Los Angeles, California.

The early boyhood of Charles was spent upon his father's farm. He received his education in the schools of Peoria, graduating at the High School. Soon after graduation he entered his father's office, and, in 1876, went to Montana, where he started in business for himself as a ranchman in the cattle business. He had never been physically strong and vigorous, and hoped

for great benefit from his out-door life in Montana. In this he was not disappointed, as he often spoke of that life in the open air upon the plains, as the only time when he felt entirely well. Although much improved by his sojourn in the West, he found it hard to give up the home of his boyhood, and, in 1880, returned to Peoria and formed a partnership with his youngest brother, Chauncey D. Clarke, in the distilling business, which formerly had been conducted by his father under the firm name of C. S. Clarke & Company. This business was managed with marked financial success by the Clarke Brothers until 1900, when it was incorporated under the name of Clarke Brothers & Company, of which Charles C. Clarke was President, and actually conducted the business, which proved eminently successful. Mr. Clarke devoted himself to his business but never allowed it to overmaster him. He was clear-headed, broad-minded, keenly alive to every situation, and ready to adapt himself and his financial interests to constantly changing conditions. Few men in Peoria developed a better capacity for business, and no man had a better reputation for integrity and honor than Charles C. Clarke. His word was always good when he gave it. He was careful and prudent in what he did and said, but when he once made up his mind, it was done intelligently and he was ready to abide by the consequences. Notwithstanding all of his business interests and cares, and his gradually failing health, he interested himself always in public affairs, and performed his full part as a citizen everywhere and on all occasions. No man of his age had the confidence of the people to a greater extent; no one was more fully trusted or relied upon, especially with reference to municipal affairs. In 1888, against his wish, he was elected Mayor of the city of Peoria, and gave to the city so successful an administration that he was besought, on every hand, at the close of his term, to accept the office again. It is rarely the case that a man elected upon a partisan ticket has been able to give such general satisfaction in municipal affairs, as did Mr. Clarke. This resulted from his ripe judgment, his thoughtfulness, his control of himself, and his determination always to do the thing that seemed best for the public good. Mr. Clarke's success as an executive officer may be attributed to these qualities.

Mr. Clarke was married, July 28, 1892, to Mrs. Alice (Chandler) Ewing, who still survives him. As the result of this marriage three children were born: Alice, born July 6, 1893, and died in Memphis, Tennessee, April 6, 1898; Charles C., born in Pass Christian, Mississippi, February 26, 1895; and Margaret, born in Peoria, July 6, 1897.

During the last two or three years of Mr. Clarke's life he was in constantly failing health, but, notwithstanding this, he kept in touch with and controlled all his business, which he continued to manage until a few days before his death. His mind was always clear and his business capacity unabated. It may be said of him, as of few men, that he had no enemies. Generally this

would indicate that one lacked positive convictions and sterling traits of character. This was not true of Mr. Clarke; but he was so well-balanced that he could extertain his own views and advocate them consistently and persistently without giving offense to those not agreeing with him.

He was a man of affectionate and lovable disposition; in his family, generous and kind. In the death of such men the community meets with a positive loss, and the family and friends with an irretrievable calamity.

CHARLES S. CLARKE.

Charles S. Clarke was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, October, 1821, and died in Peoria on November 15, 1890.

Such is the brief record of a man, who was one of the most forceful characters, and who exerted as great an influence upon his fellow-citizens as any man of his period. He passed his youth surrounded by the rigidity in manners and morals of the old Puritan stock, from whence he sprang. At the age of twenty, he left his native State to seek his fortune in the great West. He came to Illinois and taught school in Bureau County for a year, and then went to Ohio and was employed as clerk in a store at Mentor Corners. Later he formed a partnership with his brother at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, where they successfully conducted a general store. From there, he moved to Memphis and opened a store in that city. The climate not agreeing with him, in 1849 he came to Peoria with a stock of dry-goods and opened a store on Main Street between Adams and Washington. Still suffering from ill-health, he traded his stock of goods to Mr. James Harkness for a farm in Elmwood Township, five miles from the town of that name, which he occupied in September of that year. He remained on the farm for a year and a half, when his health having improved, he returned to Peoria.

In 1855-56 he became interested with Kellogg, Moss & Co. in constructing what was known as the Peoria & Oquawka, afterwards the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, from Peoria to Burlington, Iowa. In the midst of this work, the panic of 1857 broke upon the country and overwhelmed him in common with many others. He then went back to his farm, where he remained for three years. Then, having removed to Peoria, he engaged in distilling, which he pursued until his retirement in the fall of 1882. During this time he was exceedingly active in all public matters. His experience in the South had given him an intimate acquaintance with "the peculiar institution" (slavery), and, when the war broke out, he used his influence in shaping public opinion in Illinois in favor of the Union and in urging upon his friends and acquaintances to stand firm for that cause. He was largely instrumental in inducing both Robert and Clark Ingersoll to take their stand for the nation.

He was a firm friend of Lincoln, of Yates, of

Trumbull, of Lovejoy, of David Davis, and others prominent in Republican councils during the eventful years of the war. He was generally a delegate to the State and National Conventions of the party, and while not an orator, no man ever did better or more effective service in the committee room, and many planks in the platform of the party, during those stirring times, emanated from his pen. No less active in business, his advice was frequently asked in business affairs. His mind was practical, and he added to his knowledge of politics and of trade, the wiser knowledge obtained from books. He was an omnivorous reader; his learning was always at his command, and he used it to advantage in the practical affairs of life. He was a delightful conversationalist, genial, ready and apt.

He was a charter member of the Peoria Scientific Society, and, while he lived, that body was an active force in Peoria. No man possessed a greater fund of practical wisdom than he, and no man used it with greater effect upon his associates, and no man's opinion was held in higher respect in Peoria than his.

He was the embodiment of philosophy applied to the affairs of every-day life—sagacious, self-poised, calm, deliberate, always reasoning for those underlying principles, that are the foundation of character. These qualities steadily applied to business, enabled him to amass a fortune, but he lived to the last in the same calm, frugal, philosophic manner in which he began life, dying in his home surrounded by his family, and exhibiting the same Spartan dignity and firmness that always characterized him.

THOMAS COFFEY.

The success attained by Thomas Coffey furnishes one instance in thousands testifying to the marvelous opportunities, in this country, for the accumulation of wealth by one who is willing and anxious to work.

Mr. Coffey was born in Ireland, in 1846, to Peter and Mary (Farley) Coffey. In 1859, at the age of thirteen, he ran away from home and engaged as seaman on board a British vessel bound for America. He reached New York after a voyage of over three months, the munificent sum of two cents constituting his entire wealth. He first obtained employment in bridge-building in the City of New York, for which he received seventy-five cents per day. He worked at this employment until he had accumulated enough to take him to Cincinnati, Ohio, where, for a time, he followed the business of a painter. After working in Cincinnati for a year, he went to St. Louis, and engaged in a gas-fitting and plumbing establishment, where he partially learned the trade. At the end of two years he found employment with the St. Louis Gas Light and Coke Company, where he learned the business that he has followed ever since, and in which he has been quite successful. After continuing in this business in St. Louis and New Orleans for several years, he went to Belleville, Illinois, where he was engaged in the same business for some time. His

brother, Peter Coffey, was a stockholder in the Belleville Gas Works and Thomas, with his savings, also obtained an interest. In 1883 he removed to Peoria and became Assistant Superintendent of the Peoria Gas-Light and Coke Company. The Gas Works in Peoria, prior to this time, had not been well managed, and were behind the times in all the processes of manufacture and methods of doing business. Mr. Coffey and his brother Peter purchased as much of the stock as they were able, and ultimately obtained a controlling interest in the company. Both were practical and men of energy, attending strictly to business. They gradually developed the work, adopted modern methods and managed the company with marked success and profit. In 1890, Mr. Coffey was elected President and Assistant Superintendent of the Gas Company; in 1892, became General Superintendent of the Peoria General Electric Company, and in 1895, its President and General Manager. The success of these companies was largely due to Mr. Coffey's energy, careful business management and strict economy.

In the summer of 1900 Mr. Coffey sold his holdings in these companies at a very large profit and retired from business, as he then supposed. Although he had more than a competence, he could not content himself in being idle and having no definite object in life from day to day. He has recently purchased the Gas-Works at Paducah, Kentucky, where he expects to carry on the business in which he has been so successful, and in which he finds the pleasure of his life. Mr. Coffey has never married, but has proved an assistant and benefactor to his relatives and friends. He is a man of the strictest integrity, quiet and reserved in business and social life. His business career furnishes a good example for all young men possessed of integrity, fidelity, energy and singleness of purpose. His is the success attained by a straightforward, honorable, high-minded energetic business course.

ALMIRAN SMITH COLE.

Almiran Smith Cole, a pioneer settler of Peoria, was born in Cheshire, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, October 25, 1805, and died in Peoria, December 18, 1891. Mr. Cole was of English descent, the first American ancestor of the family, Hugh Cole, having emigrated from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, previous to 1654, where in that year he was married to Mary Foxhall. The line of descent from this union embraces Benjamin Cole, born at Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1678; Israel Cole, born at the same place in 1709; Israel Cole (II.), born at Rehoboth, same State, in 1735, and David Cole, born at Cheshire in 1781—Almiran S. Cole being the son of the latter. In September, 1835, Mr. Cole left Lanesboro, Massachusetts, driving overland to Peoria, which he reached after a journey of sixty days. Having decided to settle here, he at once engaged in the mercantile business, opening a store on Main Street, then the main business thoroughfare. Two years later he sold out to

Gardner T. Barker, who had been employed as a clerk in his store. For some two years he ran the steamer "Frontier" as a passenger packet between LaSalle and St. Louis, one of the first boats of its class to ply on the Illinois River, and therefore intimately associated with the early history of Peoria. Having disposed of the steamer a couple of years later, he again embarked in the mercantile business in the building since occupied as a wholesale liquor-house by M. Henebry, which he had erected. Having retired from the mercantile business a second time, in 1844 he erected the first distillery in the history of Peoria, which he operated for two and a half years, when he sold out to Sylvanus Thompson, but the following year (1847) commenced the erection of a much larger establishment of the same character on the site now occupied by the Great Western Distillery—doing much of the excavation for the foundation and the preparation of timbers for the frame-work with his own hands. This was a four-story structure erected at a cost of \$38,000 and had a capacity of 1,600 bushels of grain per day. In Drown's "History of Peoria," issued in 1851, it is spoken of as one of the largest buildings in the Mississippi Valley. At an earlier date Mr. Cole erected the first warehouse in Peoria on the site of old Fort Clark, about where the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Depot now is. Having sold out his distillery in 1862, he moved to his farm in East Peoria, where he spent the rest of his life in practical retirement and in looking after his large real-estate interests. Mr. Cole did much to develop the business and industrial interests of Peoria, and acquired a large estate, including much of the land between East Peoria and Pekin. For a time he was owner of the lower free-bridge across the Illinois, which he sold to the city for \$30,000.

Mr. Cole was married at Pownall, Vermont, January 18, 1833, to Chloe M. Brown, of Cheshire, Massachusetts, who died February 19, 1882. Of this union nine children were born: Johnson L., Joseph Benton, Ellen Louisa, Benton, Charles Morton, Nicholas B., Almiran S., and Chloe M., of whom only Johnson L. and Almiran S. are still living. Mr. Cole was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and prominent in its councils.

JOHNSON LAFAYETTE COLE.

Johnson Lafayette Cole, son of Almiran S. and Chloe M. (Brown) Cole, was born in his father's native town of Cheshire, in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, January 19, 1834, and having been brought by his parents when two years of age to the then frontier village of Peoria, grew up here and has been identified with this city ever since. Mr. Cole is descended from English and Colonial ancestry, Hugh Cole, the founder of the American branch of the family, having come from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632—twelve years after the founding of the Plymouth Colony. Here, in 1654, he married Mary Foxhall, and from this union is traced the following line of descendants in genealogical order: Benjamin Cole, born at Swan-



Jacob P. Schnellbacher.

sea, Massachusetts, in 1678; Israel Cole, born at the same place in 1709; Israel Cole (II.), born at Rehoboth, in the same State, in 1735; David Cole, born at Cheshire in 1781, and Almiran S. Cole, also born in the same place in 1805, and the immediate ancestor of the member of the family whose name heads this article (See Biographical Sketch of Almiran Smith Cole.) Hugh Cole, the original immigrant to America, was a man of consequence in his day, holding various important positions in connection with the Colonial Government, such as Deputy of the General Court, Selectman of his town, etc.

Johnson L. Cole came with his parents to Peoria in 1836, and was educated in the primary schools of that period. While still a youth his father engaged in the distilling business—being the first to embark in an industry which has since grown to such vast proportions in this city—and here the son found employment for his youthful energies, taking part in all sorts of work about the distilling plant. For two years previous to the sale of the distillery by his father in 1862, the younger Cole acted as general manager of the concern, thus acquiring a wide acquaintance with practical business affairs. During the War of the Rebellion, then in progress, he became an accountant in the office of the Provost Marshal at Peoria, remaining until the close of the war in 1865, when he accompanied Adjutant Norton to Jacksonville and assisted to close up the affairs of the office at that point. About 1868 he engaged himself as an accountant in the wholesale grocery establishment of S. H. Thompson, continuing until Mr. Thompson closed out his business in 1881. He then became associated as accountant with the banking house of Callender, Ayres & Co. (now the Commercial National), and has remained with the same through all its various changes to the present time. He has been tendered the office of Cashier in the bank with which he is connected—a position now occupied by one of his sons—but declined. Incidentally Mr. Cole has taken a deep interest in matters connected with the State militia, and won distinction as a drill-master. In politics he has always been a Republican; is a Thirty-second-degree Mason and Past Commander of the Knights Templar, having taken all the side degrees of the order.

Mr. Cole was married, for the first time, to Louisa A. Mason, daughter of William E. and Ann Mason, of Peoria, who bore him the following children: Lafayette Cole, now connected with a large tea-house at Yokahama, Japan; Amie, died in infancy; Elwood Andrew, now Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, Peoria; William Edmund Mason, Cashier in Bank of Zell, Hotchkiss & Co.; Alice Thompson, died in infancy; Chauncey Guth, at present associated with the grocery firm of Jobst, Bethard & Co., and Thaddeus Ely, died in infancy. Mrs. Cole died June 4, 1876. Mr. Cole was married, a second time, to Mrs. Emma L. Harlow, of Peoria, who has three daughters: Mrs. Mary Beck-

enhaupt and Misses Jessie T. and Ruth M. Harlow, but no children by her last marriage.

RODERICK M. COLE.

Roderick M. Cole was born in Otsego County, New York, September 12, 1822. His father was Richard Cole, born March 12, 1785, in North Adams, Massachusetts, where he died in April, 1879. His mother, Emily Morgan, was born December, 1791, at Wilmington, Vermont, and died February 19, 1871. Roderick M. married Lydia A. Corliss, in Chicago, March 30, 1850. To them two children were born—Nellie A. and Roderick Corliss. The daughter died in infancy and the son at eighteen years of age, thus leaving Mr. and Mrs. Cole alone in their age.

The subject of this sketch came to Chicago in 1844, by the canal and lakes. He spent the winter there, and then removed to Plainfield, Will County, where he remained for two years. He then returned to New York, but finally came West again and occupied different positions in Aurora, Galena and at other places, and engaged in the business of taking daguerreotypes. Mrs. Cole assisted him in his business and was one of the first ladies to engage in work in the daguerreotype line. He opened a studio in Peoria, where he conducted the business for a number of years. Continuing in the business, he kept pace with the progress of that period, and finally succeeded in developing ambrotypes. In 1859, he purchased a farm of two hundred and seventeen acres, on the East Bluff, which he continued to occupy, conducting that business until 1884, when he removed into the city, and has since resided there, retired from active business. On March 30, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Cole celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding.

Mr. Cole received, as was usual in his day, only a common-school education. He early realized that the West afforded a better field for the energies of a young man than New England, and his success shows the wisdom and soundness of his judgment. His energy, his attention to business, and his skill enabled him to prosecute his business with success. His good judgment was also shown when he purchased the farm before alluded to, in the vicinity of Peoria. His home upon the farm for many years commanded a beautiful view of the Illinois Valley to the northeast, and the bluffs upon the eastern side of the river. It was a picturesque and delightful spot. The development of the city added to the value of the land, and the ownership of it placed Mr. and Mrs. Cole in very comfortable and independent circumstances. He has led a quiet, unostentatious life, has been always a man of the strictest integrity, and has commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact or been acquainted.

Mr. and Mrs. Cole have spent some time in travel, and, when not thus engaged, spend their time quietly and pleasantly in the city of Peoria, where they have, for several years, made their

home, enjoying the respect of their neighbors and friends.

Mr. Cole is only an added illustration of the success attending the enterprising boy from New England and New York having the courage to settle in the undeveloped West. Rare instances only may be found of failure on the part of such men. His experience affords another illustration of the fact that attention to business, honesty, integrity and character are the guarantees of success.

JONATHAN K. COOPER.

Jonathan K. Cooper was a conspicuous member of the local bar for a number of years. He was not widely known outside of the vicinity of Peoria except to lawyers and those having business with the Supreme Court of the State. He was born near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1814, and died at Peoria, Illinois, November 22, 1884. He came of Scotch ancestry, a race illustrious for the best civic and religious virtues, and one that has left its impress in the United States. His grandfather was an eminent divine and a patriot of the Revolution. His father was destined for the ministry, but was prevented from entering upon the discharge of the duties as such, by reason of a delicate constitution, although he became one of the finest classical scholars and teachers of his day. Mr. Cooper's primary and academic education was received from his father. He there laid the foundation of his fine literary taste and his accurate use of the English language. Before he was seventeen years of age, he entered the Freshman Class at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1835, the youngest of his class. After leaving College, Mr. Cooper spent a year or two in teaching and in literary pursuits, then entered a law-school connected with Dickinson College, at Carlisle, which was under the direction of Judge John Reed, a name eminent in that day, in legal circles. The bar of Carlisle was also eminent, and, by association with its members, Mr. Cooper was greatly benefited in his legal studies. The two foremost lawyers of that time at the Pennsylvania bar, were Thaddeus Stevens, the great Commoner, and John Bannister Gibson, Pennsylvania's greatest Chief Justice.

Mr. Cooper also inherited strong religious convictions. He was of a serious and thoughtful turn of mind; adopted the Presbyterian faith wholly, and lived up to it during his entire life. He was a sturdy defender of the faith, a conscientious and faithful attendant upon all the ministrations of the Church.

He was admitted to the bar, in 1839, and soon after that, came to Peoria, and commenced the practice of law, which he followed persistently and successfully, until his last illness prevented him from further labor.

He was a pains-taking, industrious, conscientious lawyer, never indulging in any of the tricks of the profession or tolerating with any patience

any deviation from the path of the strictest integrity. He would win his suits, if the law and justice were upon his side. He would lose them, or have nothing to do with them, if dishonesty and trickery must be resorted to in order to win. He was a living illustration of the fact that there is no inconsistency between the highest integrity and manliness and the successful practice of the law.

Mr. Cooper was not a money-maker. During his whole life, he was reasonable in his charges for services, and based them upon what seemed to him principles of justice and equity. No man was more highly regarded in the profession, or by the court of last resort in this State.

He was an excellent and accurate scholar, and rarely misused the English language; was a great student; read much of general literature of the more serious kind, when not engaged in his professional duties. He was a man profoundly respected by all who knew him, for his scholarship, his ability as a lawyer, his integrity and his Christian character. He was recognized as a consistent, straightforward, high-minded Christian gentleman, with all that the term implies.

He married Sophia Rogers, who alone survives him. In his home he was genial and kindly, and thoroughly contented therewith. Few men pass more of their time, when not engaged in active duties, with their family than did Mr. Cooper. He was wedded to his wife and home, his church and his friends.

He was a Republican in politics, and an earnest, enthusiastic supporter of the Government, and opposed to everything that tended in any way to its injury. He served as Mayor of the city of Peoria, and took an interest in its politics and policy. When he died, the city lost a truly good man.

BERNARD CREMER.

No class of citizens have exerted a larger influence upon the development of Peoria than his newspaper men. Of those who have been longest and most influentially identified with the journalistic history of the city, no name stands more prominent than that of Bernard Cremer, though his business prominence has been by no means confined to journalism alone. Born in the celebrated city of Cologne (known as "The Pearl of the Rhine"), Germany, Mr. Cremer came with his parents to America in 1854, settling first in Wisconsin. In 1864 Mr. Cremer came to Peoria, and in conjunction with four of his brothers (three of whom still survive), took charge of the "Peoria Demokrat," with which he has been associated as editor and business manager ever since. "The Demokrat" was established by Alois Zetz in 1860, and has long been recognized as the leading German paper in Central Illinois. This paper has probably had a more uniformly successful business career than any other paper of its class in the State, due largely to the conservative and business-like methods with which it has been conducted.

Among the important business enterprises with which Mr. Cremer has been prominently identified during his career in this city, have been the organization of the German Bank, since developed into the German-American National Bank of Peoria, one of the strongest financial institutions in the city, and of which he is now the President; the German Fire Insurance Company, organized in 1876, of which he is also the President; was also for a time a Director of the Merchants' National Bank, and, in 1886, assisted that institution to tide over a serious crisis in its affairs growing out of the depletion of its capital though embezzlement by a trusted employee. He was also one of the originators of the company which erected the Peoria Grand Opera House and, for a time, part owner of that building in which the office of "The Demokrat" is still located, and one of the first Board of Directors and investors in the National Hotel Company, which has furnished to Peoria its largest and most widely known house of public entertainment. In 1878 Mr. Cremer was elected as a Democrat to the lower branch of the Thirty-first General Assembly, and served on some of the most important committees in that body. Although absorbed in business interests, he has proved himself an important factor in party affairs. One of his most recent business enterprises has been the purchase for \$100,000 of the Rouse's Hall property at the corner of Main Street and Jefferson Avenue, one of the most prominent business locations in the city, upon which he contemplates the erection of a magnificent stone and iron fire-proof building for store and office purposes, which will be one of the notable business structures of the city. As a citizen and business man, Mr. Cremer has established a reputation for courtesy and geniality which has secured for him wide popularity among all classes of citizens.

AQUILLA JOHN DAUGHERTY.

Aquilla John Daugherty was born on a farm near Hamilton, Ohio, December 6, 1842, the son of James Daugherty, his mother's maiden name being Elizabeth Doty. The father was a cooper by trade and a farmer, who became prominent in the affairs of the county, and, having removed to Hamilton, at a later period became Mayor of that city and finally Auditor of the county. James Daugherty was born in 1814, and his father, John Daugherty, was a soldier of the War of 1812-14—his wife being Esther (Ward) Daugherty. The paternal branch of the family came over to Maryland with Lord Baltimore—the name then being spelled "Dougherty"—while Elizabeth Doty was descended from Edward Doty, one of the band of Pilgrims who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower in 1620. Her father was Zina Doty, the son of John Doty, whose descendants bore a prominent part in the settlement of the Miami Valley at an early day. From the last named, the ancestry of the Doty family was traced through Joseph to Samuel, and then to Edward, the Mayflower emigrant already mentioned.

Aquilla J. Daugherty was educated at Hamilton, and at Miami University, at Oxford in his native State. His ambition was to qualify himself for the practice of law, but his father's failure in business compelled him to seek employment for support and, for a time, he suffered many discouragements and hardships. He began work on the "Ohio State Journal" at Columbus, later was employed upon the "Cincinnati Commercial," but soon after accepted a position as war correspondent with George D. Prentice of the "Louisville Journal," being also associated in the same capacity at different times during the progress of the war with the "Cincinnati Enquirer" and the "Cincinnati Gazette." His letters were published over the nom-de-plume of "Quill." While at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, a bitter criticism of General Rosecrans over this signature appeared in the Louisville paper, and Mr. Daugherty was arrested as its author; but Mr. Prentice secured his release by showing that a certain Colonel was the real author. The latter was cashiered and discharged from the army, while Daugherty was granted special privileges which had been previously denied him. On another occasion General Logan ordered his arrest for criticising certain army officials for dishonorable practices. When General Grant assumed command at Chattanooga, he sent for Mr. Daugherty, asked him many questions about his observations and experiences, complimented him and finally gave him a pass which read: "Pass the bearer, A. J. Daugherty, correspondent of the Louisville Journal, within and without the lines of all the armies, free of charge for himself and horse, on all railroads and steamboats under military control." This was prized very highly as the most liberal pass ever granted to a newspaper correspondent in that Department. When arrested by order of General Logan, Mr. Daugherty exhibited this pass to the General, and asked that the charges against him be investigated before excluding him from the army. This was done with the result that Mr. Daugherty was completely exonerated. General Logan afterwards invited him to his home and headquarters; the invitation was accepted and Mr. Daugherty remained in close touch with General Logan up to the close of the war. Mr. Daugherty was with Rosecrans at the battle of Chickamauga and witnessed the struggle of Thomas to hold the enemy in check during the desperate siege which followed; went with Grant from Chattanooga to Atlanta, reporting all the battles and movements; returned to Nashville and saw Thomas crush out Hood; accompanied Sherman through Georgia and the Carolinas on "The March to the Sea," and finally witnessed the grand review at Washington which marked the termination of the war.

The war ended, Mr. Daugherty was connected for some time with the Indianapolis Journal, taught school for five years in Hancock County, served on the Board of Supervisors, was an unsuccessful candidate for Sheriff, though running far ahead of his ticket, and in 1875 became stenographer for the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw (now

the Toledo, Peoria & Western) Railway Company, remaining in connection with the road some fifteen years, and in that time holding many responsible positions in the railway and fast-freight line service. In 1889 he was appointed United States Consul at Callao, Peru. Four years later he engaged in the grain business in Peoria, was a Republican candidate for Congress in 1894, but later was elected to the Illinois House of Representatives and re-elected in 1896. In 1898 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth (Illinois) Internal Revenue District, serving until his death, which occurred in Peoria, July 24, 1901, as the result of a stroke of paralysis from which he suffered on January 21st previous.

In 1876, Mr. Daugherty was married to Margaret E. Crawford, one daughter Willa C., being born of this union, who died in infancy. His wife died in 1881, and ten years later he was married to Miss Jennie Loosley Plahn, of Beardstown, and leaves a son, Hale Plahn Daugherty, born at Callao, Peru, September 15, 1892. Mr. Daugherty was prominent in social affairs, a wide and thoughtful reader on all current subjects, and in public life a faithful, efficient and trustworthy public officer.

EZEKIEL DAY.

Ezekiel Day, one of Peoria's prominent business men of the last half century, was born at Butler, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1805, the son of Daniel and Marv Day. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Plymouth Colony, of whom three brothers came to America, one finally settling in New Jersey. From the latter branch of the family Mr. Day was descended. After receiving a common-school education he learned the trade of manufacturer of tobacco at Pittsburg, later on establishing a factory of his own, which he conducted for a number of years. He also became the owner of a passenger steamer, which was engaged in the trade between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. After continuing in the tobacco trade, which he conducted successfully for many years, and during which he accumulated a snug fortune, he retired. Being a man of active, vigorous temperament, he soon grew restless and dissatisfied with a life of inactivity, and, a few years later, engaged in the iron manufacturing business in Venango County, Pennsylvania. This proved a lucrative and prosperous business under the operation of the protective tariff of that period; but when, under the administration of President Buchanan, the tariff laws were modified in the direction of free-trade, the change, for the time being, proved disastrous to the iron industry, and Mr. Day suffered with the rest. After losing a large amount of money in the effort to keep his establishment in operation, he was compelled to abandon the business. In 1850 Mr. Day removed to Peoria and here resumed his old business as a tobacco manufacturer, which he continued until 1875, when he finally retired.

In politics Mr. Day was an ardent Republican and, during the war for the preservation of the Union, a zealous supporter of the policy of President Lincoln. In religious belief he adhered to the faith of his fathers, which was that of the Presbyterian Church.

On February 3, 1835, he was married at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss Elizabeth Gallaher. Dr. Thomas Burrell, the grandfather of Mrs. Day, established the first iron-works at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and her mother started the first fire in the furnace, christening the works "The Cambria"—a name which has since become familiar as that of one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the world. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Day, of whom four are still living, viz.: Dr. A. H. Day, now of Colorado; F. P. Day, of Omaha, Nebraska, where he is engaged in the coal business; William P. Day, President of the Day Carpet and Furniture Company of Peoria, and Josephine E., wife of William H. Day, Secretary and Treasurer of the same Company.

Mr. Day was a man of strong domestic feelings, and his life was devoted largely to the society of his family and to the promotion of their welfare and happiness. His death occurred February 23, 1893.

HENRY DETWEILLER.

Captain Henry Detweiller was born in Lorraine, then a Province of France, but now of Germany, on the 19th of June, 1825. He was a son of Christian and Catherine Shertz Detweiller, both natives of France. His father was engaged in farming, milling, and in the transportation business, in which he accumulated a fortune. He had three large estates situated in different parts of the Province, at which he was in the habit of entertaining the nobility, for weeks at a time, according to the custom of the day. He met with reverses, during the War of 1812 and '13, and died in 1832, a poor man.

In the spring of 1837, Capt Detweiller came to the United States, with his mother and three sisters, landing in New York, after a voyage of sixty-eight days. At the suggestion of an older brother, John, who had located in Peoria, in 1833, Captain Detweiller removed to that place. He was forty-two days on the journey from New York to Peoria, traveling from New York to Rochester, by boat; thence to Buffalo, by canal; thence by lake to Cleveland; from there to Cincinnati, by canal; thence by boat, down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, to Peoria. His mother and one sister died during the following year. Peoria had, at that time, about twelve hundred inhabitants.

After coming to Peoria, Captain Detweiller attended school and clerked for his brother, who kept the St. Croix Tavern, on Water Street.—then the principal street of Peoria. He then clerked in the shoe-store of Charles W. McClellan, and afterwards, for Samuel Voris & Co., for the highly remunerative compensation of six

dollars per month. The business of Peoria, with the outside world, at that time was chiefly transacted by water. Listening to the stories of steamboat Captains, and the talk of John Frink, of the firm of Frink & Walker, the mail and stage contractors of that early day, he conceived a strong desire to become a pilot on the river. Mr. Frink gave him an opportunity to go aboard the steamer "Frontier," then running as a mail and passenger packet from Peoria to Peru. Through the kindness of Mr. Frink, the Captain instructed the young man in the trade of the river and the secret of running and operating the boats. He was soon appointed Second Pilot, and was upon the boat, when the Steamer Panama ran into and sunk the "Frontier" at the "Towhead" above "The Narrows." This occurred early on the morning of September 2, 1842, just after the "Frontier" had left the village of Little Detroit, then situated on the eastern shore of the river, but which has since entirely disappeared. By running the boat ashore at the "Towhead," the forty or fifty passengers on board escaped without the loss of a single life, but the hull of the "Frontier" still lies at the bottom of the river, where it sunk sixty years ago. The following year, the Company built a new steamer "Chicago," on which he shipped as Second Pilot, under his old instructor, and continued upon that boat until it was withdrawn from the river, in the spring of 1844. He continued in that position, on other boats for a year. In 1847, he was made Captain of the "Gov Briggs" then in the St. Louis and Alton trade. At that time, owing to the war with Mexico, the boat carried many troops and much equipment from Alton to Jefferson Barracks below St. Louis. In 1848 and '49, he was First Pilot on different boats. The latter year was remarkable for the epidemic of malignant cholera. St. Louis was afflicted, and hundreds were dying daily. People were leaving the city upon the boats, as rapidly as possible. Captain Detweiler continued at his post until one night, while taking the steamer "Danube" to St. Louis, through over-work and loss of sleep, he was suddenly stricken with cholera, and had just time to ring the stopping bells before he fell to the floor of the pilot-house. Fortunately, a pilot on the Mississippi was aboard the boat and took his place. Mr. Detweiler was removed to Peoria, but, for nine months or more, was unable to resume his duties. His Captain, at the time he was stricken, was seized with cholera the next trip, died and was buried at Pekin.

From 1850 to 1860, the river business between the North and South was immense. During these years, Mr. Detweiler acted in the different capacities of Pilot and Captain, on a number of boats upon the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. In 1856, he became part owner of the Steamer "Movastar," and in 1857, became the sole owner of the Steamer "Minnesota." During his last years upon the river, he frequently had Abraham Lincoln as a passenger, and came to know him well. In 1862, he offered his services to the Government, and was sworn into the ser-

vice, at St. Louis, and assigned to the command of the United States Steamer "Jenny Lind," and was ordered to Cairo, to await the arrival of the fleet with General Pope's troops aboard from Island No. 10. The "Jenny Lind" was detailed as dispatch boat to the flag-ship accompanying the fleet up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg landing. Later on, he was with the fleet at Memphis. In 1863, Captain Detweiler was transferred to the U. S. Steamer Yankee, of which he had charge until the close of the war, and was attached to the fleet at the fall of Vicksburg. While managing the Government transports, he performed a very important and often hazardous service. So great was the danger to which his boat was exposed during these perilous years, that Captain Detweiler was compelled to adopt various schemes to evade the enemy. His boat was sometimes disguised as a gun-boat. The Yankee was never seriously injured, although often fired upon. The last important service of his boat was to take a cargo of horses, mules and stores valued at \$250,000 from St. Louis to New Orleans. The boat was fired upon, but the cargo was at length safely delivered in New Orleans. After the war, Captain Detweiler was in charge of the Steamer "Beaver," until he abandoned the river, in 1874, to give his attention exclusively to the ice business, in which he had engaged, establishing it, in 1870, in partnership with N. L. Woodruff. In December, 1876, he severed his connection with Mr. Woodruff, and has conducted the business, either in his own name or under the name of the Detweiler Ice Company ever since.

He married Magdalena Bachman, November 5, 1848, at the home of his sister, in Woodford County, Illinois. Mrs. Detweiler was also a native of France. Seven children were born to them, three of whom are still living: Thomas H., Amelia M. and Matilda E. Detweiler. Mrs. Detweiler died, December 10, 1888. Her death was a severe blow to her husband, as she had been in all respects, a helpmate. She was in her home, not only a devoted wife and mother, but a useful member of society, kindly, charitable and helpful to all who were in trouble or want. She was active in charitable work; connected with the Women's Christian Home Mission and with the Women's Relief Corps, and did her part in society and in the community.

Captain Detweiler's life has been a laborious one and beset with quite as many of the ordinary trials of life as fall to the lot of most men; yet through it all he has borne himself honorably and with characteristic geniality; never has allowed himself to be despondent, gloomy or hopeless, but in adversity, as well as prosperity, has maintained the same genial, pleasant, kindly character, endearing him to all with whom he has come in contact. As an evidence of the confidence of his fellow-citizens in his integrity, he was elected six times to the office of City Treasurer, without his seeking, and really against his personal desire.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and a

charter member of Bryner Post 67, G. A. R., and was, for thirteen years, President of the Old Settlers' Association of Peoria.

He cast his first vote for General Taylor for President in 1848, and, since the organization of the Republican party, has been an ardent, earnest worker in that party, believing thoroughly in its principles.

During his residence of sixty-five years, he has seen the village of Peoria develop into a beautiful city of over 65,000 inhabitants, and he has, during all these years, contributed his full part to the growth of the city. It may be said of him, as of very few men, that he is not known to have an enemy in the city of Peoria, or any one who entertains aught but the kindest sentiments towards him. This has resulted from his genial, kindly disposition, and his efforts to help rather than mar the fortunes of any man or woman. If there were more like him, it would be better for the community, for the city, for the State. He is a man of decided character, strong convictions, but willing that other men shall enjoy the same right and freedom of thought and act which he claims for himself. The thought of entertaining malice never has entered his mind. He has never known what jealousy is over the prosperity of others, and it is as much his delight to see his friends, neighbors and acquaintances prosper as it is to prosper himself. Such evenly balanced characters are rare; and when we see them, we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation of them and our commendation of the men or women who bear them.

VALENTINE DEWEIN.

Valentine Dewein, whose name is still familiar to many of the residents of Peoria, was born April 1, 1817, in Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France, but now included in the German Confederation. His parents, Valentine and Margaret (Gold) Dewein, were natives of the same Province. They were descended from the French Huguenots, who located near the line to avoid persecution, and to enable them the more easily to escape, if persecution came.

Frederick Dewein, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first of the family to come to America. He came, made his home at Shippenburg, Pennsylvania, and later engaged in the manufacture of pearlsh at Chambersburg. Before coming to America he had been a Commissary in the Eastern Division of the French Army. His son, Valentine Dewein, Sr., served seven years in the army under Napoleon I. He came to America in 1830, locating at Baltimore, Maryland. Afterwards he removed to McConnellsburg, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1834. He was a tailor by trade, but subsequently engaged in the manufacture of bagging.

The subject of this sketch was educated in his native land, and coming to America with his parents in 1830, began life here by working upon a farm in Pennsylvania. Subsequently he was ap-

prenticed to a shoe-maker, and followed that trade for about thirty years. He then began dealing in leather, shoe-findings, saddlery hardware and harness ware, and continued in that business until 1883. He became a resident of Peoria in 1847, and engaged in the business last named here, with a good degree of success. By his energy, business sagacity, prudence and economy, he accumulated a fortune. He invested a considerable sum in the erection of a business block on South Adams Street, which still stands as an evidence of his interest in the city and his business foresight, it being now one of the most valuable pieces of property in the city.

Mr. Dewein was interested in the construction of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad, which he promoted and encouraged with his time and money. He was always interested in the building up of the city, had great faith in its future, and was willing to put all of his savings into property located within its borders. He was public-spirited, took an interest in politics only so far as related to the choice of men, particularly in municipal and State affairs. His political acts were controlled more by his knowledge of men and his interest in securing the best men, than from any political influence or bias. He was an ardent Union man during the War of the Rebellion, and did what he could to aid the Union cause and alleviate the suffering of the soldiers in the field. He was a member of the City Council, for some years, and for nine years was Director in the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, and was subsequently Secretary and Treasurer of the Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company.

In August, 1845, he married Margaret Shafer, who was born near Strasburg, Germany. They had seven children, only one of them surviving. —Louis K. Dewein, of Peoria.

Mr. Dewein was an added illustration of the value of strict business integrity in the management of his affairs. He was never niggardly, mean or parsimonious, but was careful, prudent, economical in business affairs, and always lived within his income, whether great or small. He never had any desire, apparently, to make a show of his wealth, but used it for the upbuilding of the city, and for the comfort of himself and family. He enjoyed the respect of all who knew him, and the confidence of all dealing with him, at any time. He died, February 19, 1891. Margaret Dewein, his wife, died April 13, 1899.

NEWTON CHARLES DOUGHERTY.

In this day of marvelous material developments, our attention is very largely directed to the men prominent in business, manufacturing and commerce. Their connection with the business world keeps them prominently before the public. So many are actively engaged in the accumulation of vast fortunes and in developing the industries through and by means of which fortunes are accumulated, that the public attention is drawn away from men who are actively and usefully engaged in the things of the mind and the heart, the higher and better things of



John Schroder

life. The public is very apt to forget, or at least temporarily overlook, the fact that to the men of this latter class primarily belongs the credit of laying the foundation for the marvelous material prosperity that our country is enjoying. Men of that class do their work with very little outward display and but little to arrest and fix the attention of the masses, and hence oftentimes their importance is overlooked. By so much as the things of the mind and heart, of character and life, are above mere material prosperity, so are these educators of greater importance than the mere men of force. Newton Charles Dougherty belongs to the class of educators of this higher grade referred to, and, at the same time, combines it with real business capacity. Hence he is a power in the city of his adoption, beyond that of a mere business man, and also in a larger degree than a mere educator of children.

Mr. Dougherty was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1847. He was the youngest son and child of Philip and Hattie (Perry) Dougherty, both natives of Chester County. His father was of Scotch-Irish extraction and his mother was of English descent. The boyhood of Mr. Dougherty was passed in the usual manner of a farmer's son, his studies being prosecuted in the district schools, until he was fourteen years of age. He then entered Newark Academy and, six months later, became a student in the State Normal school in Millersville, Pennsylvania, where he prepared for college. Entering college in 1864, he graduated in 1868. Subsequently he received the degree of Ph. D. from Knox College, and LL. D. from Wesleyan University. •

He came to Illinois in 1869 as the Principal of the schools in Morris, Grundy County. He went from Morris to Mt. Morris, in Ogle County, where he became Principal of the Rock River Seminary, one of the oldest institutions in the State. It has graduated many men of talent, ability and prominence in politics, among whom are Senators Cullom and Farwell, Ex-Governor Beveridge, Hon. R. R. Hitt, and the Hon. John A. Rawlins, at one time chief of General Grant's staff. In 1878 Mr. Dougherty accepted a call to become Superintendent of the Peoria schools. The schools under his supervision immediately began to improve and soon were reduced to a system ranking them among the best of the graded schools of the State. Mr. Dougherty, with his characteristic energy, broad scholarship and genial manners, commended himself to the Board and to the teachers, and such has been his success that the thought of any successor is never entertained by the Board. Mr. Dougherty occupies a very prominent position in the educational forces of the United States. Perhaps no man is better known, and his influence and counsel are sought in educational matters, not only in this State, but throughout the country. He has been President of the National Educational Association and has been actively identified with the development of educational institutions of the State of Illinois.

Mr. Dougherty is a good business man as well

as a popular and successful educator. He is President of the Peoria National Bank, one of the oldest banks in the city.

Mr. Dougherty was married, December 25, 1871, to Anna Edwards, a daughter of Richard Edwards, now of Bloomington, Illinois. Her father, as all Illinoisians know, has been one of the prominent and efficient factors in the development, progress and success of educational institutions in the State of Illinois. He was President of the Illinois State Normal University and State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty: Mabel E., Horace R. and Ralph L., all of whom are college graduates. Miss Mabel is Assistant Instructor in English in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Horace is at present Vice-President and Manager of the Title and Trust Company in Peoria, and Ralph L. is taking a law course at Harvard University.

EDWARD S. EASTON.

Edward S. Easton was born at Zanesville, Ohio, April 20, 1842, and died at Peoria, Illinois, Feb. 21, 1901. He was the second son of Samuel E. and Hettie Oliver Easton.

Samuel Easton came to Peoria with his family June 20, 1846. His occupation, for many years, was that of a grain dealer. He died January 3, 1874. Hettie Oliver Easton outlived her husband many years. Always a prominent worker in various charitable organizations, sorrow and destitution found in her the prompt aid and sympathy that endeared her to all.

Edward S. Easton had only a common school education. Early in life he was possessed of a determination to become an active business man, and he felt the time given to acquiring a higher education wasted for his purposes. The commencement of his business ventures was as a train-boy on one of the first passenger trains coming into Peoria. In this occupation he soon developed his strong business instincts and keen ability. He saw in a short time this field was too narrow for him, so he gave it up and commenced buying grain. Nearly all the grain coming into Peoria was brought in wagons. There being no elevators, the grain was sold upon the streets. The buyers were often numerous and the competition naturally great. Mr. Easton's occupation was now congenial and he grew with the growth of the city. He built the Phoenix Elevator and Elevator "A."

He formed a partnership with Franklin Hall under the firm name of E. S. Easton & Co. This partnership continued until his death, doing an immense business. They built the Central City Elevator, owning a large part of its stock. They were the purchasing agents for several Distilling Companies and also for the Glucose Company for several years. Mr. Easton was instrumental in inducing the Glucose Company to locate in Peoria. He was active in the establishment of the Board of Trade (of which he was President in 1877) and in the erection of the Chamber of Commerce Building. He was a stockholder in

the Central Street Railway Company, and one of the promoters of the Peoria Terminal Railway, of which he was also President.

All of his business ventures were conducted in a very successful manner and with great profit. A portion of the money which he so rapidly accumulated was invested in his usual judicious manner in Peoria city real estate, and its increase alone made him a wealthy man.

He chose one of the most beautiful and valuable sites in Peoria, situated on the brow of the West Bluff, and erected thereon a magnificent home for his family, reserving a large piece of ground to add to the beauty and comfort of his home. He bought all the surrounding land and put up a large number of handsome tenement houses in order that nothing should detract from the value of the home. He owned a large number of fine business houses and tenements in various parts of the city, and a large and valuable stock farm lying close to Peoria.

He was a thorough Republican in politics, and twice was in the City Council,—from 1884 to 1889, and again in 1892 and 1893. During each period he served the city with energy and fidelity. He was Presidential Elector upon the Republican ticket in 1896. At the time of his death he was one of the Trustees of the Asylum for Incurable Insane at Bartonville, near Peoria.

Although but a youth at the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Easton was one of the first to enlist, but was not accepted at that time because he lacked the requisite height; subsequently, however, he joined Company G. of the Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteers. At the time of his death he was a member of Bryner Post, No. 67, Grand Army of the Republic.

He was married on February 3, 1864, to Sarah D. Hall, who survives him and to whom he willed most of his large estate. Three children were born of this marriage: Charles Samuel, George Blakely, and Edna Sarah. The two sons survive but the daughter died in infancy.

Mr. Easton and his wife, as a memorial to this little daughter, erected a substantial brick structure upon the spot where their early home stood, to be used as a home for working girls and women. This was conducted for some time, but not proving all that was desired in reaching the most needy, the property was sold and the proceeds donated to the Women's Christian Home Mission.

Mr. Easton was always a most liberal contributor to and supporter of charitable institutions and charities in Peoria, the city in whose future he had so much confidence and whose business interests, by his unlimited investments coupled with his great energy and remarkable foresight, he was constantly developing.

GEORGE FRANCIS EMERSON.

George Francis Emerson, wholesale dealer in heavy hardware, was born in Morton, Tazewell County, Illinois, April 4, 1847, the son of Enoch G. and Harriet P. (Waters) Emerson. His parents were both natives of New England, his

father having been born at Rochester, Vermont, April 19, 1812, and his mother at Lebanon, New Hampshire, October 22, 1815. They came to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1834, in company with a colony expecting to locate there, but being disappointed in securing a satisfactory location as to lands, removed to Tazewell County during the following year, where they remained until March, 1865, when they came to Peoria.

Mr. Emerson was educated in the common schools of his native county and lived upon a farm until March, 1865, when he came to Peoria, and having taken a course in the Worthington, Warner & Cole's Commercial College, in the following fall he became assistant book-keeper for D. C. Farrell, later for two years (1866-67) occupying the position of book-keeper for the firm of C. L. Bobb & Co. On June 15, 1868, he entered into the employment as book-keeper of the firm of Cummings & Stone, wholesale dealers in heavy hardware, and has been engaged in this business ever since. Mr. Stone, having sold out his interest in the establishment to his partner, Mr. Cummings, retired, the business being conducted by the latter alone for the next two years, when, on February 1, 1872, Mr. Emerson was admitted to partnership in the concern under the firm name of Cummings & Emerson. Mr. Cummings died January 25, 1878, and from that date—a period of twenty-four years—the business has been under the sole management of Mr. Emerson. In the meantime, the interest of Mr. Cummings remained under the control of his widow until her decease, which occurred in 1896, when it passed into the hands of their heirs. Early in the following year (March, 1897) the concern was formally incorporated under the original firm name of Cummings & Emerson, under which the business has been since conducted, with Mr. Emerson in the position of President and Manager. The business of the concern has had a steady growth since its establishment in 1867, and was never more prosperous than at the present time. It now keeps one of the most complete and extensive stocks in its line in the country, and is widely known as one of the most progressive and enterprising houses in the branch of trade to which it belongs.

Mr. Emerson was married on November 7, 1871, to Miss Harriet C. Woodruff, daughter of Nelson L. and Mary A. Woodruff, of Peoria, and they have had four children: Ada, Frank Nelson, George W. and Grace W. Ada died in infancy, and George W. at five and a half years of age. Frank N. Emerson, the only remaining son, graduated from Princeton University and the Institute of Technology in Boston, Massachusetts, and is now pursuing his profession as an architect in the city of Chicago.

In religious faith and affiliation Mr. Emerson is a Presbyterian without sectarian prejudices. While an earnest Republican, politically, he is in no sense a seeker for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business and the interests of his family, without neglecting his duty to the community in which, for over thirty-five years, he has made his home.

HARRY VICTOR FINKELSTEIN.

Harry Victor Finkelstein, at present at the head of a large and growing trade in Peoria, which has been built up by his individual industry and enterprise, is the son of Solomon and Sarah (Fliegel) Finkelstein, born in his parents' native land (Germany) July 4, 1865. In 1868 he was brought by his parents to America, and, at the age of fifteen years, engaged in the iron business. For some six years he was employed as a traveling purchasing agent by a firm at Brazil, Indiana, making his headquarters in the meantime at Indianapolis. He afterwards engaged in business for himself, and, desiring to enlarge the field of his operations, he came to Peoria in 1892, where he entered upon his present line of business as a dealer in new and second-hand machinery, which, in the past ten years, has grown to very large proportions. In many respects Mr. Finkelstein's business is as unique in character as it is remunerative in results. He deals in everything in the line of machinery, pipes, belting, etc., and buys, sells or exchanges each of these as may suit his customers. He also does a general wreckage business—some of his work in this line having been the demolition of about a dozen large distilleries and other large establishments. He has bought several complete street-car lines, and was the purchaser of all the steel from the Intramural Electric Railroad around the World's Fair Grounds—out of which the original Prospect Heights line in Peoria was constructed—and purchased the locomotives for the same road. In fact, he is a versatile bargainer and has systematized the proclivities of his early days of "swapping" until, in his present capacity, he buys and sells almost anything from a rat-trap to a railroad line. One of his recent purchases has been that of the Wesley City coal mines, which he has operated most successfully. He also realized a handsome profit on the rise in iron, as he had a large quantity of that commodity on hand at the time of its advance in price. Besides giving personal direction to his business, he has six traveling representatives upon the road, who cover a large extent of territory looking out for bargains.

Mr. Finkelstein received his education in the common schools, is a Hebrew in religious faith and a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the order of Free Masons, of the Knights of Pythias, of Foresters, and Woodmen of America. On the 11th of January, 1886, he was married to Miss Lenora Greenberg at Cleveland, Ohio, with whom he enjoys a delightful home at 1109 North Madison Avenue, Peoria.

JOHN HARRISON FRANCIS.

Among those who have been prominently identified with the business history of Peoria, none have had a more active and energetic life than Mr. John H. Francis, whose lamented death occurred on July 5, 1902. Mr. Francis was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1829. He was the son of

Litelbury and Mary (Hubbard) Francis, who were natives of that State and were descendants of pioneer settlers of that region. When a boy, his parents removed to Dearborn County, Indiana, where he assisted his father on the farm, and in the meantime attended the country school.

In 1851 Mr. Francis came to Peoria, on horseback, and found employment in the cooperage business, which he followed for the next six or seven years. Afterwards he formed a partnership with the late James McCall, and erected an establishment of their own. He continued in this business until the year 1861, when he bought an interest in the firm of Moss, Bradley & Company, where he remained until the fire destroyed the plant in 1876. Mr. Francis advocated the feasibility of building a large distillery; and, against the protest of his partners, they erected the first large distillery in the United States, which was known as the Zell, Francis & Company Distillery. Having established the fact that a large plant could be operated successfully, he sold his interest in this firm and associated himself with Kidd, Francis & Company, for the purpose of erecting and conducting the Monarch Distillery, which, on its completion, was regarded as the most extensive establishment of its kind in the world. At a later date Mr. Francis was a leading factor in the organization of the first Great Western Distilling Company, whose works now justly rank as the largest in the city of Peoria. He also reorganized and rebuilt the Spurck & Francis plant and operated the same until 1887, when the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company was formed. He was one of the first board of directors of this organization, and as long as he filled this position the trust flourished and all connected with it made their fortunes.

Among the other important business enterprises with which Mr. Francis was identified are the First National Bank of Peoria, of which he was a director for many years, and he was also a stockholder in the German-American National Bank. In 1875 he was Vice-President of the Peoria Board of Trade.

For eight years Mr. Francis served as a member of the City Council. Twenty-five years ago he was the chairman of the Council committee which was chosen to construct the Water Works for the city, and the old works on the bank of the river owed its existence to him. He was also a stockholder and director of the Adams Street Railway, with which he was associated for many years.

While not a partisan, Mr. Francis was regarded as a conservative Republican on national issues. When the Park Commission was organized he was unanimously placed at the head of it and elected its first president, and so ably did he manage its affairs that in less than two years the rugged hills of "Birket's Hollow" were transformed into the beautiful "Glen Oak Park" and dedicated to the city.

Mr. Francis was an upright and honorable

citizen, public-spirited and enterprising, and imbued with full faith in the progressive future of Peoria. No man was more warmly esteemed or more highly appreciated. Always pleasant, affable, open-handed and generous with his means, he assisted to the extent of his ability, his relatives and friends, and his unfailing good nature has been shown in all his relations in life. He erected and furnished four handsome residences, three in Peoria and one in the city of Minneapolis, one of which he gave to each of his two sons and two daughters. He also furnished \$50,000 for the establishment of the firm of J. C. Wynd & Company, which was composed of Mr. Francis' three sons and Mr. J. C. Wynd, each of whom owned a one-quarter interest.

Mr. Francis was twice married, his first wife being Miss Harriet Ingle, of Peoria, who died in 1872, leaving five children: John H., William E., Harriet, Josephine and Bruce. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Ingle, both ladies being daughters of William Howard and Mary (Chastain) Ingle, of Virginia. By this marriage there is one daughter, Maud Ingle Francis, now the wife of Thomas Colston Kinney, formerly of the State of Virginia, now of New York City.

HENRY NICHOLAS FREDERICK.

Henry Nicholas Frederick, late head of the saddlery and harness manufacturing establishment of H. N. Frederick & Sons, was a native of Germany, born in what was then known as the free city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, June 5, 1827. In his fifth year he began to attend school in his native city, and, by the time he was seven years old, had learned to read, write and cipher, and draw crayon sketches. About this time (in the summer of 1834) his father, John Jacob Frederick, emigrated to the United States, embarking with his family at Bremen on board a sailing vessel which passed around the north coast of Scotland on account of the difficulty of navigating the English Channel in the face of contrary winds. This was before the day of steam-vessels, and Mr. Frederick, through his life, retained a vivid recollection of the long voyage to New York and the conditions then existing there. He remembered the arrival there of the first steamer from Liverpool, and was accustomed to relate reminiscences of the hard times of 1837, when his father, although a mechanic, worked at fifty cents a day in grading the streets of Newark, New Jersey, where he had first settled with his family. Communication at this time between Jersey City and Newark was made by cars drawn by horses on a railroad track constructed of the old-style strap rail. The placing of a little locomotive upon the track, which was regarded as a dangerous experiment in view of the possibility of the train being set on fire by sparks from the engine, was an important event. Some forty years later Mr. Frederick visited a daughter then living in Brooklyn, and, while traveling over the line to Newark, witnessed some of the wonderful changes that had been wrought since his boyhood.

In his boyhood Mr. Frederick worked with his father in a saddle factory, helping stitch saddle-bags for the Southern market, and thus obtained an insight into what afterwards became his life business. After a brief stay in New Jersey the family removed west by way of the Hudson River to Albany, thence to Buffalo by canal, and to Cleveland, Ohio, by lake steamer, finally locating in Columbiana County, Ohio, where the younger members of the family enjoyed the life peculiar to that region. In 1838 another removal was made by boat down the Ohio to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were initiated into the mysteries of chills and fever and bilious fever. Here Mr. Frederick saw something of the "hard cider" campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," in 1840, which resulted in the election of William Henry Harrison to the Presidency. In 1841 there was still another removal to St. Louis, Missouri, and soon after to the vicinity of Lebanon, in St. Clair County, Illinois, where the family settled down and tried farming for a time, though not with marked success, as hard times and chills and fever still followed them. The flood in the Mississippi of 1844 and the Mexican War of 1846-48 were incidents of this period. During the latter, which improved the times somewhat, Mr. Frederick served an apprenticeship in the saddlery business at St. Louis, though he did not make much money.

In 1849 Mr. Frederick came to Peoria, and soon after engaged in the saddlery and harness trade, in which he built up a large and prosperous business. His parents also resided here until their death. At different periods he had various partners, in later years the partnership consisting of himself and his sons. In 1895 the company was incorporated under the State law, their place of business at 324 South Adams Street remaining unchanged for some thirty-five years. In politics Mr. Frederick was an ardent Democrat and served his ward as Alderman several terms; was a member of the School Board a number of times, and a charter member of Schiller Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He took a decided interest in horse-racing, and was a stock-holder in the Peoria race-track; was also a stockholder in the Illinois National Bank, and an energetic business man and public-spirited citizen.

While a resident of Peoria Mr. Frederick was married twice—his first wife bearing him ten children and his second five. Of these two branches of his family eleven are still living, two having died in infancy and two in later years. He also had fourteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. His death occurred November 19, 1901, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, of which over fifty years had been spent in the city of Peoria.

VOLNEY H. FREEMAN.

Volney H. Freeman was born in the town of Glenville, in Schenectady County, and State of New York. His parents were farmers who lived about three miles west of Schenectady on the Sacandagua Turnpike, where he was born and

where he lived with his parents until in the twentieth year of his age, when he left the parental home and commenced to teach a country school in the county. This was in the year A. D. 1844. This occupation he continued for seven years, his last term having been completed in the town of Farmington, State of Illinois, at the expiration of which he was married to Miss Sarah A. Dixon, of Harkness Grove. They immediately commenced farming, continuing for three years, when they sold their farm and immediately engaged in the manufacture and sale of saddlery and harness in Peoria, in the store-room purchased from the late Thomas Dobbins of that city. After continuing this business for six years he added to it the auction business, conducting both for one year, when he discontinued the harness store and built a store on South Washington Street, in which he continued dealing in general merchandise and real estate, and conducted an auction business for twenty-five years. Then, having discontinued the auction business, he ran a shoe store for five years, when he commenced the publication of his "Book of Poems," of which ten thousand copies were issued, and mostly sold at the present time. He is now conducting a real-estate office, in which he loans money, buys and sells real estate, and attends to the general supervision and management of his large number of stores, dwellings, lands, etc.

Mr. Freeman is a man of great energy and singleness of purpose. He has been eminently successful in all business undertaken by him. He is still active and energetic, devoting himself exclusively to the management of his large interests, and is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the advancement and prosperity of Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman now live at No. 1413 Perry Avenue. They have had two sons born unto them, neither of whom is now living. Mr. Freeman is now in his seventy-eighth year.

ALT GERDES.

Alt Gerdes, for many years one of the best known grain commission merchants in Peoria, was a native of Germany, born at Ochtersum, Amt Essens, in Ostfriesland, January 5, 1836. His father was a "Landsguts Besitzer" (landed proprietor), as also was his paternal grandfather. His parents having died during his childhood, he was reared by his grandparents on his father's side. His childhood was spent, for the most part, in the country. After completing a primary course in the public schools of his native place, he spent some time under the instruction of a private tutor in preparation for college, in the meantime being interested for a year or so in the lumber business at Essens and Wittmund. In 1856 he entered the Mercantile College at Osnabruck, from which he finally graduated. He spent the year 1864 in travel and in the cities of Antwerp, Cambray and Paris, and in Belgium, perfecting his study of the languages, especially the French. Instead of serving in person in the German army he procured a substitute. In October, 1865, he arrived in New York City and

soon engaged in teaching French and German, but a few months later accepted a position as book-keeper with Messrs. Frazer & Co., of Peoria, becoming a resident of this city about the beginning of 1866. Compelled by illness to relinquish his situation with Frazer & Co., he taught school in Washington, Tazewell County, during the following summer, but later returned to Peoria to assume the position of book-keeper for Valentine Jobst. In 1867 he became identified with the insurance business, and traveled extensively through Illinois and Iowa as a special and general agent. Having established an association with an office in New York in 1868, he opened a fire and life insurance agency in Peoria, which he conducted until the date of the Chicago fire of 1871, which proved disastrous to so many insurance companies of the country. He then established himself in the grain business in Peoria, in which he continued over twenty years.

On January 19, 1893, Mr. Gerdes was appointed by Governor Altgeld Canal Commissioner for the superintendence of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and, during his incumbency of four years, served as President of the Board. Soon after his retirement from the Canal Commission in 1897, he was elected City Treasurer of Peoria on the Democratic ticket, but died on July 2, 1897, after having been in office for a period of two months.

For a number of years Mr. Gerdes was President of the German-English School Verein, and Chairman of the Committee on Teachers; was also President, for two terms, of the Peoria Turn Verein, of which he had been a member during almost the entire period of his residence in the city. In politics he was a Democrat, and his religious views were defined as "liberal." He was discriminating but liberal in his dealings with charitable enterprises.

Mr. Gerdes was married on December 4, 1874, to Miss Katharine Kastner, a descendant of an old Bourbon family, one of whose ancestors, George Peter Kastner, was an officer of the First Napoleon. Mr. and Mrs. Gerdes became the parents of six children, four of whom (three sons and a daughter) are living, two sons having died in infancy.

EBERHARD GODEL.

Eberhard Godel was born in Feuerbach, Wurttemberg, Germany, May 26, 1836. Mr. Godel came with his mother and younger sister to America in 1850. He was for four years apprenticed to a hatter, learning the trade. In 1854 he came to Peoria with his mother and sister and learned the trade of a butcher, as it was then called, as the business at that time was conducted very differently from the present. He continued with Charles Breier in that business for about two years. He then removed to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged in the business of slaughtering and vending meat. From there he went to Monmouth, Illinois, in 1857, engaging in the same business, and in May, 1858, removed to Peoria.

After returning to Peoria he engaged in the business of buying and selling stock for about nine years, in which business he was successful and accumulated a sufficient amount to establish him well in business. In 1867 he bought an interest in the firm of Ullman & Gebhardt. The firm then became Godel & Gebhardt. Mr. Godel purchased his partner's interest in the business in 1877, and from that time enlarged and added to it, establishing a pork-packing business in connection with his business of slaughtering and vending meats.

In 1882 his son, George G., entered into partnership with him, the firm name being changed to E. Godel & Son. In 1885 Frank G. Godel also became a member of the firm, the business being conducted thereafter as E. Godel & Sons, which was incorporated in 1888. Frank G. Godel is now the only male representative of the family connected with the firm. Mr. Godel was a success in his chosen business and became the leading slaughterer and vendor of meats in the city of Peoria, and so continued for many years. He was fairly successful in his business and accumulated a fair fortune, which, with his good name, he left to his family as their inheritance.

In 1882 Mr. Godel built a brick block on North Adams Street which bears his name, and in which the office and retail department of the business is located. He was recognized as an authority in his business, and always regarded as an honorable, upright, honest dealer. He was a temperate, industrious man and a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

In politics he was a Republican. On June 8, 1857, he was married at Burlington, Iowa, to Elizabeth Renz, who was born September 15, 1832, in Liverpool, Perry County, Pennsylvania. Her father John Renz, was born in Schoendorf, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 9, 1782, came to Peoria in 1858 and died the same year. Her mother, Mary Elizabeth (Smith) Renz, was born in Liverpool, Perry County, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1804, came to Peoria in 1858 and died in 1880. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Godel: George G. (deceased), Frank G., Henry (deceased), Henry E., Albert (deceased), Theodore A. and Louisa. Frank G. Godel married Amelia Thieme in Peoria, in 1883. Six children have been born to them: Walter, Edna, Emma, Olga, Alma and Martha, deceased.

Eberhard Godel was killed in the Chatsworth wreck, which occurred on the 10th of August, 1887. Mr. Godel was a man of quiet, unostentatious manners, diligent in business, a faithful, devoted friend, honorable and upright in all his dealings. He left an example worthy to be followed by his family, who have so far followed closely in the footsteps of the father.

THOMAS NICHOLAS GORMAN.

During the many years of his association with the Peoria Gas-Light & Coke Company Mr. Gorman has demonstrated a particular fitness for the position which he now holds as resident

manager, and, furthermore, his career serves to refute the almost universally accepted belief that the political official maintains his position for individual gain, rather than for any strenuous effort toward general municipal improvement. A natural kinship may, in a measure, account for the disinterested desire to serve the city of Peoria, for Mr. Gorman has lived here since his sixth year, although he was born in Westville, Connecticut, December 5, 1862. His parents, John and Bridget Gorman, were descended from ancestors long represented in the Eastern States, and upon settling in Peoria the father devoted his energies to conducting a large retail grocery business, the successful management of which gave him prominence in the commercial field in his adopted city.

Thomas Nicholas Gorman was fortunate in his educational chances, for he not only attended the public schools but received supplementary training at the colleges of Saints Mary and Patrick. As a natural consequence, he learned a great deal about the grocery business while yet a boy, and, as the years went by, became of practical assistance to his father. A commendable understanding of the drift of his inclinations and the nature of his abilities resulted in a shifting from behind the counters of the grocery to the larger opportunities to be found in the office of the County Recorder, and this, in turn, was followed by his election in 1886-7 to membership in the City Council. So satisfactory were his services in this capacity and so thorough an understanding had he of the municipal needs that, in 1888, he was appointed Chief of Police by Mayor John Warner, and served for one term. In 1890 he became identified with the Peoria Gas-Light & Coke Company in the humble capacity of clerk, from which he was graduated at the end of four or five years to the greater responsibility of cashier. In the meantime he had made himself necessary to the company by reason of his ability and general worth, and it followed, as a natural consequence, that in 1900, when the stockholders disposed of their holdings to an Eastern Syndicate, Mr. Gorman, with years of faithful service behind him and a thorough understanding of the business in all its details, was appointed resident manager, which position he has since held with satisfaction to all concerned.

As a member of the City Council continuously since 1891 Mr. Gorman has won distinction because of his fearlessness and correct interpretation of the duties of the office. The people's confidence in his good judgment and common sense decisions is best shown by his repeated reelection, more especially as he is a man of force and determination, and knows no such influence as intimidation or undue persuasion. There are no neutral tendencies in his make-up, and he is one of the most aggressive and forceful members of the Council, his stand upon any given question being readily foretold, as far as the best interests of the people are concerned. Perhaps the most radical and important change brought about, through his untiring exertions and clear exposition of the justice of his claims, is the eight-



Prof. H. Seelmann

hour law, for the employes of the Street Department. He was the father of this ordinance and pushed its passage with the persistency so characteristic of all his undertakings. He has served on many important committees since becoming a member of the Council, and is at present Chairman of the Finance and Fire and Water Committees. In his unshaken devotion to Democracy Mr. Gorman believes in organization and its resultant force, believing that, to quote his own expression, "the wishes of the party as an entirety is greater than the option of any one individual."

November 4, 1888, Mr. Gorman married Margaret Moennighoff, of Peoria, and of this union there are two sons: Thomas F. and Howard. Mr. Gorman is variously identified with the social and business organizations in which Peoria abounds, and is fraternally associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Creve Coeur Club. Possessing positive rather than negative characteristics, his position as a public servant is as enthusiastically assailed by his opponents as it is approved by his supporters, than which no better proof could be obtained of his general worth, when taken in connection with the fact that one and all, irrespective of party lines, declare his unswerving devotion to principle and the public welfare.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF.

Joseph V. Graff, Representative in Congress from the Fourteenth District of Illinois, was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, July 1, 1854, of combined German and Scotch-English descent. His paternal grandparents were of German birth, who settled at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where his father, Jacob Kausler Graff, was born, while his mother, Mary Jane (Miller) Graff, was a native of Ohio, but of Scotch-English ancestry. Mr. Graff attended the public schools of his native town and graduated from the High School there, after which he entered the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana. In 1873 he came to Delavan, Illinois, where he was associated for some five years with his brother and brother-in-law in mercantile pursuits, studying law during his leisure hours and in the evenings, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Here he at once engaged in practice, remaining until 1883, when he removed to Nebraska—in the meantime having had W. R. Curran, Esq., as his partner for one year. After two years practice in Nebraska, in 1885, he returned to Illinois, and for several years was engaged in practice at Pekin, Tazewell County, being alone until 1894, when he entered into partnership with Judge George A. Rider, which continued until his removal to Peoria in 1899. Here he engaged in practice with Lyman J. Carlock as partner, but whose appointment he obtained afterward as one of the United States Judges in the Philippine Islands. After the departure of Judge Carlock for his post of duty in

the Philippines, Mr. Graff took in Mr. C. V. Miles as a partner, and the firm of Graff & Miles are enjoying a large and lucrative practice with offices in the Niagara Building.

Up to 1891 Mr. Graff had never held a public office, but during that year was elected one of the Inspectors of Schools for the city of Pekin, becoming President of the Board, which position he held until his first nomination for Congress. During the period of Democratic rule in the State Legislature under the administration of Governor Altgeld, the State was redistricted for the election of Congressmen, the counties of Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Tazewell, Fulton and Mason being placed in one District, as supposed with a safe Democratic majority of at least 2,200. So confident were the Democratic leaders of this result that one Democratic county which had been attached to the District was given to another to make the latter more surely Democratic. The first nominations for Congress in the new District occurred in 1894—the Hon. George O. Barnes, of Lacon, becoming the Democratic nominee, and the choice of the Republicans falling upon the Hon. Joseph V. Graff, of Pekin. The result was the election of Mr. Graff over his Democratic competitor by the emphatic majority of 3,300, after a canvass in some respects unsurpassed in the history of Central Illinois. For three successive terms Mr. Graff has been renominated by acclamation and re-elected by decisive majorities—his Democratic competitor in 1896 being Judge N. E. Worthington; in 1898, Senator C. N. Barnes, and, in 1900, Jesse Black, of Pekin. In each case the report of Mr. Graff's renomination was wired to him in Washington, where he remained in attendance on his official duties—the manner of his indorsement furnishing conclusive evidence of approval by his constituents of his official action. In Congress he has proven himself one of its most industrious and painstaking members, and, in the course of his four consecutive terms, has become one of the best known members of that body. At present he is Chairman of the Committee on Claims, which has jurisdiction of every claim presented against the Government, with the exception of war claims, and is also a member of the Committee on Agriculture. No stronger evidence could be presented of his strength with the people than these repeated popular indorsements in party conventions and at the polls—a tribute to a spotless personal reputation and a clean public record. Politically, his dealings with his constituents have been open and frank, and with all the citizens of his District, whether Democratic or Republican, candid, fair and honest, as evidenced by the fact that no request, however small or large, for information or favor goes unanswered. The District is fortunate in being thus represented by a man not only known and respected by the people, but who enjoys the respect and confidence of his colleagues and associates in the halls of Congress. The work for his District has been incessant. He has obtained for his constituents increased postal facilities and rural deliveries far in excess of those of any

other Congressman in Illinois, while his work in behalf of the veterans of the Civil War is too well known to need mention. The son of a veteran whose life was sacrificed as the result of his service in behalf of the Union cause and the brother of another, he naturally takes a deep interest in the welfare of the survivors among those who periled their lives for the preservation of the Union. He has upon his books the names of 2,500 or more men whose claims for pensions he keeps in mind, spending many hours each day in answering correspondence and urging their claims at the Pension Office.

Mr. Graff interested himself in the provision in the river and harbor bill before Congress, during the session of 1900-01, making an appropriation of \$150,000 for the survey of the Illinois and the Des Plaines Rivers from the lower end of the Chicago Drainage Canal, with a view to the deepening of both streams, thus giving a deep water-way between the Lakes and the Gulf. This bill, however, was defeated in the Senate—in the parlance of Congress, “talked to death”—in the closing hours of the session by Senator Carter of Montana.

Mr. Graff is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as well as several social fraternities, including the Sons of Veterans, Union Veterans' Union, Modern Woodmen of America, as well as Masonic and other fraternal orders. As a citizen, as a lawyer and as a politician, he stands without reproach. The Republican Convention for the new Sixteenth Congressional District, which met in Peoria on May 5, 1902, by a unanimous vote, tendered Mr. Graff a renomination for the position he now holds, being the fourth in consecutive order received by acclamation—a result that has but few if any parallels in the political history of the State. Peoria is proud to claim him as one of its honored citizens.

JOSEPH BENDIST GREENHUT.

Joseph Bendist Greenhut was born in Austria, at the military post of Teinitz, February 28, 1843. His father died when he was about four years of age, and his mother married Mr. Wolf Schaefer and moved to Chicago, when her son was nine years of age. At thirteen the subject of this sketch learned the trade of tin and copper-smithing and worked for some time in St. Louis. He afterward started South, went to Mobile, Alabama, remaining there for two years. At Lincoln's call to arms Mr. Greenhut returned hurriedly to Chicago, and enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois, having the honor to be second from Chicago to respond. Within a few months of his enlistment he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and, at the battle of Fort Donelson, was seriously wounded in the right arm. This necessitated his return home, but after six months, his wound having healed, he recruited a company of infantry, was elected Captain and assigned to the Eighty-second Illinois. Later he was made Chief of Staff of the Brigade, and

served in many of the famous battles of the Civil War, remaining in active service until the spring of 1864, when his health failed and he was again compelled to resign. Upon his recovery he devoted himself to mechanical pursuits in the city of his adoption, Chicago, and invented and patented the twine-binder now used on the McCormick reaping machines, besides a number of other mechanical devices. He became, in 1869, Secretary and Treasurer of the Keller Distilling Company of Chicago, and in this way started the business from which he has realized a magnificent competence and which has made him so well known. Mr. Greenhut's ability and his many sterling qualities became so widely known that, in 1887, at the unanimous request of all distillers in the United States, he organized the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Company, of which he became President and so continued until 1895, when, on account of differences between the Eastern and Western stockholders, he withdrew from the Company. Mr. Greenhut is associated with various other large enterprises, namely: The Central Railway Company, the German-American National Bank, the Merchants' National Bank (all of Peoria), and the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago. He is also President of the National Cooperage and Woodenware Company of Peoria, one of the largest cooperage and woodenware companies in the United States. Aside from this, Mr. Greenhut is extensively interested in the famous drygoods house of the Siegel-Cooper Company, in New York, of which he is now the President, his representative being his son, B. J. Greenhut, who is Secretary and Treasurer of the company.

To do justice to Mr. Greenhut's many excellent qualities of mind and heart and to his sound business judgment would be a pleasure, if space permitted. Enough to say that he is honored by all who know him and wherever he may be for his generosity, his ability as a man of business and his sterling upright character. Peoria is proud to claim him as one of her leading citizens, and one who has done so much for her advancement. In closing we wish to speak of two little incidents to show how truly noble this man is. Mr. Greenhut is entitled to and was allowed for the wound he received in serving his country, a pension from the Government. He has never taken a dollar of this money and never will. Again he was interested in a large corporation, which, on account of depression in trade, was forced into the hands of a receiver. Mr. Greenhut paid every creditor in full to the extent of his interest in the stock of the company. These two instances are known to us, and it is our pleasure to publish them as showing, in a slight degree, his nobility of character.

Mr. Greenhut was married, October 24, 1866, to Miss Clara Wolfner, of Chicago, three children now living being born to them: Fannie V., Bendist J. and Nelson W. Mr. Greenhut's home life has been particularly happy, and he has realized in his wife a true helpmeet, as she has always been deeply interested in all that he has

undertaken, and by her quick comprehension and earnest sympathy helped him to reach the deservedly high place he now holds as a representative citizen, not only of Peoria but the United States. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greenhut are noted for their helpfulness to the poor and all in want of trouble.

THOMAS A. GRIER.

The family name of the subject of this sketch is identified prominently with the early history of the grain trade in this city and with the organization of the Board of Trade. His brothers erected the first small elevator in Peoria, which was the beginning of a business in the handling of grain that developed into a vast industry and gave the city prominence as a grain market throughout the United States. Thomas Atherton Grier was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1850. His parents, John C. and Elizabeth (Perkins) Grier, came to this city in 1851. Thomas received his education in the city schools of Peoria and at the age of sixteen became clerk in the Mechanics' National Bank. After six years of service in the bank he entered the employ of his brothers, Robert C. and David P. Grier, before mentioned, in the grain business, continuing with them for about ten years. A part of the time he spent in Boston, looking after the Eastern business of the firm. In 1886 the present firm of T. A. Grier & Company was formed for a general grain, commission, shipping and elevator business, and the business of the firm has grown in magnitude, and been in every respect successful. Mr. Grier is President of the Burlington Elevator Company, which owns and operates a large elevator in the city. He is prominent socially in Peoria, and has interested himself in various social organizations. He was President of the Creve Coeur Club in 1899-1900, and of the Corn Exposition in 1900. He has always taken great interest in music, and been quite prominent in fostering a musical spirit in the city.

Mr. Grier married Ella Bancroft Clarke, January 6, 1876, and five children have been born to them, four of whom survive. Katharine Clarke, the oldest daughter, died when a child. Caroline King graduated in 1900 from Smith College, and was married in October, 1901, to Herbert B. Jamison, of Peoria. Isabel Hooker is now a student at Smith College. Thomas Perkins and Samuel Clarke are in the public schools of Peoria.

In religion Mr. Grier has always been a stanch Presbyterian, having inherited his faith in its essence from a long line of Presbyterian ancestors. He is a Republican in politics, is in the prime of life, active, energetic and ready to use his efforts in behalf of everything which he believes to be of advantage to the city of Peoria. By appointment of Governor Yates, Mr. Grier served as a Commissioner from Illinois to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901, discharging his duty with characteristic energy and enthusiasm.

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON.

Dr. William R. Hamilton was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, in Venango County, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1816. He was educated in the common schools of that State and in the State of Ohio. He taught school for two years in Portage County, Ohio, and procured the means to complete his academic education and prepare himself for the practice of medicine. He studied medicine with his brother, who was then a practicing physician in Logan County, Ohio. After graduating from the medical school he commenced practice at Huntsville, Ohio, in 1840, where he remained and successfully pursued his chosen vocation for eight years. The life of a country physician, at that time, was one of great hardship and taxed the endurance of the physician to the extreme limit. Dr. Hamilton was eminently successful as a physician and established himself in an extensive and lucrative practice. Having finally decided to select some other place as his home, he came to Peoria June 6, 1848, where he resumed his professional labors, devoting himself assiduously to his profession for twelve years. He early identified himself with the business interests of the city and became prominent in its political and municipal affairs. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1857 and 1858, during those years giving much of his time to the business interests of the municipality. He was a Republican in politics from principle, and took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in the State of Illinois. In 1860 he was engaged in the oil business in the State of Pennsylvania, and, in 1863, he went into the army as a Volunteer Surgeon, under a commission issued by Governor Morton, of Indiana, rendering efficient and valuable service in the field. In 1865 he returned to Peoria and built a brick block upon the corner of Adams and Liberty Streets, which he still owns. In 1867 he interested himself in the construction of a railroad from Peoria to Rock Island, now known as the Rock Island & Peoria Railway. He was a Director and then elected President of the company, in which capacity he served seven years, and was mainly instrumental in raising the money with which the road was constructed. The road finally passed under the control of the present management, and Dr. Hamilton, in 1875, engaged in the coal trade, in which business he continued until 1881, when he retired from business, and has since devoted himself wholly to looking after his private business and property interests.

Dr. Hamilton is a man of great personal force of character, and of marvelous physical, as well as mental, vitality and energy. He has always been a public-spirited man, and always willing to do his part in the development of every enterprise with which he became connected. He has always been in the front rank of the upright, intelligent, energetic citizens, interested in the development of the city. Dr. Hamilton built for himself a beautiful home for his declining years upon the bluff overlooking the city of Peoria, where he lives with his wife, whom he married a

few years ago at Toulon, Illinois. He had been twice married before, and had several children by his other wives. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah M. Dewey, who was the mother, by a former marriage, of Charles P. Dewey, now a banker of Toulon, and Harry P. Dewey, D. D., now pastor of Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, New York. Of the four children by his first wife, Mrs. Amanda H. Gregg survives, now a widow residing with her father; also Mrs. Katharine M. Hill, the wife of William A. Hill, a commission merchant of Peoria. Of the children of his second wife, Mrs. May Albrecht, of Oakland, California, survives; also William H. Hamilton, Jr., who is engaged in the drug and banking business at Sibley, Illinois.

Dr. Hamilton is in the possession of all his faculties and still interested in all that pertains to the progress and prosperity of his city, State and Nation. In the evening of a long life he enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

ROWLAND H. HARNED.

Among Peoria's younger class of merchants none has gained greater prominence than Rowland H. Harned, head of the mercantile firm of Harned & Von Maur. Mr. Harned was born at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1864, the son of Clark and Isabella T. (Metcalf) Harned. His father pursued the occupation of a dealer in real estate and died in 1898, and his mother in 1901. On the paternal side Mr. Harned is of French extraction, while on the maternal he is of English descent. For more than two centuries, however, the Harneds have been dwellers on the Western Continent and thoroughly Americanized. The Metcalf family are of aristocratic lineage in their native England, and possess their armorial bearings. Mr. Harned's maternal great-grandfather was the Rev. Roger Moister, an eminent Methodist divine who was known as the "Patriarch of Wyoming Valley"—a locality famous for having furnished material for one of the most tragic pages of American history in the story of the "Wyoming Massacre." His son, the Rev. William Moister, was a distinguished English clergyman and author, who served as a missionary in the West Indies, one of the several volumes from his pen being an account of missionary work in those islands. The last mentioned member of the Moister family is recently deceased.

After a course of study at the Wyoming Seminary and graduating at Wyoming Commercial College, Mr. Harned found his first employment in the mercantile line as salesman, and later as assistant manager, in the largest dry-goods store in Wilkesbarre, where he remained five years. He then formed a copartnership with E. C. Pursel and C. J. Von Maur, and, in the spring of 1887, removed to Davenport, Iowa, where they opened a store, which proved very successful from the start. Two years later—Mr. Pursel having died—Messrs. Harned and Von Maur came into possession of the business, which had developed from a small beginning to such an extent that larger

space was found necessary for conducting it. Accordingly about four years ago they purchased ground and erected on it a magnificent three-story and basement structure, which was finished three years since, giving them the finest store-building in Davenport, with a floor space of over 51,000 square feet.

Messrs. Harned and Von Maur's connection with Peoria dates from February 1, 1894, when they came to this city and bought the dry-goods stock of Messrs. Bergner, Potter & Co.—Mr. Bergner, however, remaining as a member of the new firm until January, 1902, when Harned and Von Maur purchased his interest. Their business here has grown enormously, and the firm now have the second largest dry-goods trade in the city of Peoria. In the meantime Mr. Harned still retains a half-interest in the Davenport concern, and devotes a part of his time to that field. He has developed a remarkable adaptability for the pursuit he has chosen in life, and, from his boyhood, has bent all his energies to the mastering of details and the acquisition of a competent and intelligent comprehension of all that enters into the making of a successful merchant. He started in business for himself while but a youth, and at the end of fifteen years finds himself at the head of two great mercantile houses; and during all that period has never had a failure or a serious financial reverse. His career in this respect has been equaled by few of the eminent merchants of America.

Mr. Harned was married, October 25, 1899, to Miss Mary Reeder, daughter of Charles and Mary Reeder, of Bordentown, New Jersey. He is a Republican in politics, and, while reared as a Methodist, the faith of his family, he is now affiliated with the Second Presbyterian Church of Peoria, of which he has been Trustee and Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is now a Ruling Elder. Fraternally he is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Harned is President of the Peoria Retail Merchants' Association.

FRANK B. HASBROUCK.

So long ago that few personally recall the beginning of his faithful services in connection with the upbuilding of Peoria, there came from the East on horseback one by the name of Milton Hasbrouck, who located in Chicago, and later identified his fortunes with Peoria and vicinity. At that time the stage-coach was a familiar and welcome factor of transportation, and the farm of the new-comer, located on the bluff where are now the palatial homes of a present-day population, overlooked an activity but faintly suggesting the teeming industry of to-day. The birth of Frank B. Hasbrouck, May 24, 1850, constituted yet another link in an ancestry replete with interest, and associated with some of the vital happenings in the world's history. Succeeding generations of the family of Hasbrouck—or as it was known in France, "Hasbroecq"—have not laid themselves liable to what the greatest of American essayists, Emerson, considers

the most unforgiving of human omissions,—in difference to the lives and accomplishments of one's ancestors. On the contrary, most complete records have been faithfully preserved, and a pride maintained in the long array of forefathers who have been, with few exceptions, creditable and even noteworthy acquisitions of their time and place.

The haunting bigotry and cruelty which made exiles or martyrs of the French Protestants or Huguenots in the seventeenth century, brought to particular notice Abraham Hasbroeck, who was known as the "patentee," and whose descendants are numerous scattered over Ulster, Orange and Dutchess counties, New York. Abraham and his brother, John, or Jean, were born in Calais, France, and to escape the pestilential fanaticism of Catholic France emigrated to Mannheim, in the Palatinate, then the great harbor of refuge for the persecuted. Abraham lived for a time in England, where he served in the army, and, in 1675, took passage in a sailing vessel bound for New York harbor. A fellow-passenger on this memorable voyage was Maria Deyo, daughter of Christian Deyo, and the records of the Kingston (New York) church, dated 1676, contain the following account of the marriage, which resulted from this long and perilous ship association: "Abraham Hasbroeck, of Calais, and Mary Deyo, of Moeterstat, in Duystant." The Huguenot searcher after liberty of life, and thought, and action, became prominent in affairs military in New York State, and on August 30, 1685, received a commission as Lieutenant of a company of foot for Newpaltz and Kingston, and, in 1689, was appointed "Captain of foot at Ye Paltz, Ulster County." Abraham Hasbrouck died March 7, 1717, from an apoplectic fit, and was survived by his wife until March 27, 1741. The couple lived in a stone house which has braved the storms of years and is still standing, and here reared five sons, of whom Solomon, the second son, was born in 1686, and married Sarah Van Wagener in 1721. They also lived in a stone house, and reared to maturity seven sons, of whom Petrus (or Peter) was the sixth. Petrus Hasbrouck was a valiant soldier during the Revolutionary War, and was Second Lieutenant in the Second Company of Newpaltz, regiment of Colonel Johannus Hardenburgh, which regiment saw active service from October 25, 1775, until 1782. Petrus married Sarah, daughter of Abraham Bevier, and lived in a stone house still standing in Middleton. He also was the father of seven sons, of whom Abraham, the seventh son, was born July 11, 1789, married Mary, daughter of Jacob Blanshan, March 10, 1810, and died December 27, 1816. His widow married Daniel Leffever April 1, 1820. Abraham and Mary Hasbrouck were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter, and of these Milton, the oldest, was the father of Frank B.

Milton Hasbrouck, one of the very early pioneers of Peoria, was born in New York October 11, 1811, and was five years old when his father, Abraham, died. When eighteen years of age he started out to become financially independent, and

soon afterward engaged in building and operating canal-boats on the Erie Canal. He afterward went to Vienna, Oneida county, New York, where he kept a hotel for three years, and then bought a horse, which carried him to Chicago, where he arrived in 1834. Here Mr. Hasbrouck drove a stage and handled grain for stage-horses, and, while in the Lake City, made his headquarters at that once famous tavern called the "Sauganash." In 1835 he came to Pekin, and drove a stage between Pekin and Bloomington, and in the summer of the same year located in Peoria, where he found employment as a pilot on the little "Frontier" steamboat. This craft met an untimely fate off Towhead Island, and still lies where she was sunk, while Mr. Hasbrouck was asleep and off duty. During the five years that he served as a pilot he had in charge, at various times, the "Movastar," the "Little Lucretia," the "Maid of Iowa," and the "Puritan," the latter of which was piloted down the river by Mr. Hasbrouck to Saint Louis for two or three years. He also built the Frank Voris in connection with his partners, and ran the boat up the canal to Chicago until 1851. Upon first coming to Peoria he lived at what is now 207 Jefferson Street, but later moved upon the bluff to a farm of fifteen acres now covered by the city, and where he lived for thirty years. Between 1856 and 1860 he ran a mail stage between Peoria and Metamora, and, from 1860 until 1864, had a mail route between Peoria and Delavan, both of which were extremely profitable, the profits from the sale of newspapers alone often reaching as high as twenty dollars a day. He was a man of strong characteristics and high moral courage, and one of his cast iron convictions was that he would never run in debt for anything. Mr. Hasbrouck died August 19, 1898, and is survived by his wife whom he married in St. Louis April 27, 1844, and who was formerly Mary Ann Brestel.

Mrs. Hasbrouck was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1820, and is a granddaughter of Daniel Brestel, a native of France, who married Mary Stambaugh, a native of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Daniel Brestel, who was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1798, and Elizabeth (Miller) Brestel, who was born at Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1799. The mother of Mrs. Hasbrouck was a daughter of Henry Miller, a native of Hanau, and Catherine (Maury) Miller, who was born near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. The Brestel family came to Peoria May 24, 1835.

Frank B. Hasbrouck is the youngest of the three children in his father's family, the others being Milton and Charles A. Up to his fifteenth year he attended the public schools of Peoria, and his further education was temporarily suspended owing to the necessity for his entering upon a business career. For two years he engaged as a clerk in a grocery store, after which he learned the brickmason's trade, and at the age of twenty-one had become a contracting mason, in touch with the most intelligent needs of

his native city. Owing to his special aptitude and familiarity with the advancement in his line in all parts of the world, many notable commissions have come his way, and an unusual number of architectural accomplishments in different parts of the city are indirectly attributable to his skill and enterprise. Among the many residences which owe their brick construction to the ingenuity of Mr. Hasbrouck may be mentioned that of E. S. Easton, built in 1880; that of S. R. Clarke, built in 1877; of J. B. Greenhut, in 1884; twenty houses for E. S. Easton at the foot of the bluff; the home of R. W. Kempshall, built in 1892; and that of C. S. Proctor, erected in 1894. Among the prominent business houses of the city may be mentioned the Peoria Sugar Refinery (now the American Glucose Factory), erected in 1879, and since twice burned and rebuilt; the Great Western Distillery, built in 1881; the Grand Opera House, also built in 1881; the Manhattan Distillery, built in 1883, the Peoria Cordage Works building; the Observatory building, put up in 1889; the Opera House at Jacksonville, and the Home for the Friendless in Peoria, erected in 1891; the Woman's Club, built in 1893; the Rouse-Hazard Bicycle Factory, built in 1895; the First Church of Christ, built in 1898; the contract for the Clark Brothers Distillery, erected in 1899; the Acme Harvester Works at South Bartonville, erected in 1900, and which contains five millions of brick; and many other erections of equal importance, and equal prominence in the building up of the city.

The marriage of Mr. Hasbrouck and Mary Louise Miller occurred in Peoria November 22, 1876, Mrs. Hasbrouck being a daughter of John R. and Margaret (Aultmyer) Miller, the former of whom was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and died April 4, 1872, at the age of forty-seven years; while the latter was born at Ems, Germany, came to America when thirteen years of age, and died in 1882, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck have one son, Frank F., born July 11, 1880. He attended the high school and Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria, and is now a student and assistant to Dr. Garner, at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, in the Department of Chemistry. Mr. F. B. Hasbrouck is a Republican in national politics, and is fraternally associated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Hasbrouck home is a handsome and commodious one, and is rendered hospitable and cheery by the decided domestic tastes of the owner, who prefers the companionship found at his own fireside to that found in the busy whirl of society.

MATHEW HENEBERY.

Mathew Henebery was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, September 8, 1834, to Nicholas and Anastasia (Carroll) Henebery. He came to America with his father and mother and seven brothers and sisters in the spring of 1849, coming to Peoria via Montreal, Buffalo and Chicago, stopping for a short time at LaSalle. He re-

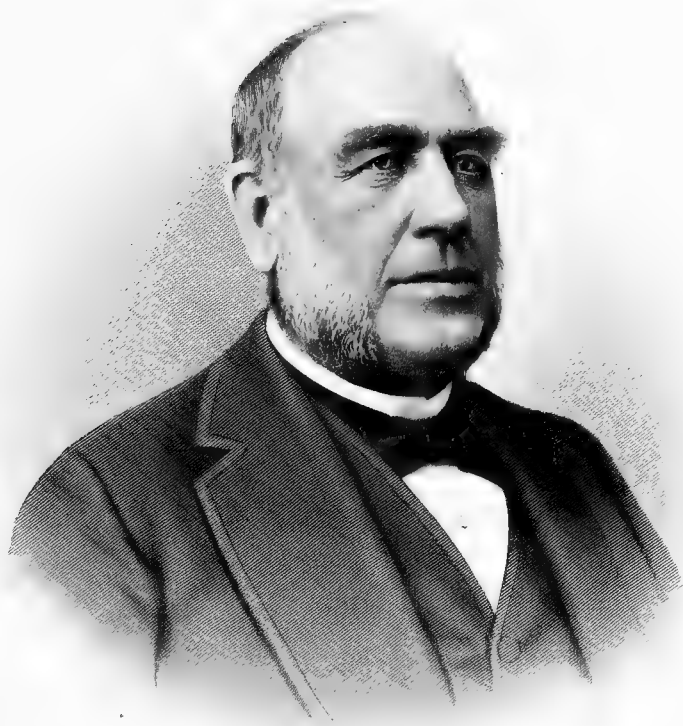
ceived his education mainly in Ireland before coming to America.

His first employment in Peoria was superintending a line of drays for about two years. He was then employed for some time upon the telegraph line between Peoria and Chicago. In 1851 he was employed by Napoleon B. Brandamour in the liquor business, and shortly afterward was admitted to partnership. The firm built an alcohol distillery and continued to run the business for two years. When the firm dissolved, Mr. Brandamour took the alcohol still and Mr. Henebery the wholesale liquor business, which he has continued in his own name to the present time. Ever since Mr. Henebery settled in Peoria he has been interested in all that pertained to the city's welfare; was one of the early Aldermen and subsequently a member of the School Board. He was one of the organizers and builders of the Great Eastern Distillery, and was for a long time President of the Peoria Pottery Company and interested in its business. He was also one of the prominent organizers of the Peoria Stock Yards and the Peoria Packing and Provision Company. He is President of the Peoria Opera House Company, and has been for many years Vice-President and a Director of the First National Bank. Mr. Henebery has been a very successful business man, owns several farms in Illinois and Nebraska and has accumulated a competence. He has at all times identified himself with the growth and prosperity of the city, taking great interest in the schools, hospitals and Public Library, and was a director in the latter from the time of its organization until 1894. He was also a Director in, and Treasurer of, the Peoria Gas Light and Coke Company for many years.

Mr. Henebery was married, in Peoria, May 10, 1857, to Mary Daniels. Twelve children have been born to them, nine of whom are now living: Anastasia, Nicholas J., Josephine, Mary, Lucy, Lida, Richard, Helen and Theodosia. Mr. Henebery still continues in active business and still retains his interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Peoria. He has always maintained a high character for integrity and business ability.

ALEXANDER J. HENSELER.

One of those who in years past rendered lasting service to the commercial well-being of Peoria was Alexander J. Henseler, who succeeded to the business of Louis Green & Company, and in the management thereof and in the conduct of his general affairs, won for himself an enviable position and a deserved competence. A just pride of ancestry was not without its effect in forming the life plans of Mr. Henseler, and he was not unmindful of the reflected distinction of those bearing his name who had contributed to the military prestige of his beloved Germany. He was born in Upladen, Prussia, September 10, 1849, a son of John Engelbert and Wilhelmina (Kirsch) Henseler, also natives of Prussia. The paternal grandfather followed in the martial train



James Selby

of the great Napoleon between 1809 and 1813, and during that time participated in the Spanish invasion, and was among the footsore and weary who retreated from Moscow.

John Engelbert Henseler was an ambitious man and realized the limitations of the boundaries of Prussia, and thus it happened that, in 1853, he set sail with his family for American shores, hoping much from the land of inexhaustible possibility. An expert builder and architect, he stopped in Chicago for a year after arriving in America, and then located in Peoria, where he successfully plied his chosen occupation until his retirement some years ago. Like his father before him, he has had an extended military service, beginning with his three years with the engineering corps of the Prussian army, and ending with his enthusiastic advocacy of the Union cause during the Civil War. From 1861 until 1863 he was Lieutenant, and afterward Captain, of the Engineering Corps, and would have served longer had not ill health rendered his resignation imperative. Mr. Henseler is still a resident of Peoria, although his wife and helpmate died in 1857.

In his youth Alexander J. Henseler attended the German Catholic school of Saint Joseph's parish, Peoria, and at the early age of thirteen asserted his independence and began to earn his own living. As a store-boy he entered the employ of L. Rohrbach, and for three years faithfully served his employer in various capacities. A later position was with the dry-goods house of Mueller & Kruse, with whom he remained as salesman until 1869, following which he engaged for a year in the lightning-rod business. In 1870 he entered the employ of Louis Green & Company, as traveling salesman, and his devotion to the best interests of the firm and his ready wit in comprehending the various departments of the business resulted in his being accepted as a member of the firm in 1870. Nevertheless he continued as traveling representative until January of 1889, when he succeeded to the business of Louis Green & Company, and the following year took his brother Philip into partnership. After this change in its affairs the business prospered exceedingly, and Mr. Henseler directed its various departments into channels of usefulness and financial soundness. His death, June 27, 1897, removed one of the substantial and broad-minded men of the community, and left many to regret his lingering illness of ten months, and his absence from the haunts which had known him for so long.

He was a man of intense humane instincts, and was connected with whatever of a charitable nature commended itself as wise and of good import; in like measure he was liberal in his religious views, and absolutely untrammelled by narrowing creeds or high hedge dogmas. From a political standpoint he acknowledged the advantage of neither party, but cast his vote rather for personal fitness irrespective of party lines. Fraternally Mr. Henseler was associated with the Knights of Pythias, of which he was Past Chancellor of the Calenthe Lodge, No. 47; the Ancient

Order of United Workmen, Peoria Lodge, No. 20; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the Peoria Commercial Club, the Turn Verein, and the Peoria Commercial Travelers' Association, in which latter organization he held various offices and was a director.

April 14, 1872, Mr. Henseler married Elizabeth Errion, who came to America from Germany with her parents in 1855, and has lived here ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Henseler were born two children, and of these Willie A. was born November 2, 1872, and died November 1, 1888; and Freda R., born October 28, 1874, and married Fred R. Waugh in August of 1900.

WILLIAM ANDREW HERRON.

William Andrew Herron, for more than half a century one of Peoria's most prominent and successful business men, was born at Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, the son of Francis and Jane (Wills) Herron. His father's family were of Scotch-Irish ancestry and had lived in that region for several generations, where, at one time, they were proprietors of a large tract of land on which were located several farms familiarly known as Herron's Row. They belonged to the Middle Spring Church, which is so largely represented in the Presbyterian circles in Peoria. His mother, who was a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, was a woman of sterling worth and amiability of character.

Mr. Herron's boyhood was spent on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he came west with his aunt, Mrs. Martha (Herron) Cunningham, and spent the winter of 1839 at Belleville, Illinois. During the following spring he came to Peoria, and here found employment as a clerk in the drug store of his uncle, Dr. James Mossman, one of Peoria's earliest physicians, who died here about 1850. The store was located on the upper side of Main Street adjoining the Peoria Hotel kept by Augustus O. Garrett. In a very few years, by saving his earnings, Mr. Herron was enabled to purchase the store, soon after which he removed his business to the corner of Main Street and Printer's Alley, in the historic building wrecked by an explosion just after he had left it.

In 1849 he erected a brick building on the south corner of Main and Washington Streets, where Robert L. Davis is now located, which corner has been occupied as a drug store for more than half a century. The business was here prospered and, in a short time, Mr. Herron was enabled to build what was then considered an elegant residence, now occupied by Max Newman adjoining the St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

About the year 1856, his health having become somewhat impaired by the confinement of an in-door life, he sold out his business and engaged in the lumber trade in partnership with Mr. Joseph Elder. This business connection continued until 1868, when Mr. Herron closed out his interest therein and engaged in the banking

business, in which he has been occupied ever since, covering a period of over thirty-four consecutive years. Prior to this time, however, he had been for some years a Director in the Second National (now Peoria National) Bank of Peoria. It was in the year last named (1868) that Mr. Herron, in connection with John Hamlin, Charles P. King, Lorin G. Pratt, Zenas N. Hotchkiss, Philip Zell, Lewis Howell and Thomas C. Moore, established the Savings Bank of Peoria, which was the pioneer institution of its kind in the city, and has continued in existence without change of name ever since. Originally a private partnership concern, it was incorporated under the State law in 1894. On the retirement of Mr. Philip Zell from the position of Secretary and acting manager in 1872, Mr. Herron became President and Manager, and has so continued until the present time. His career in connection with this historic institution is all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that he is to-day the only survivor of its eight original founders. The success which has attended the management of this bank is illustrated by the fact that, whereas it started thirty-four years ago with a capital of \$150,000, it now has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$220,000, of which nearly one-third has been accumulated in the past eight years.

Mr. Herron was also one of the founders and original stockholders of the Peoria Gas Light and Coke Company, of which he was for many years a director and also its President. It is rarely the case that any one man continues to be a stockholder in any one institution for so many consecutive years, Mr. Herron having become a stockholder of the Peoria Gas Light and Coke Company at its organization in 1853, and having parted with his last stock only a few months ago.

In his long business career he has never met with a failure, or a serious business reverse, a result due to a sound, conservative judgment. In his own language, he has never had any trouble in making all the money he wanted.

Mr. Herron also was active in the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church, and, although not then a communicant, recorded himself as one of the original members of the congregation, and at a later date entered into full communion, and has from that time to the present been an active and public-spirited member of that church.

Originally a conservative Whig, he has, since the organization of the Republican party, been a constant and consistent supporter of its principles. Although not in the ordinary sense of the term a politician or a seeker for office, nevertheless he served as Alderman of his ward for six years, and was for several years a member of the Board of Supervisors of the county.

Mr. Herron has been twice married, the first time (1846) to Susan Bartlett, daughter of Dr. Peter Bartlett; the second time, on November 4, 1884, to Mary Walker, daughter of Isaac and Sarah S. (McIlvaine) Walker, of Peoria. They have had four children, of whom three are living: William Andrew, John Wills and Mary Wal-

ker. Anna Walker, their second child, died at the age of five years.

Mr. Herron has had two brothers, John, a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, still living, and David W., deceased, formerly of Peoria, more recently of Princeville. He has two sisters, Hannah Jack, the mother of William and Frank Jack, of Peoria, and Nancy, formerly of Peoria, now Mrs. Hurst, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Herron is spending the evening of a long and ideal life with his devoted wife and family in the home No. 411 North Madison Avenue, which he has occupied for the last thirty-six years.

ANDREW J. HODGES.

Andrew J. Hodges was born October 31, 1815, at Norton, Massachusetts. He learned the carpenter's trade in Boston, and, in 1837, came to Illinois, settling in Delavan, where he resided for eighteen years, during which time he worked as master carpenter, his first work being upon the well-known "Delavan House." During his residence in Delavan Mr. Hodges also worked on the Court House in St. Louis, Missouri. In the spring of 1848 he built a home on Third Street in Peoria, to which he moved his family in the fall. Among the buildings constructed by Mr. Hodges, now standing, are the Dobbins House,—since used by the Creve Coeur Club; the Universalist Church, and the Cox Building at the corner of Adams and Fulton Streets. In 1864 Mr. Hodges took charge of the Barber & Hawley Works at Decatur, which was, some time later, consolidated with the plant owned by the same company at Pekin. Shortly after the consolidation Mr. Hodges became the owner of the business, which he carried on until 1890, under the firm name of A. J. Hodges & Company, at which time he sold out to the Acme Harvester Company. Mr. Hodges built what is known as the Haines Illinois Harvester, developing, from the original wooden machine, the Hodges Steel Header—a machine used extensively in the United States, and also well known in South America.

Mr. Hodges was a modest, unassuming man, but of positive convictions and always had the courage of his convictions. He was possessed of sterling integrity and was thoroughly honest and faithful to every trust reposed in him. He was not only a competent, but a reliable mechanic, and every contract he executed with the utmost fidelity. He needed no superintendent or watchman to see that any work undertaken by him was honestly done. He ranked deservedly high in this community for his integrity, his uprightness, his singleness of purpose and his interest in the development of the city. He is entitled to the appellation of that noblest work of God, an honest man. By his thrift, conservative judgment and fair dealing Mr. Hodges accumulated a substantial competence.

On August 1, 1844, he married Sarah E. Grant at Delavan, Illinois, and to them five chil-

dren were born (the second dying in infancy); Anna E. (deceased), who was the wife of H. P. Wilber; Mittie, now Mrs. E. E. Arnold, of Providence, R. I.; Jennie G. and Charles A. Mr. Hodges built a beautiful home on Perry Avenue, where his widow, daughter Jennie and son Charles now reside. Mr. Hodges died October 9, 1900.

WILLIAM EDGAR HULL.

William Edgar Hull, Postmaster of the city of Peoria, was born in Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois, January 13, 1866, being the only son of Capt. William Wesley and Mary A. Hull (deceased). Mr. Hull's father was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 16, 1829, and his mother at Old Mines, Missouri, March 23, 1840, and they were married at Lewistown, Illinois, December 15, 1862. The former died August 16, 1897, and the latter is also deceased, and both were buried in the cemetery at Lewistown.

The ancestry of the Hull family dates back to Captain Hull, of Lake Erie fame during the War of 1812. Philip Hull, William E. Hull's grandfather, removed with his wife and four children in the early '40s from Licking County, Ohio, and settled near Smithfield, Fulton County, Illinois, where he opened a farm, on the corner of which he built the first log school-house in that section. This house, known as the "Hull school-house," became famous as a place for country meetings and debates, a frame building now occupying the site of the original log structure. Later Mr. Hull removed to the vicinity of Lewistown, where his oldest son, Dr. Alexander Hull, began practice and became prominent as a physician. William Wesley Hull, the youngest son, enlisted in the army in 1861 and became Captain of Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers; was mustered out at the close of his term of service, and returning to Lewistown resided there until his death. Dr. Hull was a prominent figure in the Democratic party, while Captain Hull was equally prominent as a Republican. Although the closest of friends socially, the two brothers were strongly antagonistic politically, their names on one or two occasions appearing on their respective party tickets as opposing candidates for county offices. Captain Hull was widely known as a shrewd, careful and zealous politician, who exerted a strong influence in his Congressional District and enjoyed the respect of his party and the public.

William Edgar Hull was reared on his father's farm, and after taking a course in the Lewistown High School, entered the classical department of Illinois College, at Jacksonville. In 1883 he returned to Lewistown and soon began taking an active part in Republican politics, while still a boy of seventeen being recognized as a power at the polls. In 1884 he became Assistant Postmaster at Lewistown, remaining two years, when he resigned to enter into business for himself. During the campaign of 1888 he took a leading part in the organization of a "Young Men's Republican Club," composed en-

tirely of young men about to cast their first votes for President at the election of that year. This club—in honor of the Republican candidate for Governor, named "The Joe Fifer Club"—became well known and gave to Mr. Hull a wide reputation as a Republican worker and organizer.

The election of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency in 1888 changed the complexion of affairs in the Peoria District; the Hon. Julius S. Starr was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, and Mr. Hull, having been selected by the Republicans of Fulton County for that purpose, was appointed a Government Gauger early in 1890, and soon after took up his residence in Peoria, which has been his home continuously ever since. Zealous in the discharge of his official duties, he soon became an important factor in city politics, and at one time had the credit of turning the old Third Ward—which had been strongly Democratic—into a Republican ward; a result attributed largely to his energy and hard work. In 1894 he became the Secretary of the Peoria County Republican Central Committee, also serving in a like capacity for the Fourteenth Congressional District, and threw into the campaign the zeal and energy so characteristic of his political career. The campaign culminated in a great Republican victory—every candidate on the Republican County ticket, with one single exception, being elected, while Mr. Graff was chosen Representative in Congress by a majority of more than 3,000 in a district which had been carved out with the intention of making it surely Democratic. In 1896—this being the presidential year—Mr. Hull again served as Secretary of the Republican County Committee, taking up the work on broader lines than ever before and with equal success. The successful outcome of these two campaigns gave him increased prominence, which was recognized in his appointment by President McKinley, on March 23, 1898, to the position of Postmaster of the city of Peoria, and the business capacity which he has displayed in the management of the office has been recognized (March 14, 1902) in his appointment by President Roosevelt for a second term of four years. During his incumbency many improvements and betterments have been introduced, including increase of the carrier and clerical force, the establishment of sub-stations and the annexation of suburban towns, giving to the latter the benefit of a free-delivery service.

Since coming to Peoria Mr. Hull has been identified with a number of important business enterprises, one of these being the Peoria Livery Company, of which he was the original promoter and organizer, while another is the Messrs. Clarke Brothers & Co.'s great distilling interest, of which he is the general manager.

Mr. Hull was married, on February 27, 1889, in Lewistown, to Miss Ella Harris, daughter of Edwin Harris, at that time President of the Fulton County Narrow-Gauge Railway, and a prominent figure in connection with the business interests of Fulton County. Mrs. Hull was born February 15, 1867, and is a granddaughter of the late Newton Walker, one of the pioneers of Illi-

nois, and an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln.

REV. WILLIAM H. HUNTER.

Inseparably associated with that noble and unselfish band of pioneer workers known as the Thundering Legion or Saddle-Bag Ministers, and also with the broader teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church as applied to the exigencies of latter day thought, is the name of Rev. William Hunter, whose humanitarian ministrations terminated with his demise, November 5, 1901. For, of all the occupations to which the undulating prairies of Illinois called men in the wake of the departing Indian, none were invested with greater hardship, loneliness, and even peril, and, compared with the life of this last of the patriarchs, the plodding pioneer farmer, with his face towards the future, but with his neighbors remote and with meagre facilities for developing his land, was a singularly fortunate individual.

In the estimation of those who knew him best, a life of ease or even plenty never for a moment entered into the calculations of Rev. Hunter, nor did his youthful aspirations point to other than the perpetual service of mankind. His boyhood days were spent in Mercer, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 9, 1818, being one of a family of five sons and three daughters. The father, a millwright by occupation, experienced great difficulty in providing for those dependent upon him, and the boys were thus obliged to lend the aid of their strong energies to assist him in his work. It is, therefore, not strange that, in their general bringing up, education played but an inconsequent part, not only because of the necessity for toil, but because of the limited facilities of the time. Nevertheless, William availed himself of such slight chances as came his way, and in the humble environment of labor learned much that the schools cannot give. As he toiled to advance the family fortunes, gleams of light illumined his ambitions, and brought into bold relief the narrow confines of his parental surroundings. The ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church offered the larger possibilities of well-doing craved by his intense nature, and the setting thereof was the boundless prairies of the West, with their pelting rains, and impassable roads, the blistering heat of summer, and the oft times wretched resting places. Undaunted by the prospects, he entered the Erie Conference when twenty-three years of age, in 1836, and, for nineteen years, lived mostly in the saddle, as did his companions upon the circuit. For eight out of the nineteen years he was a Presiding Elder, and, during the whole of the time, his route covered one thousand miles every twelve weeks, including preaching at two stations every Sunday, besides holding a "love-feast" and quarterly conference. For this hard and relentless and undermining work he received the paltry remuneration of from three hundred to three hundred and seventy-five dollars, a sum pitifully small had one not the satisfying approval of conscience. And yet, he unceasingly visited the sick,

performed marriage services, baptized children and buried the dead, in addition to expounding the gospel of kindness and good-will to many thousands.

In 1855 Mr. Hunter became identified with the church in Illinois, and, as a member of the Rock River Conference—then the most flourishing in the State—accomplished an amount of good equaled only by Cartwright and Garrick.. At the first session that he attended in the new itinerancy, held at Rock Island, he was appointed in charge of the First Church in Peoria, then located at the corner of Madison Avenue and Fulton Street. In direct contrast with his former charges, this church was in a prosperous condition, the members having just completed a new place of worship, and, though not large, the congregation which greeted the pastor made up in earnestness and appreciation what it lacked in numbers. During 1858 Dr. Hunter was located at Moline, for the next two years was stationed at Rock Island, and for the two years following at Galesburg. He was then appointed Presiding Elder of the Macomb district, then preached for two years at Monmouth, after which he became Presiding Elder of the Rock Island district—a position maintained for fourteen years. In all he was Presiding Elder in Central Illinois for seventeen years, and, during that time, covered all of the districts between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. He was eight times elected a member of the General Conference; was chairman of the committee having charge of the Methodist Book Publishing concern, and, in 1884, was appointed for two years agent of the Conference Claim Society of his district. During the sixty-five years of his ministry Dr. Hunter never failed to answer the roll-call at an Annual Conference, and he was everywhere in the State regarded as one of the most fervent and staunch supporters of the church in whose service he spent his life.

Until within a few years ago Dr. Hunter occupied a prominent place in all church affairs, and since having no special charge with which to unite his energies, has been especially devoted to the work of the Conference. It would be impossible to estimate the amount of good accomplished by this large-hearted, earnest, and eloquent man, who so well understood the need of a guiding influence in the days when men were animated by the sole desire to make a livelihood out of the untried fertility of the plains. Under the charm of his eloquence thousands were brought into the church, and valuable lands were added to the property owned by the denomination. Unlike many of the saddle-bag fraternity, his original beliefs expanded with the growth of a larger civilization; and, as the farmers gained abundance from their harvests, and the towns supported constantly growing industries, he was still the welcome friend and adviser, the versatile sharer of their joys and sorrows. A singular sense of loss and desolation accompanied his departure from the paths that had known him so long; for his wife had died

four years before him, and he left no children to mourn his going away. Yet the countless friends whom he bound to him in passing by, and the thousands who listened to his counsel in the early days of struggle and uncertainty, will always treasure the memory of his genial and optimistic personality, and be guided by the strength based on wisdom and humanity.

EDWARD HAMPTON JACK.

The men who have left their impress most indelibly stamped upon the business history of Peoria have been, with few exceptions, those who were dependent on their own personal and unaided efforts and resources for the final success which they have achieved as business men. This was especially true at the earlier period in the city's history, when success was largely, if not wholly, due to individual effort, physical energy, trained industry and personal integrity, intelligence and attention to business details. No more conspicuous illustration can be given of this fact than the life of Capt. Edward Hampton Jack, who has been identified with Peoria business history for a period of nearly a half century. Born on a farm in Switzerland County, Indiana, April 29, 1823, the first ten years of his life were spent in that country, when his widowed mother removed to Gallatin County, Kentucky—his father having died about the same time. Both parents were natives of Gallatin County, his father, Samuel Jack, being the son of John and Mary Jack, and the second of a family of ten children—five sons and five daughters. The grandfather, John Jack, was born in 1766 and died in Kentucky in 1822 at the age of fifty-six years; while his wife, Mary Jack, having been born in 1769, lived to the age of eighty-four years, dying in Indiana in 1853. Samuel Jack (the father of Edward H. Jack) was born, as already stated, in Gallatin County, Kentucky, June 30, 1792, and on June 15, 1815, was married to Rosanna C. Hampton, also a native of the same county, born October 15, 1796. They reared a family of nine children (five sons and four daughters) of whom Edward H. Jack was the fourth—Samuel Jack (the father) died March 30, 1834, at forty-two years of age, and his wife, Rosanna (Hampton) Jack, on February 2, 1867, having attained the age of seventy-one years.

Mr. Jack's family having removed to Gallatin County, Kentucky, in his boyhood after the death of his father, he grew up there, obtaining a primary education chiefly in the common schools of Boone County, not far from Burlington, the county-seat. Here (in Gallatin and Boone Counties) he grew to manhood, remaining until about twenty-five years of age; in the meantime engaged in the dry-goods and grocery trade in a country store, also dealt in produce, especially leaf and manufactured tobacco. His location at this time was at the mouth of Sugar Creek, a few miles from Warsaw, a town on the Ohio River laid out by Henry Yates (the father of Illinois' War Governor, Richard Yates), with

whom he renewed his acquaintance after coming to Illinois. After receiving a brief training in the dry-goods and grocery business, Mr. Jack engaged in the river trade, gathering up supplies of produce along the Ohio and its tributaries, and shipping them by flat-boat to points along the Mississippi. He early established a depot at Memphis, which he maintained for two or three years, after which he extended his trade to New Orleans, bartering his produce at the river towns and plantations enroute. In this way he disposed of large cargoes of hay, pork, potatoes and other kinds of produce, usually closing out the remnant of his stock at wholesale on his arrival at New Orleans. His boats were usually bought each year at Cincinnati and sold out at New Orleans after his cargo had been disposed of. The reminiscences of his experiences while following in the track of Abraham Lincoln's flat-boat trips to New Orleans at an earlier day, have furnished Mr. Jack much material for the entertainment of his friends in later years. An incident of his life during his flat-boating career illustrates the sturdy quality of Captain Jack's habits of thrift and industry, which lie at the foundation of the ample fortune which he afterwards acquired. It was during a vacation in his flat-boat voyages that he was induced to loan the sum of \$500, which he had previously saved and was holding for future use, to a gentleman in Indiana who was building a home near the Ohio River, with the promise that the sum should be returned with interest at ten per cent. when wanted—the prevailing rate of interest for short time accommodation, being twenty-five per cent. Then, in order to keep himself employed and pay expenses while waiting the opening of the next year's river trade, he hired himself to his debtor at fifty cents a day to carry the hod for the masons at work on the house being erected with his money. It is not to be wondered at that a young man, with such an eye to business economy, should have become a leading capitalist of Peoria.

Leaving New Orleans in 1845, Captain Jack made the trip from Cairo by the newly opened Illinois Central Railroad, finally reaching Chillicothe in the northeastern corner of Peoria County, where he engaged in the grain-trade, also opened the first lumber-yard there and erected a grain-warehouse or elevator. He also built a canal-boat at Peoria for the purpose of conveying his produce to market, and for some time carried on a large river trade on the Illinois. In February, 1856, he was married to Anna W. Moss, daughter of Capt. William S. Moss, a prominent business man of Peoria. Mrs. Jack was a niece of Mrs. Lydia Bradley, the founder of the "Bradley Polytechnic Institute," and a distant relative of the Choate family of Massachusetts. After his marriage, Captain Jack settled on a large farm near Peoria, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Peoria, where he had already purchased the interest of his father-in-law in the distillery of Moss, Bradley & Co., which, three years later took

the name of Bradley, Jack & Co. After the enactment of the National Banking Law he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Peoria; was also a stock-holder in the Bridge and Gas Companies, and a Director in each, but, about 1881, having sold out his interest in the distilling business, he removed to California, where he has spent much of his time during the last twenty years. Having dissolved his connection with financial and manufacturing enterprises about Peoria, Captain Jack has devoted his time in later years chiefly to looking after his real estate interests, which are extensive in this city and county and elsewhere.

Seven children were born to Captain and Mrs. Jack, namely: Minnie H. (married to Jerome Young of San Francisco); Edward M. (graduated in law and practiced for a time in Peoria, but died in California some fifteen years ago); William S., a resident of California; Annie E. (now Mrs. L. F. Bowyer of Chicago); Lile A. (wife of W. A. Howe, son of Vice-President Howe of the Grand Trunk Railroad) also of Chicago; Noel Hampton (a ranchman near Stockton, California), and Miss Rose Choate Jack, at present a student of music and a vocalist in Paris. Mrs. Jack died in California, January 8, 1888. In 1893 Mr. Jack married, as his second wife, Mrs. Annie Bell Bush (*nec* Brush) a cousin of his first wife, their mothers being sisters. The latter union continued seven years, the second Mrs. Jack dying in September, 1900. Captain Jack was an earnest Democrat and an intimate personal friend of Senator Douglas during the days of that statesman's active public career. His business life has been characterized by marked activity and enterprise and a success corresponding in degree with both.

WILLIAM JACK.

No class of citizens have borne a more conspicuous or influential part in giving to Peoria the prominence which it has enjoyed among the cities of the State, than its lawyers. These have embraced men who have not only won reputations in the practice of their profession at the bar, but who have achieved distinction upon the bench, in the forum and in the councils of the State and the Nation. Of those belonging to a later period, no name stands more prominent at the present time for actual service at the bar, than that of William Jack, of the firm of Jack & Tichenor. Mr. Jack is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, born January 10, 1844—his parents, Joseph and H. J. (Herron) Jack, both being natives of that State. After a course in the Sewickley Academy in his native State, at the age of sixteen (1860) he came to Peoria, where he attended the High School, graduating therefrom in 1862. He then engaged in the study of law, at first with the late Judge Marion Williamson, and later in the office of Judge Hezekiah M. Wead, upon his admission to the bar becoming a partner of the latter. In 1873 he was appointed Master in Chan-

cery for the Peoria County Circuit Court, serving for several terms. The firm of Wead & Jack having been dissolved, in January, 1874, Mr. Jack formed a partnership with Judge Lawrence W. James, which was continued until about 1882, when Mr. James having been elected County Judge of Peoria County, Nathan G. Moore, now of the firm of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, Chicago, was admitted to the firm. Mr. Moore retired about 1885, when Mr. Jack entered into partnership with Mr. F. H. Tichenor, which has continued up to the present time. Their business of late years has been largely in connection with incorporation cases. For more than fifteen years Mr. Jack has been one of the attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and has also been identified in a similar capacity with several of the banks and other corporations of the city of Peoria. In politics he is an Independent (or Gold) Democrat, but does not aspire to be an active politician, preferring to devote his attention to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Jack was united in marriage on August 5, 1860, to Miss Annie Grier, daughter of John C. Grier, a prominent grain and commission merchant of Peoria, and has four children—two sons and two daughters. The older son, Robert P., is now a practicing attorney of Peoria. The other children are Sarah G., William J. and Elizabeth. Mrs. Jack is a sister of the late Gen. David P. Grier, who won a high reputation as a soldier and an officer during the Civil War. Mr. Jack is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and, in the language of the "Bench and Bar of Illinois," "a valued citizen of the community who gives his support to all beneficial measures, and lends the influence of his opposition to all movements detrimental to the public good."

JOHN JOHNSTON.

The public, political and other services rendered the County of Peoria by Mr. Johnston, have been characterized by a broad understanding of the duties involved, and more than ordinary dignity and discretion in the fulfillment thereof. Although born in Beloit, Wisconsin, October 3, 1860, Mr. Johnston has passed almost his entire life amid his present surroundings, for in 1862 his parents, Robert and Eleanor (Taylor) Johnston, removed from Beloit to Peoria, where the elder Johnston was the first dry-goods merchant to locate on Adams Street.

In his youth Mr. Johnston was favored from an educational standpoint; for, after completing the training of the public schools of Peoria, he attended the Episcopal College at Belfast, Ireland. Upon returning to American soil he acquired his first business experience as cashier in his father's store, and afterwards received a broader recognition of his ability while serving for seven years as Assistant Librarian of the Peoria Public Library. In the meantime he had made his influence felt as a staunch advocate of Democracy, and, in the fall of 1890, was elected to the

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Fredrick H. Smith

Thirty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, and was one of the famous "101" Democrats whose enthusiastic backing rendered possible the election of United States Senator John M. Palmer. In 1892, when the requisite population of Peoria County rendered possible the separation of the hitherto combined offices of Recorder of Deeds and Circuit Court, Mr. Johnston was elected to the former office, and was re-elected in 1896 and again in 1900.

The union in marriage of Mr. Johnston and Magdalena Prash was solemnized June 26, 1889, and the death of Mrs. Johnston occurred October 6, 1901. Mr. Johnston has been active in promoting many of the enterprises of Peoria, and his assistance may be counted on for the furthering of any worthy and wise cause. Fraternally he is well and favorably known, and is identified with the Fraternal Mystic Circle, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Improved Order of Red Men. Throughout the years of his public service he has demonstrated a particular aptitude for political responsibility, and this, combined with a singularly genial and courteous personality, an unchanging obligingness, and genius for method and detail, renders him one of the most popular and trusted county officials.

ALVAN KIDDER.

Among the pioneer citizens and business men of Peoria, the name of Alvan Kidder is entitled to special distinction. Mr. Kidder was born at Braintree, Vermont, February 12, 1801, and his father having died when he was quite young, he removed with his mother to Alexander, Genesee County, New York, where he grew to manhood. When he had reached the age of about eighteen years, he went to Randolph, Massachusetts, and soon after became connected with a shoe factory as partner of Seth Mann, whose daughter he afterwards married. While a resident of Massachusetts, he served as Clerk of the town of Randolph, and was also a member of the Massachusetts General Assembly at each session for a period of four years.

In 1835 Mr. Kidder came to Peoria and at once engaged in the general mercantile business, his store being located at what is now No. 119 Main Street. At the age of fifty years, however, he retired from mercantile pursuits, and thereafter gave his attention solely to the real-estate business, in which he had previously been engaged to some extent, and in which he was remarkably successful. During his business life he came into possession of a great many notes and mortgages, and, in contrast with the methods in vogue among money-lenders generally, and to his infinite credit, it can truthfully be said that he never pressed or distressed a single debtor or foreclosed a mortgage—a record which won for him the thanks and unbounded respect of many whom he aided in the course of his business career.

In political belief and association Mr. Kidder was an earnest and uncompromising Democrat,

and discharged his duty as a citizen with scrupulous fidelity, even in the latter years of his life insisting upon being escorted to the polls in order that he might give his support to the principles in which he conscientiously believed.

Mr. Kidder was married in 1824, to Miss Betsy Mann, daughter of Seth and Betsy Mann, of Randolph, Massachusetts. Four children were born of this union, of whom one died in infancy. The others were Alvan, Jr., George and Annie. Alvan resided in Farmington, Fulton County, was married to Lucy Ewalt, and died November 17, 1899, leaving three children. George, the second son, died September 18, 1880. The daughter Annie, the sole survivor of the family, was married April 8, 1885, to Frank M. Reinhart, of Peoria, and at present resides in the old homestead on Sixth Avenue, which has been in possession of the family for fifty-four years.

Mr. Kidder died in Peoria, November 19, 1871.

MARTIN KINGMAN.

At every stage of his well-directed career, Martin Kingman has profited by the rugged substantiality of his character, by a versatility which has utilized many avenues of activity, and by an unassailable integrity and general worth in keeping with his standing as a representative Illinoisan and promoter of the all-around well being of Peoria. A native of the State where he is best known as a banker, as a manufacturer of agricultural implements and as the largest agricultural implement distributing jobber in this line in the United States, he was born at Deer Creek, Tazewell County, Illinois, April 1, 1844.

The Kingman family has long been identified with the large opportunities of America, the emigrating ancestor having been Henry Kingman, who, with his wife, Joanna, sailed away from the ancestral home in England and arrived at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in May, 1622. As a means of livelihood amid the unfamiliar conditions of his adopted country, he operated a ferry across Weymouth Bay, a short distance from Boston. This fact has been perpetuated in the family coat of arms, which was adopted at a family reunion in August, 1890, when there were present over six hundred of the family kindred.

His children continued to live in Massachusetts, and settled in North Bridgewater, a short distance from Weymouth, and here the paternal grandfather of Martin was born, although in later life he removed to Pelham, of the same State. The deeds and enterprise of this ferryman ancestor and his helpmate has never been allowed to slumber in the remembrance of his latter-day descendants, and, lest their history should be shrouded in oblivion, a reunion of the 600 or more relatives was held August 8, 1890, and a monument erected to the founders of the family in America.

The first of the Kingmans to come to Illinois was Abel, the father of Martin, who left Pelham, Mass., where he was born and reared on what is known as Pelham Hills, just east of Amherst.

On coming to Illinois, he settled in Tazewell County in 1834. The following year he married Mary Ann Bingham, whom he met in Illinois, and who was of French-English extraction, and a native of Norfolk, Va. Of this union there were four sons, of whom Martin is the youngest. Charles, the oldest, died in California in 1894; Cyrus is living at Delavan, Illinois, and Henry is a leading cattle and stock-raiser and farmer at Delavan, Kansas.

When Martin was four years of age, his father was drowned while crossing the Mackinaw River. His mother was, therefore, left with the four boys and the farm, where he received his early training. The family resources not permitting all the advantages desired by the children of the Kingman household, Martin, after finishing his studies at the district school at twelve years of age, left home, and for two years attended a school in the old Tazewell County Court House at Tremont, then occupied as an academy. Following this, he attended the Washington Academy, at Washington, Tazewell County, for two years, teaching in the winter and going to school in the summer.

During his attendance at the Washington Academy he became a cadet in the Washington Zouaves, and first learned what it was to be a soldier. This company was commanded by the late Colonel Dan Miles, who commanded the Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the late Rebellion.

The culmination of the strife between the North and the South in the Civil War found Mr. Kingman engaged in educational work, teaching school in his home district in Deer Creek, Tazewell County. His interest in the war was so great that he would often, after dismissing the school at four P. M., ride some ten miles to Washington to get the news as to how the war was progressing. His brother Cyrus having enlisted at an early period in 1861, he thus felt doubly interested, and kept in close touch with every progress of the war; and when the Presidential call for three hundred thousand troops came in 1862, his patriotism could not be restrained, and at the first opportunity, at a meeting held in the home church, was the first one at that meeting to volunteer his services, and thirty-eight of the home boys joined and united in the organization of Company G, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Although but eighteen years of age at the time, he was elected Second Lieutenant of the company, and was the youngest officer in the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, in which he served. He saw much of the terrible and heart-rending side of warfare, and his regiment participated in all the important battles from Perryville to the capture of Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the Sea, and from Savannah through South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia to Washington. With the other foot-sore and battle-weary veterans who had staked to a winning cause, at the close of the war he marched up Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington with

the same enthusiasm with which he had followed the fortunes of Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea."

For so young an officer, he was singularly honored with responsibility, and seems to have won, to an unusual degree, the confidence and friendship of those with whom he was associated. During the first year and a half he remained with his company, which he commanded very often for weeks at a time. He was detailed as commander of Company K during the absence of its officers, and remained with it as its commander for some time. He was also detailed, and commanded a company, in the Eighty-fourth Illinois, which had been captured and had no officers.

For the last year and a half of his service he was on the staff of Colonel Dan McCook, youngest of the famous fighters of the McCook family, and, at the death of Colonel McCook, was on the staff of Colonel Langley, who commanded the brigade, and in that capacity had charge of the Ambulance Corps and medical stores of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. In this position Mr. Kingman became acquainted with nearly all the general officers belonging to the Fourteenth Army Corps, as well as those of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio, the Army of the Cumberland being commanded by General George H. Thomas. This acquaintance is one of the pleasantest things of the war, as he has been continually, since the close of the war, meeting these men at various parts of the country. He was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy on the death of the Captain, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina. Mr. Kingman is very proud of his army record, having entered the army when only a few months over eighteen years of age, served continuously for almost three years, never being absent from his command, either from sickness or on furlough; and also of the fact, that he never received a bounty or any other gift from the Government, State or county, and has never applied for a pension.

On reaching Atlanta, he made application for a furlough, having been absent from home then almost two years. The application was returned with the endorsement of General Jefferson C. Davis, then commanding the Fourteenth Army Corps, with the following words: "All good soldiers are wanted at this time. Respectfully declined." Had this application been granted Mr. Kingman would not have participated in the campaign of the "March to the Sea," now so famous, and which he is justly entitled to be proud of.

Before the disbandment of the armies of Sherman and Grant, and while the regiment was lying at Washington, a regimental reunion was held, in which Mr. Kingman was appointed, with other comrades in arms, to have charge of the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Reunion, the same to be held at Peoria, Illinois, August 27, 1865, this being the third anniversary of the day in which they were mustered into the

United States service. This reunion took place, and was one of the happy events for those who were fortunate enough to have spent three years in the great Civil War.

It was while thus fulfilling an appointed task that Mr. Kingman became interested in the city of Peoria and decided to make it his home. During the fall and winter of 1865, he found employment as a salesman in a flour-mill in Peoria, and the following spring, having saved a little money from his army pay, formed a grocery partnership with Henry Clauson, and for three months conducted the business under the firm name of Clauson & Kingman, at the head of Bridge Street, in what was then known as Oak Hall. This business having been disposed of at a handsome profit, he then engaged as a traveling salesman for a Peoria wholesale boot and shoe house. This position was relinquished on January 1, 1867, at which time was established the agricultural implement business which has since acquired an almost national reputation. For the first three years the firm was Kingman & Dunham, but owing to ill health, Mr. Dunham was obliged to dispose of his interest to Walter B. Hotchkiss and Charles T. Hurd, and for the following three years the firm name was Kingman, Hotchkiss & Company. In 1873 the firm was changed to Kingman & Company, and was incorporated in 1882, the capital stock being \$600,000. Though not a manufacturing concern, Kingman & Company have become known as large distributors of agricultural implements, having branch houses in St. Louis, Missouri; Dallas, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska, and Des Moines, Iowa, with numerous transfer houses. In the office and traveling departments, employment is given to about 250 people, fifty traveling men being employed throughout the year, the additional work during the summer necessitating some twenty-five extra men. While the Mississippi Valley constitutes a large part of the territory covered by the men, some twenty States and several Territories may be counted on for enormous patronage every year.

In addition to a general stock, Kingman & Company sell largely the product manufactured by the Peoria Cordage Company and the Kingman Plow Company, of which enterprises Mr. Kingman is President and a large stockholder, each concern having a capital stock of \$400,000, and employing, in the aggregate, about 600 people. About twenty lines, from leading manufacturers, are also carried in the various jobbing houses, having exclusive agencies and selling the goods as the representatives of the manufacturers. The annual sales of these various branch houses run up into very large figures.

Owing to his leading position in the manufacturing and distributing of agricultural implements, Mr. Kingman was elected at the National Convention at Kansas City, in October, 1901, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, the Association comprising some 300 members, and representing a

capital of over three hundred millions of dollars—a position of very great importance and responsibility.

As a banker Mr. Kingman enjoys an enviable reputation in Illinois, and the institutions which have profited by his financial genius and admirable management stand high among the commercial bulwarks of the State. At the present time he is identified, as President, with the Illinois National Bank, one of the leading banks of Peoria, with a capital of \$150,000, besides having been formerly President and one of the chief organizers of the Central National Bank. He is also a Director of the Fort Dearborn National Bank, Chicago, and is a holder of stock in a number of other banks.

He was one of the original organizers and stockholders of the Peoria General Electric Company, and only recently sold his holdings, which were among the largest of that company. He was one of the original stockholders and members of the National Hotel Company, of which he is President and the largest stockholder.

On the declaration of war against Spain, in 1898, Mr. Kingman, being much interested, asked permission from Governor Tanner to raise a regiment of infantry, which was granted, and, in connection with Colonel Isaac Taylor, he assisted in organizing a regiment which mustered 1075 men, and was known as the Peoria Provisional Regiment. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment and took an active part in the enrolling, mustering and drilling of the same for some three months, besides bearing a large share of the expense attendant upon the preparation of the regiment for service in the field. Owing to the early close of the war the regiment was not called into actual service; but the knowledge of the existence of such organizations in this and other States, exerted a strong influence in sustaining the hands of the Government, and in convincing other nations of the determination, on the part of the American people, to bring the struggle to an early and successful conclusion. The Legislature of the State passed, unanimously, a resolution commissioning the officers, and Mr. Kingman points with pride to his commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the Peoria Provisional Regiment of the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Kingman is a member of Bryner Post, No. 67, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion of America. He is also a member of the Chicago Bankers' Club and of the Union League Club of Chicago.

Mr. Kingman has not been a politician, but has taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the County and State. He served as a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners for six years having been appointed by Governor Shelby M. Cullom. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors during the erection of the present Court House, and was a member of the building committee.

Mr. Kingman was married to Emeline T. Shelly on May 21, 1867. Of this union there have been five children, three of whom are liv-

ing: Louis Shelly Kingman, Vice-President of Kingman Plow Company; Walter Bingham Kingman, Vice-President of Kingman & Company; and Mabel Dunham Kingman, all of whom are living with their parents in their home on Perry Avenue.

JOHN E. KIRK.

John E. Kirk was born, March 4, 1850, in Richmond, Ray County, Missouri. His father was James F. Kirk, a native of Tennessee, the Kirk family in the ante-bellum days being among the distinguished and prosperous planters of the South. Mr. Kirk's mother was Nancy Catherine Couch, a native of Kentucky. James F. Kirk located permanently, soon after the birth of John E., at North Salem, Sullivan County, Missouri, and engaged in agriculture. From one corner of the home place he donated land for a Baptist church, and, in the churchyard connected therewith, both he and his wife now lie buried.

The only educational advantages John E. Kirk enjoyed in his youth were such as were afforded by the common schools, supplemented by an attendance, for one or two winters, at the Kirksville Normal School, at Kirksville, Missouri. He grew up on the farm, a sturdy lad with a goodly share of health and unbounded energy, the latter quality, particularly, standing him in good stead in the battle of life which he was destined to fight in later years. On February 13, 1870, he married Laura J. Sevier, who was descended from the noted Sevier family of Tennessee, and also from the Richardson family of Baltimore, Maryland. They established their first home near Baxter Springs, in Cherokee County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the autumn of 1872 he returned to Missouri and soon after went to California, where he resided for a time at San Jose, and also at Colusa. He was not entirely satisfied with his opportunities and environments on the Pacific slope, so after a time he returned to Missouri, and, at Salisbury, Chariton County, he formed the acquaintance of an old inventor named John R. Hill and from him purchased the rights and letters-patent of a device for stacking hay. This was a simple and extremely crude affair, but it proved to be the basis and foundation from which Mr. Kirk's success in life was subsequently developed. He began the manufacture and sale of these hay-stackers, and being a man of great ingenuity and inventive genius, from time to time made improvements and changes in the structure of this device, until it lost all semblance to that which he had originally purchased, and became, as it remains today, the standard machine for its purpose. As his business grew he began casting about for a better location, and being attracted to Peoria on account of the superior transportation facilities that city afforded, he moved to that place and permanently located in 1881. He soon succeeded in establishing a paying and rapidly growing business and, in 1885, organized a

stock company called the Acme Hay Harvester Company (now the Acme Harvester Company), and became its President and General Manager, and so remained until 1890, when, owing to over-application to business, his health failed and he was reluctantly compelled to sever his connection with the business which he had founded and carried forward to such flattering success. Disposing of his entire interest in the plant, he thereafter devoted his attention to the care of his estate and investments. During the years of his prosperity in the manufacturing business, he had invested largely in Kansas wheat land and California fruit land, as well as in city property in Peoria and in Buffalo, New York. The last years of his life were spent mainly in California, where he devoted himself principally to growing hemp fibre. He purchased about 400 acres of rich sandy loam in Butte County, some sixty miles north of Sacramento, built thereon a comfortable dwelling, and engaged in hemp-growing on a large scale. At the time he began this experiment, no machine for preparing the fibre for market was known, other than the primitive hand-break, and Mr. Kirk at once set to work on the problem of devising a machine for that purpose. He succeeded so well that the machine built by him, and operated by steam power, not only crushed the wooden stalk and separated it from the hemp fibre, but wound the latter straight and untangled on an immense spool or bobbin, thus leaving it in the most desirable shape for future handling; and, it may be remarked in passing, that this machine is today the only device for the purpose in use in this country.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were born three children: Walter H., born December 5, 1870, near Baxter Springs, Missouri, now a prosperous attorney in Peoria; Norman T., born July 28, 1873, near Browning, Linn County, Missouri, and now conducting the ranch in California; and Bertha Mabel, now Mrs. F. H. Avery, born January 10, 1876, near North Salem, Sullivan County, Missouri.

In politics Mr. Kirk was a Republican. He was an attendant upon the services of the Universalist Church, and was highly advanced in the order of Free and Accepted Masonry, being a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine. He was a most earnest advocate of the noble principles proclaimed and inculcated by this most ancient and honorable order. He was a polished, courteous and courtly gentleman, a steadfast friend and the personification and embodiment of aggressive energy. It was, indeed, to the latter quality that his early decease is mainly attributed; excessive application to business, bringing about nervous exhaustion and a depletion of the vital forces, from which he found it impossible to recover. He died on his ranch in California, March 15, 1898. To such men as John E. Kirk is due the credit for the wonderful advancement industrial America has made in the latter half of the century just closed.

ERHARD KRAMM.

Erhard Kramm was born in Woerrstadt, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 4, 1837. His parents were Andrew Kramm, born at Alzey, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1801, and died in 1885, and Susan (Lutz) Kramm, born at Bechtolsheim, Germany, in 1805, and died in 1849. Andrew Kramm served his term of five years in the German Army, and then became overseer of construction of public buildings for the Government, retaining that position for over fifty years, when he retired upon a pension, which he drew until his death.

Erhard Kramm came to America in 1852. He spent one year in Cleveland, Ohio, upon a farm, and, during that time, attended night school, where he acquired a knowledge of the English language. In the fall of 1853 he removed to Peoria, engaging in various employments until the latter part of 1864, when he went into the coal-mining business at Edwards Station, which he carried on for himself and others with marked success and reasonable profit for a number of years. He afterwards sold his interest in the mines at Edwards Station and opened coal mines on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Kramm's Station. There he conducted business until 1895, when he sold out and has not been engaged in any active mercantile or commercial business since. He is the owner of two large farms in Peoria County, which have interested him and taken considerable of his time.

Mr. Kramm, several years ago, evidenced his faith in Peoria and her future in purchasing real estate in different parts of the city. He invested his income in developing the property, having erected twenty-five or more houses, which he still owns and rents. Mr. Kramm was one of the organizers (1859) and Secretary of the "New Peoria Fire Company" No. 4. He was one of the stockholders and organizers of the German Banking Company, also one of the organizers and a stockholder in the German Fire Insurance Company.

In 1875 Mr. Kramm visited his old home in Germany. He is still engaged in the active management and control of his property, and is the owner of a pleasant home on North Madison Avenue, where he resides with his family. For several years he has taken life somewhat easily, and fortunately has so invested the earnings of his working years as to give him an abundant competence for ease, leisure and comfort in his advancing years. He is still an active force in the business enterprises of Peoria. His success was due to his willingness to labor at anything not dishonorable or degrading, his energy, his fidelity to his employer, and every trust reposed in him, and his strict integrity in all his business dealings. He is another marked illustration of the truth that honesty and integrity in the long run are the best guarantees of real success.

Mr. Kramm was married to Emily Coquelin, August 6, 1863. Seven children have been born

to them: Ida Josephine, born May 31, 1864, died February 17, 1865; Charles Ballance, born November 29, 1865; Edward, born February 12, 1868, died February 24, 1868; Leslie, born May 3, 1869; Harold Dennis, born May 22, 1871; Erhard, born December 21, 1874; and William, born December 26, 1876. Charles B. married Velma Morgan; Leslie, Ada Morrison; Harold D., Ada Shewmaker; Erhard, Henrietta Louise Piergue, and William, Ludell Fisher.

Mrs. and Mrs. Kramm are members of the Lutheran Church.

SEBASTIAN KRAUS.

That rugged substantiality and honesty of purpose which is, above all else, the particular heritage of the Teuton, is admirably expressed in the career of Sebastian Kraus, who, at different periods of his well conditioned life, has been equally successful as a blacksmith, farmer, builder, merchant and Justice of the Peace. A native of Ratheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, he was born January 20, 1820, the son of Jacob and Katharine (Dries) Kraus, who were farmers during their years of activity.

In his native land Sebastian Kraus was educated in the public schools, and, following a long established precedent, was apprenticed when fourteen years of age and, after due diligence, became an expert blacksmith. His youthful energy and buoyant spirits rebelled somewhat at the limitations by which he was surrounded, and he therefore bade adieu to the land of his forefathers, April 18, 1841, after a tempestuous voyage arriving in New York about the middle of July. His trade stood him in good stead and proved no respecter of persons; for, almost immediately, he secured employment on the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. At the end of a month he journeyed west to Missouri, where, at Boonville, lived a brother who had preceded him to America, on the way thither visiting Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Saint Louis, and thus gaining a fair idea of western life and enterprise. In Boonville he worked for about two years, but in the autumn of 1843 went to New Orleans, where he worked at his trade until the beginning of the following May. Desirous of again seeing his friends in the Fatherland, he then embarked in a sailing vessel and, after a voyage of forty-eight days, arrived at Havre, whence he proceeded to Germany. A two-years' stay amid old-time conditions convinced him that America offered the greater promise of reward to industry, and ability, and he therefore returned to Boonville, where, during his previous stay, he had purchased forty acres of land. This land became a field of effort for about a year, and, in connection with its improvement, he also worked at his trade. Having disposed of his Boonville interests, he returned to New Orleans, where he remained until July of 1848, after which he located in Peoria and, for a time, industriously plied his trade. He then turned his attention to building and contracting, also conducted a grocery and

general store, and, in course of a comparatively short time, erected several dwelling-houses for renting purposes. In 1864 he gave up his mercantile and building business, and has since devoted himself to his duties as a Notary Public and the management of his property, in which he has been successfully engaged for many years.

As the result of his first marriage on August 16, 1846, with Margaret Shuelein, a native of Bavaria, there were two children: Charles F., who is now living in the State of Washington, and Mena, who is now Mrs. Davis, of Peoria. Mrs. Kraus died, October 23, 1863, and on November 9, 1864, Mr. Kraus married Eva Marie Hickman, who died February 15, 1896. Mr. Kraus is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has served his city in various capacities. Between 1863 and 1865 he was Town Supervisor, and in 1865 was elected Justice of the Peace, serving for three succeeding terms of four years each. Since then he has held the position of Notary Public. Mr. Kraus is a stock-holder in the German Fire Insurance Company, and, at various stages of his career, has been actively interested in promoting some of the most ambitious enterprises in the city. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and is one of the fine, sterling and substantial characters of the city.

DAVID McCULLOCH.

David McCulloch was born near Big Spring, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1832, the son of Thomas and Isabella (Blean) McCulloch. On the paternal side the family ancestry is traced to John McCulloch, who was born in Ireland, though of Scotch parentage, and coming to Pennsylvania settled on a farm in what is now Cumberland County, not far from Harrisburg. He married Elizabeth Houston, who was the same stock as President Sam Houston, famous in Texas history. James, one of their eight children, married Mary Henderson, who belonged to a family which emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, and her stalwart character is indicated by the fact of her once making a journey on horseback across the mountains to Kentucky to visit her mother. James McCulloch was a well-to-do farmer who settled at Big Spring and became the owner of about 600 acres of land in that vicinity. He had four sons, of whom one was Thomas, the father of Judge David McCulloch.

The maternal branch of the family was descended from David Blean (pronounced Blaine) who came from Ireland about the middle of the eighteenth century, and whose only son, Robert Blean, the grandfather of Judge McCulloch, married Mary Craig, daughter of John Craig, a minister of the Associate Reformed (now United Presbyterian) Church. They had four sons and five daughters, one of the latter being Isabella, Judge McCulloch's mother.

Of Judge McCulloch's four brothers—he being the youngest of five sons—James, the eldest, spent his life on the home farm in Pennsyl-

vania, dying a few months since, aged seventy-eight; Robert Blean and Thomas Henderson became manufacturers of woolen goods and, coming to Peoria in 1851, established here the first woolen factory, which, proving unprofitable, was abandoned. John Craig, the fourth son, died at the age of twenty-one. Robert B., already mentioned, became a contractor and builder and died several years ago in Peoria, where his family still reside. Thomas H. removed to Monmouth, Illinois, and afterwards to Omaha, where he died a few years since. Of the sisters, Mary Ellen became the wife of William S. Morrow, and resides at Westfield, New Jersey, while the youngest died in infancy.

Thomas McCulloch's family was brought up on the home farm which he had inherited from his father, and here Judge David McCulloch received his early education in one of the primitive log school houses of that period. One of the pleasant reminiscences of his early life is the personnel of the pupils of this school, among whom were three by the name of Sharpe, coming from three different families, one of whom, Alexander, became a physician, moved to St. Louis, married a sister of Mrs. General Grant and spent the remainder of his life as a surgeon in the army; another, A. Brady, became a prominent lawyer of Carlisle and served gallantly on the staff of Major General Ord during the Civil War, and the third, J. McDowell, became a prominent lawyer and leading Democratic politician of Eastern Pennsylvania. There were also two cousins of his own, John S. and Joseph M. McCulloch, the former of whom became a minister, was pastor of one of the Peoria churches, became Chaplain in the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and later President of a Freedman's College at Knoxville, Tennessee; the latter was a captain in the same regiment, and afterwards County Treasurer and County Judge of Woodford County.

In his eleventh year David McCulloch came under the instruction of a teacher from New England, named Roswell D. French, a brother of Augustus C. French, afterwards Governor of Illinois, who proved to be a man of superior education and, by the introduction of new methods in teaching, infused new life into the educational system of that region. Three years later he established a classical school (or academy) at Newville, which the youthful McCulloch attended, walking a distance of four miles and return daily. One of his classmates in this school was Joseph Hunter Herron, a brother of Mrs. James S. Eckles, of Princeton, Illinois, one of whose sons is James Herron Eckles, formerly Comptroller of the Currency. French's school was remarkably successful, but his health having failed, he in less than a year returned to his home in New England and soon after died.

After some unavoidable interruptions, having completed his preparation for college at Newville Academy under Prof. John Kilbourne, in September, 1848, Mr. McCulloch entered Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania—an



J. L. Spalding
Prof. Tenn.

institution conducted under the auspices of the German Reformed Church, and closely related to the German Reformed Theological Seminary, both being housed under the same roof. One of the professors of the latter was the late Dr. Philip Schaff, who had been a pupil of Neander in Germany, and was afterwards distinguished as an ecclesiastical historian and theologian in connection with the Union Theological Seminary of New York. Here the young student was brought in contact with new elements and new lines of thought, including among his fellow-students not only many Germans of American birth, but many students of theology who had come for purposes of study direct from Germany. Connected with the institution, whose names were distinguished for ripe scholarship, were Dr. John W. Nevin, its President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, as well as head of the Theological Seminary, and Prof. Thomas C. Porter, of the chair of Natural Science, who afterwards attained to a national reputation as Professor of Botany in La Fayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. Mr. McCulloch graduated with first honors in the class of 1852, which was the last sent out by Marshall College, as, at the close of the same term, it was removed to Lancaster and united with Franklin College under the name of Franklin and Marshall College, under which it still exists. A matter of interest in connection with the history of Marshall College, is the fact that James Buchanan was President of its Board of Trustees, and accustomed to attend the annual commencements—his birth-place being about three miles northwest of the village at the foot of a mountain, the summit of which commanded a view of the Cumberland valley from the Susquehanna to the Potomac.

After spending his first winter after graduation in teaching in the same school house in which Mr. French had taught ten years before, on April 19, 1853, Mr. McCulloch left his eastern home to join his brothers, Robert B. and Thomas H., who has preceded him, arriving at Peoria at midnight of April 22. He immediately began looking up scholars for a classical school, which was established soon after in the basement of the First Methodist Church, but two years later he discontinued teaching and began the study of law with Julius Manning and Amos L. Merriman, two of the most prominent members of the Peoria bar of that period. Mr. Manning, besides occupying a prominent position in the ranks of the Democratic party, was regarded as one of the most brilliant orators in the State.

In the fall of 1855 Mr. McCulloch was elected School Commissioner for Peoria County on the Democratic ticket—a position which he filled by two successive re-elections, for six years. In the meantime, having completed his law studies, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1857. On September 2, 1858, he was married near Shippensburg, in his native county, to Mary Fulton Hemphill. In 1860, having de-

termined to retire from the office of School Commissioner and open an office of his own, accompanied by his wife he made a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, extending his trip to Philadelphia, for the purpose of purchasing a law library. Incidents connected with this trip were the hearing of a Republican speech by the late Senator John Sherman at Philadelphia, witnessing the arrival of the Prince of Wales (now Edward VII. of England) at Harrisburg, and listening to speeches by Senator Douglas at Harrisburg and Chicago. During this visit Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch were called upon to endure the most grievous affliction of their lives in the death of their oldest child, a daughter of fourteen months.

Reared amid Democratic surroundings, and educated in an institution with which James Buchanan was identified as President of its Board of Trustees, Judge McCulloch naturally imbibed the principles of the Democratic party. On the division of that party in 1860, growing out of the differences between Douglas and Buchanan over the settlement of the issues in Kansas, he espoused the cause of Douglas, and continued to occupy this position until 1862. In the campaign of that year he supported the candidacy of Gen. Thomas J. Henderson, now of Princeton, for Congress, as against that of Owen Lovejoy, who was elected. While making speeches in this campaign he had the opportunity, on more than one occasion, of meeting Lovejoy personally and hearing him disavow the extreme view of the Abolitionists of the school of William Lloyd Garrison, thereby obtaining a more accurate conception of the anti-slavery principles of Lincoln, Seward, Lovejoy and their political allies, and, in the campaign of 1864, he was found in full co-operation with them. With a strong tendency toward political independence, Judge McCulloch, as a rule, has been in sympathy with the policy and principles of the Republican party. In 1870, and again in 1886, he dissented from the policy of some of the leaders of the party—in the former year supporting the Independent candidate for Congress who was elected, and, in the latter, throwing his influence on the side of the Prohibitionists and supporting their candidates for President at the two ensuing elections. When the Spanish-American war broke out, believing in the wisdom and patriotism of the policy of President McKinley, he gave his support to the administration and has continued to do so ever since.

Judge McCulloch's professional life began in 1860, when he opened a law office in Peoria, but during the following year he accepted an invitation to become a partner of his preceptor, Hon. Julius Manning—Mr. Manning's partner, Judge Merriman, having been promoted to a seat on the circuit bench. The partnership with Mr. Manning lasted only a few months as, after serving as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1862, he died on July 4th of that year. The next business connection was with Charles P. Taggart—this lasting until 1866, when

Mr. Taggart, who was then State's Attorney for Peoria and Stark Counties, went to California for the benefit of his health—Mr. McCulloch being selected by the Judges to perform the duties of the office during his unexpired term. Other business partnerships include one with Col. James M. Rice for one year, and next with Hon. John S. Stevens, the latter beginning in 1870 and lasting until the appointment of Mr. Stevens as Postmaster in 1876. About this time the overloaded condition of the Supreme Court docket began to be felt as a serious evil, and, as a means of relief, Judge McCulloch suggested a reduction of the circuits outside of Cook County to one-half the existing number, by the consolidation of two circuits into one, and the election of an additional Judge for each newly organized circuit, thereby increasing the working force of each circuit to three—one of whom could be assigned to Appellate Court duty. The result was the enactment, at the next session of the Legislature, of laws providing for the consolidation of the circuits with an increase of Judges as suggested, and the creation of an Appellate Court, Honorables Anthony Thornton, Sabin D. Puterbaugh and David McCulloch constituting the committee appointed by the State Bar Association for the preparation of the bills for the accomplishment of this purpose. At the ensuing election Mr. McCulloch was elected one of the additional Circuit Judges, was re-elected in 1879, and, immediately thereafter, assigned to duty on the Appellate Bench serving in this capacity for the six years of his second term. In 1880 he was elected President of the State Bar Association to succeed Judge Anthony Thornton and served for one year. In 1883 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court in opposition to Justice A. M. Craig, and, on the expiration of his term as Circuit Judge in 1885, resumed practice, taking into partnership with him his son, Edward D. McCulloch. In December, 1898, Judge McCulloch was appointed by Judge Grosscup of the United States District Court, Referee in Bankruptcy for Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Stark and Putnam Counties, and was reappointed in December, 1900, by Judge Kohlsaat, which position he still occupies.

In his church relations Judge McCulloch was originally a member of the Associate Reformed (now United Presbyterian) Church, with which he united during his college course, and continued in communion after his removal to Peoria. In 1866 he became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peoria, of which he has been a Ruling Elder for over thirty years. For eight years last past he has been one of the Directors of McCormick Theological Seminary. His three surviving children are Edward Dickinson, who is the partner of his father, William Herron, who still resides at the paternal home, and Mary Hemphill, the wife of Edward D. McDougal, a resident of Riverside, near Chicago.

Judge McCulloch has been identified with the business interests of the City of Peoria for more than forty years, and has taken a prominent

part in whatever tended to the development of the city. He has always been on the side of good government, and advocated the selection of men for all public positions, on account of their qualifications and general fitness, rather than as a reward for any supposed political services. He is possessed of extensive legal learning acquired by long years of industrious application in his chosen profession. He was a successful practitioner, and regarded as one of the best Judges upon the bench in Illinois. During his term upon the Appellate Bench he was associated with Judge Oliver L. Davis, of Danville, and Chauncey L. Higbee, of Pittsfield. That court was generally regarded by the lawyers of the State as one of the ablest, most fearless and independent of any bench in the State for years. It believed in the established principles of law, and adhered to general principles of jurisprudence lying at the foundation of the proper administration of justice.

There was never any truckling or time serving, or any attempt to adjust decisions in accordance with public passion or prejudice. Its decisions were consistent, and valuable as precedents. The court never attempted to change any rules of practice or of law to meet any demands of political or popular prejudice. Judge McCulloch is the only one of the three now surviving. He has always been held in the highest esteem as a citizen, a man, a lawyer and a Judge. In every respect his record has been one worthy of imitation.

JOHN S. STEVENS.

EDWARD DICKINSON McCULLOCH.

Edward Dickinson McCulloch, lawyer, was born in Peoria, Illinois, November 5, 1860, the son of Hon. David and Mary Fulton (Hemphill) McCulloch. He attended the Peoria primary and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1878, after which he took a classical course in Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1882. In the fall of the same year he began the study of law in the office of Stevens, Lee & Horton, continuing until the early part of the year 1885, when he was admitted to the bar. In August of the same year he was admitted to partnership with his father, Judge David McCulloch, under the firm name of McCulloch & McCulloch, and this co-partnership still exists.

In 1889 Mr. McCulloch was chosen Secretary of the Peoples' Loan and Homestead Association of Peoria, a position which he has occupied continuously to the present time; was also appointed Collector of Special Assessments for the city of Peoria, by Mayor Miles, in 1893, continuing in office two years. In 1898 he was elected Representative in the General Assembly for Peoria County, and was re-elected in 1900. During the session of 1899, he served as Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, and, in 1901, of the Revenue Committee, besides being a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Judiciary Department and Practice, Building Loan and Homestead, and others of more or less im-

portance. For the latter term he was also a member of the "House Steering Committee"—a position of prominence, as, representing the Republican majority of the House, it exerted a controlling influence in reference to some of the most important measures coming before that body.

As may be readily inferred from his early training and association, Mr. McCulloch is a thorough-going Republican in politics, and a Presbyterian in religious belief and affiliation. While in college he was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. Among local fraternity associations, he is a member of the Illinois Lodge of Free Masons; the Peoria Consistory; Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Peoria Lodge of Elks; and Charter Oak Camp of Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. McCulloch is a young man in the prime of life, of good attainments and high character. In his official life he has been open, straightforward and honorable. He is a believer in merit and fitness for office holding, rather than supposed political services. His career in the Legislature was honorable and influential, and he was recognized as one of the substantial, high-minded and honorable members of the House. He is quiet and unostentatious in manner, but always applies himself with energy and fidelity to the duty at hand. He is regarded in the community as one of the substantial, progressive and growing young men of the city.

In 1894 Mr. McCulloch was married to Emily S. Allen, formerly of Terre Haute, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Henrietta W., born October 16, 1896. Mrs. McCulloch's father was the late James M. Allen—familiarily known at his home as "Que Allen"—a prominent attorney of Terre Haute, who was twice elected Judge of the Superior Court of that State (corresponding to the Circuit Court in Illinois), and who died in 1892 while serving as Mayor of his home city. Mrs. McCulloch is a musician of recognized ability, and has been prominently identified with the musical interests of Peoria.

LEWIS ALBERT McFADDEN.

Dr. Lewis Albert McFadden comes of an old colonial family of Scotch-Irish extraction. His ancestors were influential men in colonial days and during the early years of the new Republic, and served in the Revolutionary War and that of 1812. His father, John McFadden, was born in Pennsylvania in 1807. December 19, 1837, he married Miss Rachel McCormick, also a native of Pennsylvania, who was born in 1819. The young couple inherited the old homestead, a large farm within six miles of Pittsburg, and here their lives were spent and their family of seven sons and three daughters born. The father died February 11, 1870, and his widow, August 25, 1873. Of the seven sons, two died in childhood, and one, Joseph Dixon McFadden, was killed in the Chatsworth railroad disaster, August 10, 1887. Three brothers of the Doctor are now living—William McCormick McFadden, engaged in fruit-

raising in California and President of the Fruit and Nut-Growers' Association of Southern California; John Wilkinson McFadden, general merchant at Virginia, Missouri, and Matthew Thomas McFadden, retired farmer, living in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Of the three sisters one died of brain fever in girlhood. The other two still survive—Mrs. Mary Anneta Tombes in Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Sarah Jane Pendleton in Placencia, California.

Dr. McFadden's paternal grandfather, John McFadden, came to the United States from Belfast, Ireland, in 1765, at the age of fifteen. Two brothers had preceded him to the United States, one settling in New York, where he raised a large family; the other, after a short residence in Virginia, settled in Maine, where several of his descendants are living. John McFadden settled in Western Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Mary McMichaels, who was a native of that State of Scotch-Irish extraction. The young couple purchased three large and valuable farms near the present city of Pittsburg, then a frontier post (Fort Duquesne), deep in the Indian country and much exposed to Indian attacks. The sister of grandmother McFadden was killed in the pasture within a few paces of her home during an Indian raid, while a young boy was killed by her side in the same foray. John McFadden died November 7, 1836, aged seventy years, and his widow, June 21, 1850, aged eighty-six.

Dr. McFadden's maternal grandfather, William McCormick, was born at sea while his parents were on the voyage from the North of Ireland to the United States. The family settled in Western Pennsylvania and, when the boy grew up, he married Miss Margaret Wilkinson of the same neighborhood. They set up an inn (or tavern, as it was then called) on the road to Fort Duquesne from the south, which was much patronized by influential men of the State, and William McCormick became quite a power in the political affairs of the day; also served as an officer in the War of 1812. His wife was a sister of General Wilkinson, a distinguished military officer of the United States at that period. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Wilkinson was a medical student, but joined a rifle company before Boston in 1775, soon afterwards becoming Captain of a New Hampshire Company. He was with Arnold in Canada in 1776, and served as Adjutant-General of the staff of General Gates a year later. The next year he was Secretary of the Board of War, but quarreled with Gates and resigned. In 1791 he led a regiment against the Wabash Indians; in 1792 he became Brigadier-General, and commanded the right wing of Wayne's army at the battle of the Maumee—was also Governor of Louisiana in 1805-06, in the meantime being employed to thwart the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, in which he was successful. With his headquarters in New Orleans he conducted operations against the Spaniards, in 1813 captured Mobile, and later fought the British in Canada and on the northern

frontier. He spent the latter years of his life in Mexico, dying in 1818 near the City of Mexico.

It will be seen that Dr. McFadden comes of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, which was driven into exile from the north of Ireland, about the middle of the eighteenth century, by the discrimination of the English Parliament against Irish commerce and Irish industries—a short-sighted policy on the part of England that gave to the United States many a good citizen and many a good sword and trusty rifle in the wars of 1776 and 1812. Born on the family homestead within six miles of Pittsburg, March 30, 1848, Dr. McFadden attended the common school of the district until eighteen years old, when he took a course in the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio. After finishing his work here he went to West Virginia, where he taught several terms, part of the time being Principal of the schools at Newhaven. At the age of twenty-two he entered College at Marietta, Ohio, two years later entered Mount Union College, and, in 1879, matriculated in the Miami College, taking a progressive course, and graduating from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1881. Since receiving his diploma he has practiced continually, for the last fifteen years being a resident of Peoria. In 1886 he took a special course in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. McFadden's first location after leaving college was at Aurora, Texas, where he began practice. The next year (1882) the city was incorporated, and so popular had the Doctor become during his short residence there, that he was elected Alderman by the highest number of votes cast for any candidate on either ticket. His political duties and practice kept him busy until he removed to Virginia, Missouri, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, and was appointed Postmaster by President Cleveland during his first term of office.

In 1887 Dr. McFadden moved to Peoria, soon found himself enjoying a good practice and, in 1888, unknown to himself, was nominated (by James Dolan) a member of the Board of Health and appointed by unanimous vote of the City Council. The next year he was unanimously appointed County Physician by the Board of Supervisors at a salary of \$1,500 a year; at the end of his term, was unanimously reappointed for two years at a salary of \$1,800, and re-elected in like manner and for a like term two years later. During President Cleveland's second term, in 1894, the Doctor was appointed Pension Examiner, and chosen by his associates Chairman of the Board, serving in this capacity until the change of administration. In the spring of 1896 he was elected Alderman of the old First Ward, and was re-elected in 1898, being the only Democrat ever chosen in this ward after the reorganization of the city. He closed his service in the City Council by moving out of the Ward before his second term had expired, having bought a fine residence at 305 North Madison Avenue.

In October, 1901, Dr. McFadden was appointed by Mayor Bryan Health Commissioner for the City of Peoria; in addition to this, is

also High Physician for the Independent Order of Foresters for the State of Illinois, which office he has held since 1897. He belongs to a large number of secret societies and fraternal insurance orders; is a Free Mason and a Knight of Pythias; a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, a Knight of the Maccabees, a member of the National Union, of the order of Knights and Ladies of Security, of the Royal Circle, Court of Honor, Fraternal Army of America, Royal Neighbors, and several other organizations, for all of which he is examining physician. He is also examining physician for the Phoenix Life Insurance Company and the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Doctor is Vice-President of the Peoria Medical Association and an active member of the State Medical Association, as well as a member of the medical staff of the St. Francis Hospital.

On December 24, 1872, Dr. McFadden married Miss Rachel V. Richie of Apple Grove, Ohio. Four children have been born of this union: Una May McFadden, born April 29, 1878; Goldie Beatrice McFadden, born March 30, 1883; Thomas J. McFadden, born August 4, 1891, and Walton Clark McFadden, born August 1, 1885, died June 15, 1893, of diphtheria. Dr. and Mrs. McFadden joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early age, and have been members ever since.

The ability and success which have characterized Dr. McFadden's professional and political career, indicate that he inherits, in a remarkable degree, all the sturdy characteristics of his ancestors. He is known as one of the most conservative and successful physicians in this section of the State. By energy, sympathy and attention to business, he has made a friend of every man and woman who knows him, and his kindly help in time of affliction has brought a ray of hope into many a Peoria home. He has the reputation of having rendered more gratuitous medical service in this city than any other physician; is always ready at the call of the sick, whether the patient be wealthy or penniless, and it is to this generous, kindly characteristic that he owes much of his well-deserved popularity. He has gained his present prominence as a physician and in civic affairs by his sterling and manly qualities, as well as by hard work, and there is not a citizen of Peoria who deserves better the success and reputation he has achieved than does Mr. McFadden.

THOMAS MCGIFFIN McILVAINE.

To have and deserve the name of "Good Physician," in any community, is as honorable a monument as man can desire. The term "Good," as used in this connection, is comprehensive, embracing character, conduct and qualification.

Dr. Thomas M. McIlvaine was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1853, the son of William Brown and Margaret (McGiffin) McIlvaine—both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Lancaster County and the latter of

Washington County. Dr. McIlvaine's great-grandparents, on the paternal side, were George and Sophia (Duffield) McIlvaine, both natives of Philadelphia, who settled in Lancaster County, at an early day, where Mr. McIlvaine received the deed for the land which he occupied directly from the Colonial Government. He was also a soldier in the War of the Revolution. Robert McIlvaine, a son of George and Sophia McIlvaine, born in Lancaster County, married Sarah Slemmons, a native of Philadelphia, and their immediate descendant was William Brown McIlvaine. Dr. McIlvaine's great-grandfather on the maternal side was Nathaniel McGiffin, born in Dublin, Ireland, who married Margaret Duncan, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They became residents of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where their son Thomas McGiffin was born. The latter married Maria Norton, a native of Newtown, Connecticut, and they became the parents of Margaret McGiffin, who married William Brown McIlvaine, already mentioned as the father of Dr. Thomas M. McIlvaine. Thomas McGiffin was, in his day, a very prominent lawyer of Washington, Pennsylvania, as well as a life-long and intimate personal friend of Henry Clay, and, for some time, a law-partner of the great Kentucky statesman.

Dr. McIlvaine's father, Rev. William Brown McIlvaine, was an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of Western Pennsylvania during the middle of the last century, serving as pastor of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburg, from 1828 to 1870—a period of forty-two years. His career was the more notable in view of the fact that he spent his whole ministerial life in charge of the same church, going to it upon his entrance upon the ministry and remaining with it up to the time of his retirement. Such pastorates were rare, even in his day; but, when they existed, they indicated a close bond of union between pastor and people that was creditable to both. It was after the manner of the early pastorates of New England and Pennsylvania, when the old pastor married the sons and daughters, baptized the children and buried the fathers and mothers. There was something touching in the affection which grew up between pastor and people in such pastorates. Unfortunately they are rare now. Rev. Mr. McIlvaine was a Director in the Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and served as Secretary of the Presbytery and Synod of Pittsburg for many years. As the history of his pastorate shows, he was a man of great influence, not only with his own congregation but with the church in general.

After taking a partial course in the Western University at Pittsburg, Dr. McIlvaine came to Peoria in 1869, and later completed his college course at Monmouth College, Illinois, graduating there with the honors of the Latin oration in 1873. He then became a teacher for one term in the Peoria High School, after which he spent two years (1874-75) as a student in Germany. In 1876 he received the degree of A. M. from his

Alma Mater, after which he spent some time (1876-77) in the grain business at Grand Ridge, La Salle County. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. J. L. Hamilton, of Peoria, which he continued at Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1881. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of both medicine and surgery in Peoria, and has enjoyed a very extensive patronage. From 1882 to 1884 he served as Health Officer for the city of Peoria; has also been a director of the Public Library and a member of the Board of Education, for which he has been eminently well-fitted by his literary tastes and scientific training, as well as by his opportunities for observation abroad. He has been an industrious collector of rare old books, coins and works of art, and is the owner of many valuable old medical works and Elzevir editions of the classics. He was also a prime mover in the organization of the Cottage Hospital and the Peoria Art League.

In 1876, Dr. McIlvaine was married to Emma Florence Hamilton, a daughter of Dr. John L. Hamilton, one of Peoria's oldest and most highly esteemed physicians, and to them were born three children: Anna Kirk (married to W. B. Tobias), Margaret McGiffin, and Emma Florence. Mrs. McIlvaine died March 29, 1895. On December 15, 1899, he married, as his second wife, Mrs. Jessie Cobleigh, and they have one child, Sophia Elizabeth.

Dr. McIlvaine is a Republican in politics and a pew-holder in the Second Presbyterian Church. He is prominent in Masonic circles as a member of Peoria Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., and of the Peoria Consistory—his connection with the latter dating from 1888; is also a member of the Creve Cœur Club, and the Country Club of Peoria.

Deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of Peoria, Dr. McIlvaine has given much attention to matters of a public character, as well as those connected with his profession. A portion of his time has been given to editing a Medical Magazine with marked ability and success. To his efforts and unremitting labor is largely due the new Library Building. One of the busiest of Peoria's public men, he has accomplished much for the good of the city and its institutions, especially its public schools. The success which has attended his professional career, has been due in a marked degree to the courage and tireless energy which have been his prominent characteristics. He has been a close student, and has kept fully abreast of the advances made in the science of medicine and surgery. His professional knowledge is as exact as it is comprehensive, and his practical skill and judgment have been exceptional. His cheerful disposition assures for him a hearty welcome in all the social circles of the city. A hard worker in his profession, answering to the call of rich and poor alike, he conforms, in the fullest extent, to the description of the "Good Physician."

ELLEN BARKER McROBERTS.

As one of the native born of Peoria, Mrs. McRoberts has passed her days in close proximity to the many unfolding interests of the last half century, and through the medium of the progressive and forceful lives of her father and husband, has watched over and felt a keen personal interest in the city's growing commercial and general prosperity. She was born October 29, 1843, a daughter of Gardner Thurston Barker, whose extensive services in behalf of his adopted city are recalled with pride and appreciation by all who know the value of admirable citizenship and its accompanying large accomplishment. Her mother was Helen (White) Barker, a daughter of Elial and Mary B. (Lewis) White, natives of Massachusetts, the former born at Medway, December 21, 1794, and the latter at Amherst, February 9, 1799.

The education of Mrs. McRoberts was acquired at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, after which she continued to live with her parents in Peoria. Her marriage with William McRoberts, who was born near Belfast, Ireland, in August, 1824, and who was a son of William McRoberts, also a native of Ireland, occurred in Peoria, December 13, 1866. Mr. McRoberts emigrated to the United States when a young man, and after locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, entered the employ of Boyle, Miller & Company, distillers. From a comparatively obscure beginning he worked himself up to be a partner in the concern, and gained a wide knowledge of the distilling business. After his marriage he became a partner of Gardner Thurston Barker, continuing in the distilling business until his death in January, 1875. To Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts were born two sons, of whom William Gardner is a graduate of Cornell University, and at present engaged in the practice of law in Peoria, and Walter is a traveler and author. Mrs. McRoberts is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in religious belief is affiliated with the Episcopal church.

FRANK MEYER.

The large volume of business carried on by the F. Meyer & Brother Company, and also by the Meyer Furnace Company, is the best possible indication of the enterprise and successful striving of Frank Meyer, who is one of Peoria's self-made men, as well as a typical German-American. Born in Norden, Northern Germany, November 8, 1844, Mr. Meyer came to America with his parents when barely thirteen years of age, the journey being undertaken in a sailing-vessel bound for New Orleans. Arriving at their destination, the little party came up the river to Peoria, reaching the city, May 28, 1858, after a voyage occupying eight weeks.

For several terms Mr. Meyer attended the public schools after coming to Peoria, but it was his fate to early face the responsibility of caring for himself, and he therefore hired out to

a farmer in Woodford County, his remuneration for services rendered being five dollars per month. The following year he secured a position in the city without any pay at all, and, in return for hustling on an active scale, was permitted to continue his studies at the public schools. The next year he worked in a grocery store; and, in the end, had at least something to show for his industry. In common with most boys reared partially or wholly in Germany, he was inclined to learn a trade. He therefore engaged himself as an apprentice to a tin-smith for three years, and at the end of that time, continued for a couple of years in the employment of his instructor as a journeyman. He was particularly fortunate in his chosen occupation, and before he had reached the age of twenty-one years had managed to save \$200, and embarked in a small way in a little tin manufacturing establishment upon the site of the present store of the F. Meyer & Brother Company. By reason of his unusual powers of application, thrift, and his economy in manner of living, he was enabled, at the end of a couple of years, to add to his tin-stock a supply of general hardware and stoves, and from then until the present time he has continued to advance, and to represent the best in his line in the city. From the very first he had no financial or other assistance, and for twelve years managed his entire business alone, at the end of that time associating in partnership with himself his brother, under the firm name of F. Meyer & Brother. In 1892 the business was incorporated under the name of F. Meyer & Brother Company, with F. Meyer as President. The business of this company is entirely separate from that of the Meyer Furnace Company, of which Mr. Meyer is the President and chief promoter. After thirty-four years of hard work he has much to show for his pains, and has most diversified interests in different parts of the city, being, among other responsibilities, one of the stock-holders of the Dime Savings Bank. From time to time much property and real estate have come into the possession of Mr. Meyer, and he is still the owner of some very desirable city business buildings. In politics he has never sought official recognition, but has nevertheless held many positions of responsibility and trust, including that of member of the Peoria School Board, which he occupied for four years.

On March 16, 1867, Mr. Meyer married Anna Maria Janssen, and of this union there are four children: George F., who was born December 31, 1867, and married Amelia Miller, January 20, 1897; Anna F., who was born July 18, 1869, and September 15, 1892, married Edward Krumsieg; Sophia, who was born June 28, 1871; and Matilda D., who was born August 24, 1873, and married William E. Bruninga, June 25, 1894. Mr. Meyer has, to an unusual degree, the confidence of the business world of Peoria, and the persevering and industrious traits which have won success in the past, are indicative of an even greater prosperity in the future.

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M. D. Spruce

Engraved by J. H. Smith

BENJAMIN FULLERTON MILES.

Benjamin Fullerton Miles, physician (deceased), was born at Glen Connell, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1825, the son of John George and Juliana (McConnell) Miles. His father was a lawyer of decided ability as well as a man of strong patriotism, of uprightness and honesty of character, and, in the course of his professional career, had the management of a number of large estates, which he handled with great success; while his mother was noted for her literary attainments and the wide scope of her information. On the maternal side Dr. Miles was descended from Major Matthew McConnell, who was an officer in the Army of the Revolution, and later one of the founders and Treasurer of the Order of the Cincinnati, organized by officers of the Revolutionary War, headed by George Washington, "to perpetuate their friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war"—a sort of counterpart, for that period, of the Grand Army of the Republic composed of soldiers of our late Civil War. Major Matthew McConnell's wife was Ruth Hall—a cousin of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush—who received a vote of thanks from the Continental Congress for her care of American prisoners in Philadelphia while that city was in the hands of the British.

Benjamin F. Miles attended Dartmouth College for a time and finally graduated in 1847 at Marshall College, Pennsylvania, where he was valedictorian of his class, later taking a course in medicine at the Pennsylvania Medical College. After leaving college he served for a time as a civil engineer in surveying the route of the Pennsylvania Railway through the Allegheny Mountains. Subsequently he made a voyage to England as the ship's doctor on a sailing vessel, and after his return engaged in the practice of medicine for a time at Camden, New Jersey.

About 1853 Dr. Miles came to Peoria, making the journey by way of Chicago, and from La Salle by steamboat. Here he was engaged for some time in the drug business, first as partner with the late Col. William A. Thrush, afterwards with the late Dr. A. W. H. Reen and still later being in the same business alone. During the last few years of his residence in Peoria he conducted an insurance agency business.

Dr. Miles was married twice, first on May 29, 1855, to Sarah Perkins Hancock, a sister of the late Jonathan Hancock, and, for the second time, on February 3, 1891, to Mary A. Rice, of Paxton, Illinois. Five children were born of the first marriage, namely: John George, John B., James H., Mary Perkins and Elizabeth H. Of the second marriage there was no issue.

In religious belief and affiliation Dr. Miles was a Presbyterian, and a charter member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peoria. Politically he was identified with the Republican party.

Dr. Miles' life terminated in the city of Chicago, where he died April 22, 1899, in the sev-

enty-fourth year of his age. Of genial temperament and refined tastes, he was always a gentleman. An extensive reader he possessed a large fund of valuable information on general topics. In his domestic and social relations he was a good husband, a kind father, and a useful and public-spirited citizen.

RICHARD NEWSAM.

Richard Newsam, Coal Mine Operator, was born at Chorley, Lancashire, England, November 11, 1843, the son of John and Sarah (Blakely) Newsam. The father was born in Yorkshire, and the mother in Chorley, Lancashire. John and Anna Newsam, the paternal grandparents of Richard, were born in Yorkshire, while Matthew Blakely, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Lancashire. John Newsam, the father, was a cotton spinner, but also worked in the mines. Richard Newsam went to work in the mines when a boy, and had so little opportunity to attend school that he may be regarded as self-educated. He continued mining until he became foreman or superintendent, when, recognizing the restricted opportunities for advancement, he left his native country and came to the United States, whither his brother, Frank, had preceded him in 1860, remaining for a time in Pennsylvania, whence he came to Kingston Mines, Illinois. Richard Newsam came to Kingston Mines in 1869, and has remained in Peoria County to the present time. He began mining at Kingston Mines, but later became Superintendent of the Orchard Mines. In 1874, in connection with his brother, Frank, he leased these mines, and thus they began business on their own account. Having bought his brother Frank's interest, however, he began business for himself. Later, with his brothers, John and Thomas, he took on the Mapleton Mines, the Black Diamond or Buckeye Mines, the Kingston Mines, the Millard Mines, the Maplewood Mines at Farmington, the Hanna City Mines and the Star Mines, the four last mentioned being on the Iowa Central Railroad. Later on he bought out the interest of his brother John, and Richard and Thomas have since been partners and are now running the Kingston Mine, the Reed City Mine, the Maplewood Mine at Farmington, the Hanna City and Star Mines. He and his brother, Thomas, now operate five mines, employing about 500 men, and put out fifty cars of coal per day, doing three times the business of any other operator in Peoria County.

In connection with mining, Mr. Newsam has paid great attention to the burning of coal, and has developed a method of firing engines that saves from one-sixth to one-fourth the coal ordinarily used. He calls it the single-shovel method. He is probably the only coal miner in the world ever invited, by a railroad company, to instruct its engineers and firemen how to fire engines. This he did for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and not only saved the amount of coal mentioned, but greatly abated the black coal smoke nuisance, so that the engines

appear almost smokeless, developing at the same time more power and greater speed. His methods were adopted by the B., C. R. & N. road, and, in six months in 1897-1898, the road saved \$14,483 in coal bills, and ran its engines 117,618 more miles. In effect, he decreased the coal cost from seven to five cents a mile. His methods, which he taught by firing an engine many days with his own hands, have been investigated by other roads, and pronounced the best and cheapest known. With it there is little smoke or cinders to annoy the passengers, which is a vast boon in the summer season alike to the traveling and the general public. Mr. Newsam is an authority on mines and mining, and has been a member of the State Board of Mine Examiners for a number of years, serving for some time as President of the Board.

Mr. Newsam was married at Henley, Lancashire, England, May 20, 1866, to Frances Wolessenholme, daughter of John and Ellen Wolessenholme, both natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Newsam are the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are living: Margaret Ann, the wife of Herbert Wilson; Sarah and Helen, deceased; John, who has charge of the store at Kingston Mines; Frank, Martha Ellen, George and Emma, deceased; Richard, who is working in the mines at Kingston; Thomas, who is Superintendent of the Maplewood Mines at Farmington, Illinois; Mary Ellen and Cora, who live with their parents; and William, who is a machinist in the Toledo, Peoria and Western shops at Peoria.

Mr. Newsam is a Republican and a thirty-second degree Mason, having joined the order in 1878, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Since first coming to this country, he has made eight visits to his native land, England, the first being made in 1882. Sometimes he has gone alone, but several times he has taken his wife and children.

AARON SAMUEL OAKFORD.

Aaron Samuel Oakford, President and Manager of the largest mercantile house in the State outside of Chicago, was born October 28, 1845, in Peoria County, Illinois. His father, Aaron Oakford, was a native of Pennsylvania, coming to Peoria County about 1838. His mother, Sarah Wilson, was born in England. Her family were among the earliest settlers in Peoria County.

Young Oakford received his education in the Peoria Grammar and High Schools. He entered as a clerk the retail grocery store of H. H. Potter (afterwards Potter & White), where he remained until January 1, 1868, when the mercantile establishment, which has reached such extensive proportions, was established by Joseph F. Henry, Aaron S. Oakford and George Wright, under the firm name of J. F. Henry & Company. January 1, 1870, Henry and Oakford purchased Mr. Wright's interest, and the firm name was changed to Henry & Oakford, the retail trade was very largely increased, and to it was added a wholesale

department. From these modest beginnings the business grew into a wholesale trade of large proportions. On January 1, 1872, Mr. H. H. Fahnestock became a member of the firm, and the name was again changed to Henry, Oakford & Fahnestock. They then discontinued the retail business and confined themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade. In 1874 Mr. C. J. Off was admitted to the firm, but retired in 1877. The business continued to increase so rapidly as to compel the firm, from time to time, to move to larger quarters, until 1877, when Easton's Commercial Block was built expressly for the business of the firm. In January, 1881, Oakford and Fahnestock purchased Mr. Henry's interest in the firm.

The business outgrew the quarters then occupied by the firm and in 1887 they became the owners of the mammoth four-story warehouse on Liberty, Commercial and Washington Streets. A few years later they erected a large warehouse on Water and Commercial Streets. The firm, by its industry, sagacity and integrity, has built up the largest wholesale grocery trade in the State of Illinois outside of Chicago, affording a marked exemplification of the success of high standard business methods.

Mr. Oakford has always been recognized as not only one of the leading business men of Peoria, but a man of the highest integrity in every walk of life; a man whose word has always been as good as his bond. He has been prompt and ready in his response to calls for worthy objects, and no man in the city to-day ranks higher for moral worth, personal character and business sagacity than A. S. Oakford.

ALFRED AARON PHELPS.

Biography is only interesting to the general reader when it is the life-story of some individual in whom, by reason of his or her achievements, the world feels curiosity or interest, or when it is the story of a life lived on a plane, or with an environment, different from the commonplace. Hence, the lives of adventurers, explorers, pioneers, great warriors or mariners have always been of absorbing interest to most people. Alfred A. Phelps, of whom we write, has had some experiences unique and unusual, and a brief recital of them cannot fail to be of interest to all who know him and, in fact, to any reader of this book. Mr. Phelps was born in Galesburg, Illinois, February 14, 1849, and comes of good old New England stock, his first American ancestor having landed on these shores in 1620. On both the paternal and maternal sides they were distinguished for their patriotism and valor in the War of the Revolution.

His father, Royal Aaron Noble Phelps, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1810, and was one of the pioneer settlers of the "Military Tract" in Knox County, in 1836. His mother, Sarah Jane (Adams) Phelps, was a native of Marysville, Ohio. The elder Phelps encountered all the experiences of the average pioneer, to-

gether with some that were perhaps a trifle unusual. He was at that time a teamster, hauling freight to and from Peoria, Oquawka and Chicago. He used to haul dressed hogs to Peoria, where he sold them for \$1.00 each if they weighed one hundred pounds or more. If they weighed less, they did not count, but had to be "thrown in for good measure." He ran the first threshing machine that ever operated in Knox County. It was one of the first machines invented for that purpose, and was known as the "Ground-hog" thresher. This machine, as many old settlers will remember, threw the grain, chaff and straw all into a heap, the straw was raked away by hand, and the chaff was separated from the grain by hand fanning-mills. Their pay was taken in wheat as toll; they then hauled the toll to Chicago, 168 miles, to get their pay in money.

Mr. Phelps helped to build the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway and, later on, ran a planing mill on Cedar Fork in Galesburg, where the Santa Fe Passenger Depot is now located. In 1856 he purchased a quarter-section of prairie land in Sparta Township, which he improved and cultivated with such success that it became known throughout the length and breadth of the State as the "Phelps Premium Farm"—Mr. Phelps having received the highest premium ever given by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for the best cultivated and improved farm in the State.

Alfred A. Phelps spent his boyhood on this farm, working summers and going to school winters, and, at the age of sixteen, had everything arranged to enter West Point as a cadet, but at the last moment his father refused his consent and informed the young man that he had decided for him to be a farmer; consequently he was taken out of the Preparatory Department at Knox College, where he had been a student, and was compelled to teach school two years. The young man having had his ambition thwarted and his most earnest aspirations blocked, chafed under the restraint imposed and, arriving at the age of twenty, he determined to break away from parental control, see something of the world and map out a future for himself. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there and in Cincinnati succeeded in interesting a number of other adventurous young men in a trip to the extreme southern part of South America, a great excitement having developed about this time over the alleged discovery of rich diamond fields in that section. They organized a company of thirty men, all "jolly good fellows," went to New York City and embarked on the steamship "Ocean Queen" for Aspinwall, touching at the Bermuda Islands and Cuba. Arriving at the Isthmus, they made up a pack-train and started overland through South America for Cape Horn, little realizing the difficulties of such a trip through an untraversed and unbroken tropical wilderness. After some two months of enervating and discouraging travel through swamps and jungles, among snakes, scorpions, centipedes and tarantulas, they became footsore, weary and greatly discouraged by the time they had reached the borders of

Chili. To add to the difficulties and dangers of the expedition, they learned that an insurrection of the most violent kind was then in progress in Chili. Mr. Phelps, with fifteen companions, becoming thoroughly disheartened, resolved to abandon the expedition and, consequently, one night they deserted the rest of their fellows and traveled westward to the Pacific Ocean. As good luck would have it, they struck a small Spanish town on the shores of the Pacific, sold their ponies and burros, and took passage on a schooner back to the west side of the Isthmus of Panama, where they embarked on the steamer "Montana," bound for San Francisco. In conversation with other passengers on board the boat, they were led to believe that Arizona was a good mining region for both gold and silver. They were told that the Indians were "some bad," but that their party was strong enough to fully protect themselves. Fired with the ambition to seek their fortunes in the hidden treasures of the mountains, they induced the captain to man a life-boat and land them on the shores of the harbor at old San Diego. After forty-five days on salt water, and two months in the wilds of South America, they were glad to be placed in even as near a civilized and habitable land as the wilds of Arizona, and to be once more within the confines of the United States.

At San Diego, which then consisted of about a dozen adobe houses, they joined a Government wagon-train and walked the entire distance through Southern California and Arizona to the White Mountains in Western New Mexico, a distance of six hundred miles. The snakes and other poisonous reptiles and insects were almost as bad as in South America, but the climate was perfection, and they all reached the alleged gold-fields in splendid health, but only to find the conditions altogether different from what they had been led to expect. Instead of the Indians being a little bad, and instead of gold and silver being easily accessible, the Indians were exceedingly hostile and there were none of the precious metals to be found. At this time, the "Old Gray Fox," General Crook, arrived in that section, with the Twenty-first United States Infantry and the Third and Fifth Cavalry, to attempt to subdue the hostile Indians. Mr. Phelps organized the men he had with him and succeeded in enlisting enough more to make a company of seventy-five men, calling them the "Arizona Volunteers and Explorers," and tendered their services, through General Crook, to the Government service. He was commissioned a Captain by Governor Stanford and, for eighteen months, they served in active warfare against the Apaches, when, quiet having been in a measure restored, they disbanded. Captain Phelps had by this time taken a great liking to a soldier's life, and especially life on the plains, and so for six years he was constantly on the go, scouting over mountain and plain, from Mexico to Alaska, under Generals Crook, Granger and Howard. He was in the Modoc War when Generals Thompson and Canby were killed; and, it is perhaps needless to add,

experienced hundreds of hair-breadth escapes. He crossed the Rocky Mountains thirty-nine times and, at the close of his experience as scout, his "log-book" showed more than 104,000 miles of travel. He was mustered out of the army in the spring of 1876, just prior to the Custer massacre.

Returning to old Illinois, which then seemed to him, after his wild West experiences, like a Garden of Eden, he settled down to the more humdrum existence of ordinary life and citizenship. About 1881 he came to Peoria, laid out the first addition, built the first twelve houses, and started the village of Averyville. This was in connection with his cousins, R. H. and C. M. Avery. He has seen this village grow from a hamlet of twenty-five or thirty people to over 2,000 inhabitants. For over six years he was in mercantile business at 2210 North Jefferson Avenue, conducting a grocery and meat market. He spent two years in railroading on the Union Pacific Railway. He has been Assessor of Richwoods Township nine years, Justice of the Peace in Averyville ten years, School Treasurer of Richwoods Township four years, and is now the incumbent of all three offices.

'Squire Phelps, as he is popularly and familiarly known, was married on January 15, 1879, to Miss Addie M. Cable, daughter of Ezra and Martha Jane (Lattimer) Cable, pioneers of Warren County. They have four children: Leonard A., Bertha L., Sarah L. and Richard E.

'Squire Phelps is, in many respects, a unique character. He is a man of fine personal appearance, straight and athletic, and, notwithstanding his rough frontier experiences, is remarkably well preserved and youthful in appearance for one who has crossed the half century line. He is a man warm in his friendships, earnest, if not impulsive, in temperament, and his friends are limited only by the extent of his acquaintance.

DAVID CHOATE PROCTOR.

David Choate Proctor, son of John and Lucinda Gould Proctor, and youngest of the Proctor brothers in Peoria, was born in Henniker, New Hampshire, September 9, 1832.

The Proctor family removed from Manchester-by-sea, Massachusetts, to New Hampshire in 1798, and were descendants of John Proctor, of England, who came to this country in 1635. The Proctor and Choate families were connected and long associated in Essex County, Massachusetts—whence his name. His school days were passed in Henniker and in Andover, Massachusetts. At an early age he came West, and between 1850 and 1856 he was a clerk in the trading house of Major Henry at Fort Smith, Arkansas, the simple life of the frontier and its picturesque scenes having great attractions for him. His duties required him to make occasional journeys into the Indian Territory, and he often recalled the incidents and adventures of those days of the Red man, the bison and the Pony Express. In September, 1856, he came to Peoria, and went into the wholesale grocery business with Mr. Joseph

W. Parrish. In 1867 with Mr. Richard Culter, he established the business incorporated as the "Culter and Proctor Stove company," which they conducted with excellent success, and with which he was connected during the rest of his life.

May 5, 1869, Mr. Proctor married Miss Sarah Storrs, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Storrs, of Brooklyn, New York. Their three children were born in Peoria, and two of them still live here, while the youngest is a resident of New York City. In 1880 Mr. Proctor's health failed, and he went to Brooklyn, New York, for medical treatment, but was never able to return. His death occurred there December 17, 1880, and the following spring his remains were brought to Peoria and interred in Springdale Cemetery, his grave being upon the hill whose extensive and lovely prospect he used to enjoy.

David Choate Proctor was rare and noble in person and character. His ideals were high. To be—not to seem—was his principle of life. Faithful to every trust, genuine, generous and sympathetic, he scorned pretence and ostentation. He was always solicitous for the prosperity of Peoria and enthusiastic about its natural advantages, desiring that the beauty of its commanding line of bluffs should be appreciated and preserved. A favorite plan of his was for a continuous drive along the brow of the bluffs from Kickapoo Creek to Prospect Heights, thus giving the city a matchless boulevard. No Peorian would have greater pride in its present progress than he.

EZEKIEL ALLEN PROCTOR.

Ezekiel Allen Proctor, son of John and Edna (Dean) Proctor, was born in Henniker, New Hampshire, October 5, 1819. His education was that of the time in the common schools and academy of his native town.

In 1840 he came West, stopping at Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, but not finding satisfactory business, from the latter city he took a boat up the Illinois River to Lewistown, near which place he taught school for one term. From there he came to Peoria, where his brother, Francis Proctor, joined him and where both settled permanently. Peoria had then but seven or eight hundred inhabitants, with no outside communication except by river and the stage-coach. Herds of deer were occasionally seen on the near prairie, and wolves howled nightly in the swamps and ravines. There was little money in circulation and all business was dull.

Mr. Proctor met the privations and hardships incident to the early settlers with courage and resolution.

In 1843 he began the manufacture of agricultural implements and his brother, John C. Proctor, was his partner in this business from 1844 until 1859. Later, he was for years one of the directors, and afterwards President of the Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Peoria. For sometime, however, he has had no active business in the city, but has given his attention to his farms and to stock-raising. He married, Jan-

uary 18, 1850, Miss Emily Powell, of Lawn Ridge, Marshall County, Illinois. Their children and grandchildren are all residents of Peoria.

Esteemed by all who know him, of strict integrity, enterprising and independent, yet unassuming, Mr. Proctor has always been ready to do amply his part in whatever would contribute to the prosperity of the city he has seen grow from small beginnings to its present size and importance.

I. FRANCIS PROCTOR.

Francis Proctor, elder brother of E. Allen and John C. Proctor, was born in Henniker, New Hampshire, July 31, 1817. For generations, the Proctor family, in both of its branches, has been identified with New England history. Francis Proctor's great-grandfather, Isaac Proctor, was a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, as was his wife, Lucy Proctor, *nee* Goodhue. Their son, Lieut. John Proctor, was born at Manchester, Massachusetts, and married Hannah Cogswell, whose birthplace was Essex (Ipswich) in the same State. They were the parents of Francis Proctor's father, Capt. John Proctor, who was born in Manchester-by-the-Sea, July 7, 1788, and married Edna Dean, a native of Hamilton, Massachusetts, born in the same year as her husband. Edna (Dean) Proctor's parents were Captain Israel and Edna (Dodge) Proctor, both of whom were natives of Hamilton, Captain Proctor's immediate ancestor (and great-grandfather of the Peoria Proctor family on the maternal side) being Israel Dean, also a native of Hamilton, married Anne Storrs, whose birthplace was Mansfield, Connecticut. From this genealogical record may be traced the name of Edna Dean Proctor, the gifted poetess of New England and sister of the Proctor brothers of Peoria, who inherits her name from their mother.

Mr. Proctor's education was obtained at his birthplace and in Keene, New Hampshire. In 1838, he left Henniker and taught school in New Jersey, Indiana, and in Mississippi, until 1841, when he came to Peoria, and bought a quarter section of land on the West Bluff. Here he engaged at first in stock-raising and afterwards in growing choice fruit. In March, 1843, he was married in Peoria to Loville Aiken, who was born December 6, 1816, in Deering, New Hampshire. Mrs. Lovilla Proctor died August 27, 1881. Their children were Henry Francis and Edna Dean (Mrs. Field).

Upright, independent and honorable in all his dealings, Mr. Proctor is a man of quiet tastes and habits, yet always intelligently interested for the best good of the community, and always ready to do generously his part as a citizen. From his pleasant home on the Bluff, with its commanding outlook, he has seen the city gradually extending and covering the green prairie below, where, in the early years of his residence, only herds of cows were feeding. His son, Henry Francis Proctor, was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting (August, 1861), at the age of seventeen years, in

the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and giving continuous, faithful, exemplary service until he was killed, June 6, 1864, in a skirmish with guerrillas in Arkansas, as the regiment was returning from the Red River expedition. His body was brought to Peoria and buried in its beautiful cemetery, and his grave is one of those that Decoration Day sees heaped with flowers. He was a young man of such excellent character and promise, that his death was deplored by all who knew him, in the army and at home.

Mr. Proctor's only grandchild is Francis Proctor Field, who was born in Peoria, August 7, 1876, and is now a student of medicine in New York City. When the Spanish War came, in 1898, he left Columbia University to enter the army with the Twenty-second Regiment New York National Guard, of which organization he was a member, and remained with the army until the war was over, when he resumed his studies.

JOHN C. PROCTOR.

In looking over the list of the older persons represented in this biographical collection, it is a pleasure to find some who still survive. John C. Proctor is one of these, still in active business, and as attentive to it as at any time during his business career. He was born on the 11th day of October, 1822, in Henniker, New Hampshire, the son of John and Edna Dean Proctor. His education was acquired in the schools of his native town. While the schools of his day were not quite what they are at present, yet the common schools of New England gave all persons an opportunity to become comparatively well educated in the common English branches. It was because of the advantages of the common schools of New England that so many of her sons and daughters, scattered over the whole country, have always proved a success.

In 1841 Mr. Proctor left New Hampshire for the State of Mississippi. A year later he removed to the State of Illinois, and for a time taught school in Fulton County. In 1843 he came to Peoria, and in the following year commenced the manufacture of agricultural implements with his brother, E. A. Proctor, which business was carried on successfully until 1850. John C. Proctor then engaged in the lumber business in Peoria, and has continued in it from that time to the present.

He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Peoria, in 1863, was elected its President in 1875, and still continues in that position.

Mr. Proctor is a rare man. His temperance in all things, and his care for his personal welfare, have enabled him to engage constantly in exacting business without evidencing any of the wear and tear so often seen in business men. He has rarely ever been ill, and, when in the city, has devoted himself daily to the conduct of his business. He is a man of excellent judgment. His advice and assistance have been sought as often and as generally as that of any man in

the city of Peoria. He has, without niggardliness or meanness, dishonesty, oppression, fraud or wrong-doing, accumulated a large fortune, and is the owner of many farms in the State of Illinois. Frugal, temperate and careful in his habits, he has been a liberal contributor to the charities of the city and to the churches. He has been on the right side of every question affecting the education or morals, or the religious training of the residents of Peoria. He has built, at his own expense, the Cottage Hospital, and placed it in the hands of a corporation for the benefit of the present generation and those to come, thereby erecting, in this one act, a monument to his memory, infinitely more enduring and more valuable than any notoriety that could possibly come from mere political preferment. He has been a successful business man, and his example can be cited to the rising and future generations, as in every way worthy of imitation and emulation. He has not made his money by wild speculation or by oppressing anybody else. It is the result of painstaking, persistent work, of sound judgment, of a careful, temperate and worthy life. No one except himself really knows of the manifold acts of kindness and charity which have characterized his career. The writer of this sketch personally knows of many instances where, through his faith in human nature and his desire to be helpful, he has saved from ruin men who were pushed and oppressed by others intent only upon worldly gain, regardless of the means used for its acquirement—men who deceive themselves, but do not deceive their fellows.

Mr. Proctor is a brother of Edna Dean Proctor, and he has two brothers still living in Peoria—Francis and Ezekiel—both older than himself, and both remarkable for their retention of all their mental and physical faculties. They are of good, sterling New England stock. They brought with them, from New England, correct ideas of morality, education and religion. They have adhered to their principles, and the result, in their lives, shows the value of the stock and early training of New England.

NORMAN H. PURPLE.

Norman H. Purple was born March 29, 1803, in Otsego County, New York. His father was a native of Connecticut, a carpenter by trade and a farmer by occupation. Judge Purple received an ordinary common-school education, supplemented by study in an academy, then common in New England and New York State. He commenced the study of law with Judge N. B. Eldred, in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, but completed his study in the County of Tioga, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. In 1837 he removed to Peoria and settled down to the practice of his profession. At that time there were a number of able lawyers in Peoria and in other cities in Central Illinois. Judge Purple immediately took a prominent position as a lawyer, and secured at once a lucrative practice. He was well read in

the law, had been a diligent student of jurisprudence, and hence laid a broad foundation for the technical work of the lawyer. He was industrious, painstaking and accurate.

From 1840 to 1842 Judge Purple held the office of State's Attorney for the Ninth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Peoria, Kendall, Kane, DeKalb, Ogle, Bureau, Stark, Marshall, Putnam and LaSalle. In 1844 he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and, in 1845, received from Governor Ford, an appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to which he was formally elected by the Legislature in December, 1846. During his incumbency in this office he presided in the courts of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, embracing the western part of the State, making his home at Quincy. Upon his retirement from the bench by the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, he returned to Peoria, and resumed practice there, which he continued for the remainder of his life. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1862, representing Peoria and Stark Counties in that body, with Julius Manning as a colleague.

In 1849 Judge Purple published an edition of the Real Estate Statutes of Illinois, embracing the acts of the Legislature relating to descents, limitations, judgments, executions, partition, dower, conveyances and revenue—a most valuable volume for practitioners of that period. There was much litigation then, and for some years subsequently over land titles in the Military Tract. Judge Purple was, perhaps, at the head of the Illinois bar as a real-estate lawyer. He had given the subjects pertaining to estates very careful and thorough investigation, and was authority upon all subjects relating to land titles. This he followed, in 1856, with a compilation of the General Statutes of the State, which became widely known to the profession as the "Purple Statutes." Subsequently he undertook a similar compilation and classification of the laws enacted between 1857 and 1864, but the completion of this work was interrupted by his death. These works, prepared while Judge Purple was upon the bench or in active practice, gave evidence of his industry and zeal in this branch of his profession. He was extremely methodical in all that he did and his work was always done with neatness and dispatch.

Judge Purple was not an eloquent orator, as were some of his associates in the city during his active career, but no man at the bar surpassed him in the ability of clear, concise, logical statement of a case. His success before a jury did not depend upon his ability as an orator, but largely upon the logical clearness and force with which he made his opening statement to the jury. In fact, at times, with a good cause, his case was won with his opening statement. He became the leading practitioner in the central portion of the State, in the United States Court, and maintained a decided prominence in this branch of the business so long as he lived.

He had the respect and confidence of the



John A. Stevens

Judges. He had infinite respect for the law, and he never indulged in any of the tricks of the profession for his success. No man ever entertained more thorough contempt for another than Judge Purple did for any lawyer who would stoop to trickery or dishonesty in a law-suit. Any lawyer caught in anything under-handed, dishonest, secretive or outside the legitimate rules of practice was forever detested by Judge Purple. He was the soul of professional honor, and entertained a profound reverence for the law, and respect for all who labored to administer it in its purity.

During the period of his active practice in Peoria, Judge Purple was associated in a partnership capacity and at different times with the following members of the Peoria bar: Halsey O. Merriman and George T. Metcalfe before his elevation to the Supreme Bench, and, at a later date, with Ezra G. Sanger, Lorin G. Pratt and Alexander McCoy—the latter being his partner at the time of his death, which occurred in the city of Chicago, August 9, 1863.

On January 3, 1831, before coming to Peoria, Judge Purple was married to Ann Eliza, daughter of Hon. Ira Kilburn, of Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Six children were the fruit of this union, two of whom survive at this time: Mrs. Ida Robinson, of this city, and Frank H. Purple, of Colorado.

Judge Purple's rank in the profession in Illinois was in the very front, and in some departments he was easily the superior of his professional brethren. His office work was a model of neatness and order. His method of putting away and keeping his papers furnishes an excellent example for all young men. He had a place for everything, and insisted upon everything being in its proper place. He was methodical in all his habits, and the soul of punctuality in all his business engagements. He was impatient with all who failed to keep their promises, or were not punctual in meeting engagements. He had no use for a coward or a liar, and none for a pettifogger. Towards all such he indulged in biting sarcasm, in the use of which he was a master. He was friendly and helpful to all young men, honorable, honest and upright, and would lend them a helping hand. As a lawyer, we may safely say that he stood second to no practitioner in Illinois.

FRANK MAXIMILIAN REINHART.

No name has been more prominent in connection with the musical history of the city of Peoria, than that of Professor Frank M. Reinhart, for nearly twenty years a leading teacher of various branches of instrumental music, as well as, during the same period, Peoria's most widely known and accomplished church organist. Mr. Reinhart, besides inheriting a taste for musical art, is a native of a country famous for its distinguished musicians and composers, having been born in Wurzburg, Bavaria, April 4, 1842. His father, Joseph Anton Reinhart, was born in Trenfurt-on-the-Main, Bavaria, in 1806, and

graduated at Wurzburg in the school of Professor Froelich, one of the most celebrated musicians of his time, and soon established a reputation for himself as a skilled physician and teacher. In 1838 the elder Reinhart was married to Ursula Rothenhofer, who was born in Retzstadt, Bavaria, in 1813. After spending some years in Wurzburg, during which he was engaged in teaching, he came to America with his family, in 1850, locating at Peru, Illinois, where he resumed the teaching of music in all its branches, including both instrumental and vocal, and in which he spent the remainder of his life, dying there in 1889. His wife survived only about four years after coming to America, dying in 1854. While attending the public schools of Peru, Mr. Frank M. Reinhart received his musical education solely under the instruction of his father, and, at the age of sixteen years, began traveling with various concert companies. This he continued until 1862, when he came to Peoria and immediately entered upon a career as a teacher of instrumental music, which proved conspicuously successful. A matter of interest in connection with Mr. Reinhart's professional life in Peoria, is the fact that his first pupil after locating here was Miss Laura Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tobias S. Bradley, as a monument to whose memory, in large part, Bradley Institute was established by her bereaved mother a few years ago. Besides giving instruction upon the piano, violin and other instruments, Professor Reinhart officiated for some time as organist of the First and Second Presbyterian churches, and, later, for some ten years, in the same capacity in the Universalist church. One of the notable periods in his career was between 1864 and 1872, while serving as conductor of the famous Spencer's Band, which gained such a wide reputation under his efficient leadership, during the war period, and, for some twenty years, was probably the most widely known band in the State.

While Professor Reinhart's most noteworthy achievements as a musical artist were probably as a performer upon the organ, piano and the violin, he proved himself a master upon nearly every other style of instrument in popular use. A competent and appreciative critic, in one of the local newspapers—Mrs. Theo. Rees Marsters, in the "Peoria Herald-Transcript"—speaking of his qualities as a musician, a couple of years ago, said of him:

"As a pianist, Mr. Reinhart is best known to Peorians; his rare touch, brilliant execution, and artistic interpretation making him one to be remembered by all who have heard him. But he also played the violin with grace, skill and much beauty of tone; he was equally successful with the viola and cello; was an accomplished and brilliant organist, and, I believe I have heard him play every band instrument in existence from the cornet to the French horn, and play every one as well as if he had given his entire attention to that one instrument. His knowledge of these instruments was by no means confined to the playing of them, however, for he under-

stood the range, capacity and possibilities of each, and excelled in arranging music for different combinations of instruments."

About 1878 a threatened nervous trouble compelled Mr. Reinhart to withdraw from the position he had so long held as a church organist, and two years later he gave up teaching and appearing in public entertainments. Nevertheless, he has still maintained his interest in the art to which he devoted so many years of his life with such signal ability and success, and enjoys, in an eminent degree, the respect of his many former pupils, and the lovers of music generally, who remember with pride and admiration his achievements of a score and more years ago.

Mr. Reinhart was married on April 8, 1885, to Miss Annie Kidder, the only daughter, as well as the youngest and, at present, only surviving child, of Alvan Kidder, a prominent and successful business man and real estate operator of Peoria, who died November 19, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Reinhart reside in the pleasant home occupied during his life by her father on Sixth Avenue, Peoria. In politics Mr. Reinhart is a Democrat.

PERCIVAL G. RENNICK.

Whether as an educator, politician, or promoter of the all-around well being of Peoria, Mr. Rennick has evinced a conscientious regard for the best interests of all with whom he has been associated, and an uncompromising devotion to principle as rare in the holders of public trust as it is admirable and far reaching in its effect. To his credit, also, is the fact that his career has been marked by an unusual appreciation of the opportunities by which he was surrounded, and in the grasping and utilizing of which he has proved himself the competent builder of his own fortunes. Far from reaping an easily won and immediate success, and thus forswearing those moulding attributes of persistence, industry and patience, the distance from his father's farm in Stark County, Illinois, where he spent his early years, to his present position as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Peoria District, has been traversed studiously, thoughtfully, and with ever increasing mental and moral strength. A prime factor in the formation of his character and ambitions has been the example set by the large thought of his parents, Francis and Sarah (Cousins) Rennick, the former of whom emigrated from the North of Ireland when eighteen years of age, and upon locating in Montreal, engaged for a time in the grain business. His parents afterwards removed to the United States and settled on a farm near Toulon, Stark County, Illinois, where they successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising.

As the youngest son in his father's family, Percival G. Rennick, who was born March 4, 1864, was educated in the public schools of Stark County, and after graduating from the Toulon high-school completed the course at the Northern Illinois Normal College. Subsequently he en-

gaged in educational work as Superintendent of the graded schools of his county, and at times had charge of the schools of Castleton and Wyoming. The better to gain a practical insight into the intricacies of a great profession, he read law for two years under a private tutor. From early youth he took an active interest in the undertakings of the Republican party, and while still in his teens, the young educator became a force in the politics of Stark County, and, soon after attaining his majority, was chosen a delegate to the Republican County Convention. His excellent services in the interests of his party proved to be far-reaching and of more than local significance, and attracted the attention of Julius S. Starr, at that time Collector of Internal Revenue of the Peoria District. It thus happened that, soon after Mr. Rennick's removal to Peoria, in 1889, he was tendered and accepted the position of Inspector of Internal Revenue, a responsibility resigned at the end of four years to become bookkeeper for the wholesale establishment of the Wilson Grocery Company. In 1896 he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk, a position maintained with unusual credit until assuming the duties of his present office. As Chairman of the Republican County Committee Mr. Rennick was instrumental in greatly increasing the prestige of his party in Peoria County, and was recognized as one of the most energetic and helpful workers. He was twice elected Chairman of the County Central Committee, and was also elected Chairman of the Fifth Supreme Court Judicial Committee. So pronounced was his administrative and organizing ability during the conduct of three different campaigns, and so thoroughly in touch was he with Republican principles and issues, that when the position of Collector of Internal Revenue of the district of Peoria became vacant, there was practically no opposition in his way. And to Mr. Rennick it is a pleasant remembrance that one of the last official acts of that great citizen and statesman, William McKinley, was his appointment of Mr. Rennick to the office which he now occupies.

April 10, 1890, Mr. Rennick married Jennie Gharrett, daughter of B. F. Gharrett, of Castleton, Illinois. Although not affiliated with any particular church, Mr. Rennick was baptized into the Episcopal Church, of which he was a constant attendant in his youth. Fraternally he is both prominent and popular in Peoria, and is identified with various well-known organizations, being a charter member of the Redwood Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, a member of the Independent Order Odd Fellows—which he joined when twenty-one years of age—and of the Masonic order, with which he became associated two years later. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. For seven or eight years he has been a director of the Workingmen's Loan and Homestead Association. In 1899 he was active in recruiting Troop G, First Illinois Cavalry, of which he served as Second Lieutenant, until forced by his arduous civil duties to resign in 1900.

LESLIE ROBISON.

Leslie, son of James and Isabella (Leslie) Robison, who came to this country from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was born near Detroit, Michigan, August 8, 1834. Mr. Robison's father first settled in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, then went to Detroit, and from there removed to a farm at Leslie, in Elm Grove Township, Tazewell County, in this State. Leslie Robison attended the common schools at Leslie and later a select school in Tremont. From there he went to Knox College in Galesburg, and then to Yale College, where he graduated in the classical course in 1858. Upon his return to Peoria he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, January 6, 1860. He was introduced to the Court by the illustrious Lincoln, an honor of which Mr. Robison is justly proud. He practiced successfully for twenty years, but, owing to large business interests, was compelled to retire. His father-in-law, Col. Charles Ballance, owned large tracts of land in the City of Peoria, which became involved in law and debt. Mr. Robison took charge of these interests and by his legal ability, sound judgment and energy managed the property in such a way that Mr. Ballance was enabled to leave, at his death several years ago, a very large and valuable estate.

Mr. Robison has acquired for himself, through hard work, good management and conservative judgment, a comfortable fortune. He is still as actively engaged in business and devotes as much time and energy to it as at any time in his life. He was elected Mayor of Peoria on the Republican ticket in 1876-77, and was a director of the Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company for twenty-five years, and President for five years. Has also been a director in the firm of Nicol, Burr & Company, engaged in the foundry and machinery business, since 1882; and President of and a director in the Peoria General Electric Company for several years, and is now President of and a director in the Gipps Brewing Company, and has been since 1891.

Mr. Robison was married in Peoria, January 7, 1864, to Miss Julia Ballance, three children being born in them: Charles Webb, Leslie and Willis B. Charles Webb, the oldest son, alone survives. Mrs. Robison died May 12, 1871. On June 27, 1872, Mr. Robison married Miss Elizabeth Rutherford, daughter of William and Isabella Rutherford, of Peoria.

GEORGE WOODWARD ROUSE.

It is a pleasure to write brief biographical sketches of those whom one has known somewhat intimately in the business, professional or social world. It is somewhat saddening to have names recalled, in so a large number, of one's associates that have passed away—men who have been identified with prominent business or professional interests in the city of Peoria. George Woodward Rouse figured conspicuously, a few

years ago, in business circles in Peoria, and was one of the organizers of the Humane Society of the city, which was afterwards erected into a public office by legislative enactment, and became a name only, furnishing a place for some local politician.

He was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, July 17, 1831, to Albion C. Rouse and Esther Susan (Woodward) Rouse. His father was a farmer of sterling old anti-slavery stock, which accounts possibly for the humanitarian views of the subject of this sketch later in life. At the age of eighteen he removed to Illinois and engaged in school teaching at Metamora, in Woodford County, and was Principal of what was known, years ago, as the Metamora High School. He was a graduate of Illinois College, and also more or less interested in the subject of education. In 1864 he removed to El Paso, Illinois, and engaged in the implement and farm machinery business which business he continued to the date of his death.

In 1859 he married Mary E. Wilson, of Metamora, who was a graduate of Knox College and descended in direct line from John Robinson, the Pilgrim pastor. One son was born as the result of this marriage, Harry G. Rouse, well known in business circles, but lately deceased.

In 1875 Mr. Rouse came to Peoria and engaged in the same business, part of the time individually and part in partnership with his son. He was a man of great energy and determination, was very active and energetic, always diligent in business. He was a man of large, sympathetic nature and interested himself in rendering assistance to those in need wherever and whenever he could. He left his large and growing business to his son, who conducted it successfully for several years, latterly under the corporate name of Rouse, Hazard & Co. Mr. Rouse was an ardent Union man, an opponent of slavery and a radical temperance man. He had strong convictions and always the courage of his convictions, whether popular or unpopular. He was a Congregationalist in his church relations, and an earnest worker in the church.

Mr. Rouse was happy in his domestic relations, was proud of his son who early developed fine business capacity, and was a worthy successor to a worthy father.

RUDOLPHUS ROUSE.

Among the pioneers of the West, and especially of Illinois, on account of its location in the heart of the Mississippi Valley, its fertility of soil and the beauty of its landscape, have been numbered many of the brightest, most intellectual and enterprising young men of the Eastern and Middle States. There is a fascination about a new country where Nature has distributed so many of her richest gifts, which irresistibly draw the choicest young men and women from the older communities, and these attractions the Illinois of an early day possessed in lavish pro-

fusion. Among those thus lured to the "Prairie State" during the period of its early development was the subject of this sketch—Dr. Rudolphus Rouse. He looked over this field as it lay almost in a state of nature, and selected as his home and the theatre of his future activities the most charming spot in it—Peoria. He was a man of medium height, full figure, compactly built—really a model in physique. In mentality and culture he was far above the average; he shone in the best circles, sparkled with wit and humor and, on occasion, scintillated with sarcasm. With all he was an honorable man of the strictest integrity and unimpeachable moral character. As a business man he was public-spirited and took a leading part in all enterprises tending to the upbuilding and development of the city of his adoption, while as a physician he had no superior and few equals in the State.

Dr. Rouse was of German descent on the paternal side, one of his ancestors being John Rudolphus Rouse, of Hanover, Germany, whose son, John Fernandus Rouse, emigrated from Hanover about 1715. His father was a farmer in Rensselaer County, New York, where the son was born July 20, 1793, and where he spent his boyhood on the farm. His mother's name was Lydia McConnell, the daughter of George McConnell. Largely through his own personal efforts he acquired an academic education, and through the influence of an uncle who was a physician and whom he was accustomed to visit frequently, he was induced to study medicine, taking courses in Philadelphia and New York. He engaged in practice first in New Jersey in the vicinity of New York City, and later in Brooklyn; also served as Surgeon's mate during the War of 1812, at its close receiving an honorable discharge with the thanks of the commanding officer for his faithful and efficient service. In 1833 he decided to seek his fortune in the West, and after making a brief stay in St. Louis, which he first thought of making his permanent home, he was attracted to Peoria, where he at once settled down and engaged in practice. His standing in his profession is indicated by the fact that he became the first presiding officer of the State Medical Society, which was organized at Springfield in 1850. He also became prominent in business affairs, served as a member and Chairman of the first Board of Trustees of the Town of Peoria, retaining that position continuously for six years, and for some time was President of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company, a part of which was absorbed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, while the remainder became a part of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw line. He acquired a handsome property in Peoria real estate, including some of the most prominent business locations in the city. Fraternally Dr. Rouse was a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar; was affiliated with the Episcopal Church and served for many years as vestryman of St. Paul's Church of Peoria. Politically he was an old-line Whig in early life, but became a Republican on the organization of that party, so continuing until his death, which

occurred at his home in Peoria April 30, 1873, at the age of nearly eighty years.

Dr. Rouse was married October 6, 1825, to Miss Margaret Banta, daughter of Henry Banta, of what was known as the "English Neighborhood" in New Jersey—his wife's family being of Holland descent. Eight children were born of this marriage—five daughters and three sons—as follows: Margaret (wife of H. J. Sweeney), died April 11, 1900; Amelia R., widow of Elias Winchell; Martha (wife of Z. N. Hotchkiss) died October 28, 1861; Henry B.; Mary; Jennie; Rudolphus and John F.—the last named dying August 28, 1890. Five children—two sons and three daughters—still survive.

The "Peoria Medical Journal," in its issue of May, 1900, paid the following tribute to the memory of this honored citizen of early Peoria: Dr. Rouse was a man of great energy and perseverance, as well as gifted with professional skill. He was a man of excellent business character and public spirit, and when the time appeared ripe for the organization of the regular profession of this State, he appeared as one of the acknowledged leaders and took his place at the front."

HENRY IDE RUGG.

Henry Ide Rugg, early merchant and druggist, Peoria, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 11, 1813, the son of John and Persis (Hildreth) Rugg, both of whom were descended from English ancestors who came to Plymouth Colony at an early day in colonial history. From Salem the family moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which became the premanent home. The father died in middle life, while the mother lived to the age of over eighty years. Their son, Henry, was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. On October 20, 1835, he was married, at Portsmouth, to Miss Celia Brackett Akerman, whose family, on the paternal side, was of German descent, and on the maternal, of Irish extraction. One of Mrs. Rugg's brothers was Amos T. Akerman, who went to Georgia about 1850, where he became distinguished as a lawyer. Although he espoused the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil War, after the war was over, he became an earnest reconstructionist, and, in 1870, was appointed by President Grant Attorney-General of the United States, serving two years.

After the decease of his father, Mr. Rugg purchased a stock of goods in Boston and in 1838, in company with a brother-in-law, Walter Edwin Akerman, started West with a view to engaging in mercantile business at Rochester, New York. After having looked over the situation at Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, and finding the outlook unsatisfactory, he went on to Chicago, and being equally dissatisfied with the prospects there, sold out his stock of goods at auction. In a letter dated at Chicago September 30, 1838, Mr. Rugg wrote to his friends, "I am disappointed in Chicago. From a book called 'Illinois in 1837-38,' I was led to expect greater things.

* * * I find buildings irregular and small, and rents high. A small store costs four to five hundred per year, and board is from five to nine dollars per week." This was in the closing year of Chicago's first boom, which was followed by a period of depression. The real estate men of that period, in their wildest imaginings, had no conception of the changes which would be brought about in population, rents and business conditions in the course of sixty years.

Finding little to attract him in Chicago, Mr. Rugg extended his journey to Alton, then the principal commercial town in Illinois. In a short time he came to Peoria and joined his brother-in-law, already mentioned, in establishing a country store, which was located on Main street near Water. In 1840 he entered into partnership with Mr. John Reynolds, and purchasing the stock of Rugg & Akerman, removed it to Farmington, Fulton County, where he remained several years, when he returned to Peoria and here engaged in the drug business, first in partnership with Charles Fisher, under the firm name of Rugg & Fisher, at the corner of Fulton and Water Streets, but, in the latter '50s, conducting a drug business alone on Adams, at the head of Bridge Street, finally retiring in 1861.

Mr. and Mrs. Rugg were intensely patriotic, and, during the Civil War, he made more than one trip to the South carrying hospital and sanitary supplies to the Union Army, in which his son was serving. It was while on one of these trips during the siege of Vicksburg, that he contracted a severe cold, from which he never fully recovered, dying April 27, 1867.

Originally a Whig, under the political conditions growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the attempt to extend slavery into free territory, he became an ardent Republican. Reared in his native New England as a Congregationalist, after coming to Peoria, he united with the First Presbyterian Church of that city, but later became one of the founders of the Second Church of the same denomination, of which he remained a member until the time of his death. He was a man of true New England type, of medium height, sparely built, quiet in demeanor, gentlemanly in deportment, upright and conscientious in all his dealings and held in high respect by his fellow-men. That he placed devotion to his country above everything else was demonstrated by his willingness that his only son should enlist in the army for the suppression of the rebellion. From that day forth, as it had been before, his devotion to the welfare of the men in the field was assiduous, and it is more than probable that he sacrificed his own life in his country's cause. Mrs. Rugg was one of the original members of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Peoria, and continued to be a member under its several changes of name until her death, which occurred May 28, 1897.

FRANK P. SARGENT.

Among the overwhelmingly strong organiza-

tions which the enlightenment of the present has rendered possible, and which is an emphatic acknowledgment of the world's debt to the employed, is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of which Frank P. Sargent is Grand Master. To the uninitiated this title may carry little significance; yet, to those who have watched the march of labor and capital and have seen the old order of things recede into the shadows with conditions which made the French Commune possible, and assured to the laborer the bitterness, but not the compensation, of toil, there has come a consciousness of an advance of unprecedented proportions, best typified by those splendidly proportioned heads of organizations which formerly obeyed but now also command.

The origin of the name of Sargent is, at best, but vaguely speculative, but may possibly be derived from the Latin "Sergeus" or "Servius." The genealogical record of the family, compiled by Edwin Everett Sargent, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and published in 1899, gives at least forty different spellings of the name, "Sargon" being the most ancient. Sargon was king of Babylon four thousand years before Christ, and 722 B. C., Sargon or Sargian was king of Assyria. The name, with but slight change of orthography, is found in Persia, Gaul and the Netherlands. There are several distinct families in America, and many bearers of the name have distinguished themselves in their respective walks of life. Frank P. Sargent traces his descent directly to William Sargent, who came from England to Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts, in 1632, and died at what is now Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1675. The line of descent from this New England pioneer includes William the first and second, Jacob, Winthrop, John, Josiah, Jacob P., Charles and Edwin—the latter being the immediate ancestor of Mr. Sargent.

The commanding personality upon the industrial horizon to which forty-two thousand locomotive firemen look for guidance, and which six hundred lodges regard as their head, has something of the ruggedness of his native hills of Vermont in his nature, and something of the largeness of outlook and courage of judgment which unfailingly lives with those who have known the life of the frontiersman upon the Western plains. With a fair amount of schooling he started out to learn the photographic business in New Hampshire, and later followed it in Massachusetts until failing health made a change of location and occupation necessary. A solution of his difficulty seemed to beckon him from the diversity of Arizona, and when arrived there he enlisted in the United States Cavalry, and contributed his share towards the extermination of the murderous Apaches. Following his honorable discharge from the service in 1880, he resolved to try his hand at railroading, and so entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Tucson, Arizona, in the humble capacity of wiper. At the end of three months he was fireman on a construction engine; in six months he was a regular fireman on the road,

and in twelve months a member of the Brotherhood—his initiation taking place in an improvised lodge room in a coal-bin in Tucson. As financier of the lodge he first displayed that genius for management and detail which have since gained command of large responsibilities, and, more than all else, elevated him to the present position of trust. In 1882 he was a conspicuous figure at the convention at Terre Haute, Indiana, and the following year, at Philadelphia, was made Vice-Grand Master, and was created Grand Master in 1885.

In 1898 Mr. Sargent was tendered a position on the Industrial Commission by President McKinley, but eventually resigned and continued his efforts for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. As further evidence of the esteem entertained for him by the great statesman and President, he was then tendered the position of Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which responsibility Mr. Sargent appreciated but did not accept. At times, while endeavoring to adjust matters which the unsettled condition of general affairs has made particularly arduous, Mr. Sargent has proved a generalship beyond the expectations of his warmest admirers. One of the most perplexing problems up for consideration was the settlement of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike in 1888, which was discontinued at the end of a year, but would have been indefinitely prolonged had it not been for Mr. Sargent's remarkable executive ability, and the confidence entertained in him by his subordinates. Again, in 1894, at the time of the strike of the American Railway Union, his utmost ingenuity was taxed, and the holding together of the various factions of the organization seemed an almost insurmountable difficulty. However, victory was achieved, and the credit was largely due to the master mind whose calm controlling force never wavered, or for an instant lost its grip upon the essentials of good management.

October 17, 1881, Mr. Sargent married Georgie N. McCulloch, a native of Saugus, Massachusetts. Mr. Sargent is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Fraternally he has an extensive acquaintance with many of the prominent organizations in the country, notably the Masonic Order—the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Scottish Rites, Indianapolis Consistory, the Mystic Shrine, Knights of Constantine, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order United Workmen,—of which last he was a charter member at Yuma, Arizona, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Though practically a young man, and in the prime of a vigorous mentality, Mr. Sargent has made his way by the exercise of principles and ability which insures a continuation and increase of his present prestige in the industrial and social world.

On April 4, 1902, Mr. Sargent received from President Roosevelt the appointment of Commissioner General of Immigration for the United States, as successor to T. V. Powderly, and as-

sumed the duties of the office July 1st, with headquarters in the Treasury Building in the City of Washington.

JOHN F. SCHIPPER.

In the history of Peoria mercantile enterprises no name has been more conspicuous than that of John F. Schipper, for many years the senior member of the firm of Schipper & Block, proprietors of the extensive department stores conducted under their name in Peoria and Pekin. Mr. Schipper was born at Wundel (which was the home of the Schipper family for over 200 years), near Wirdum, in Ostfriesland, Germany, December 22, 1838, and died in Pekin, Illinois, September 25, 1893. His father, Frederick Schipper, was a man of strong and pleasing personality, who occupied various positions of trust and honor in his day. Although in later life belonging to the landed gentry of Northern Germany, he bore an active part in the defense of his fatherland against the aggressions of the First Napoleon, being one of those who, under Blucher, took part in the overthrow of the despoiler of Europe finally consummated on the field of Waterloo. He was also active in the engineering department which constructed many of the public works of Northern Europe, especially the harbor at Cherbourg, France. He died respected and honored, in the old home in Germany, in 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-five, having survived his wife for many years.

John F. Schipper was the third of a family of five sons, and spent his boyhood in the family home in much the same manner as boys of his station and period. His educational advantages were of a superior order and, coupled with studious habits and an eager desire for knowledge, fitted him for the business career which he was ultimately destined to pursue. His preliminary training was received from private tutors and in the gymnasium at Wirdum, after which, at the age of seventeen, he took a course in a business college, when he obtained a position in a dry-goods store in Emden, and later spent two years in a similar position in Rotterdam, Holland. During the latter period, his health having become somewhat impaired he determined to visit Japan; but was induced by the urgent advice of his father to change his destination to America. This was in the year 1865, immediately after the close of the war for the preservation of the Union—a period when many young Germans of high culture and liberal principles were having their attention directed toward the New World, as that of their countrymen had been after the Revolution of 1848.

Coming to Pekin, Illinois, in the year just named, with the business experience gained in his native country, Mr. Schipper soon found employment as clerk in the dry-goods store of M. Heisel, but six months later entered into partnership with C. Bonk under the firm name of Bonk & Co., which continued until the death of Mr. Bonk. He soon after organized a partnership with Mr. Henry Block, out of which,

John F. Schipper, 1063
member of the firm of Schipper & Co., the extensive

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in addition to the Pekin establishment, have since grown the great department store of Schipper & Block, and the Schipped & Block Furniture and Carpet Company, of Peoria, which, combined, transact a larger business than any other concern in the State outside of Chicago. Of these Mr. Schipper was the President, and for many years was also a member of the banking firm of Teis Smith & Co., of Pekin. Although Mr. Schipper had the advantage of being born in affluent circumstances, he took the same pains to qualify himself for a practical business career as if he had been dependent upon his own resources. With such training it is not surprising that he should have developed one of the most successful business enterprises ever achieved in the State, and that, too, only by the employment of legitimate business methods.

Strongly cosmopolitan in his tastes, Mr. Schipper traveled quite extensively before coming to the country of his adoption, and during 1873, in company with his wife, visited the great Exposition at Vienna, and the ancestral seat of the Schipper family, later extending his travels throughout Germany and other portions of Europe. Again, in 1892, he and his wife made an extended tour through the United States, deriving especial enjoyment from a visit to the Pacific coast and adjacent regions.

On November 3, 1869, Mr. Schipper was married to Anna Look, the only daughter of Ibe and Lena (Steen) Look, of Pekin, Illinois. Six children were born to them—three daughters and three sons. Charlotte, the eldest, died at two years of age; Martena at the age of one year, and Leonora at seventeen. The three sons—Carl, I. John and Frederick—survive; the two older embarked in business in Pennsylvania and the younger is preparing for a future career by study and travel. All are young men of ability and promise, who have received an ideal training from a devoted and loving mother.

Mr. Schipper was trained in the tenets of the Lutheran Church in his native land, but, inspired by a broad-minded independence and free from bigotry and sectarianism, he liberally aided other denominations in their worthy enterprises, and contributed freely but unostentatiously to public and private charities. Without being a politician in the partisan sense of the term, he believed in the principles of the Republican party, and more than once received its nomination for important offices; also served the city faithfully and efficiently as Alderman and Inspector of Schools for a number of terms. His death, in the very zenith of his business career and in the midst of his greatest usefulness, was an irreparable loss to the cities of Peoria and Pekin, with whose interests he had been so long and so intimately identified.

JACOB P. SCHNELLBACHER.

A justifiable and discerning faith in the future of Peoria has led Mr. Schnellbacher to invest heavily and accomplish largely, and almost ir-

retrievably to associate his fortunes with the city whose needs he has so thoroughly understood. From earliest youth his life has been fashioned upon strong and common-sense principles, inherited largely from a Teutonic ancestry, whose religion included unswerving loyalty to parents, to country and to every trust assumed. A native of Wersau, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, he was born August 25, 1855, and, at the age of ten years, came with his parents to America and settled in Pekin, Illinois, where the father engaged in the shoe business.

The childhood of Mr. Schnellbacher contained little of the joy and irresponsibility which is the portion of the average American lad, for, a few months after settling in the new home, he hired out to work on a farm for a year at \$8 a month. His innate recognition of duty was, perhaps, best expressed in the disposition of the \$96 which rewarded the year of toil, for his only expenditure was a fifty-cent ticket of admission to Dan Rice's circus, the remaining \$95.50, together with \$13 received for an extra month's work, being turned over to his father. That next winter he went to school in Pekin, and the following spring again hired out to a farmer—this time for three months at \$13 a month, which profit also found its way into the parental purse. Again he attended school during the farm leisure of the winter months, and the coming spring found him physically stronger and more capable and able to command \$15 a month for another summer in the harvest field, which increase of finances served to swell the much needed home fund. At the age of fifteen he was placed at the shoe bench and taught to fashion foot-gear after the most approved methods, and in time became one of the most rapid and skilled knights of the awl and bench in the county. For several of the eight years devoted to shoe-making his skill brought in eight dollars a week, which earnings went the way of the farm-hand profits. With what seems like incredible industry he had, in the meantime, bolstered up his educational deficiencies by attendance at night-schools during the winter time, and had become an expert bookkeeper. At the age of twenty-one he began to think about his own future, and to save whatever he earned for the nucleus of an independent business. This fund was materially increased through good fortune which came his way when twenty-three years of age, owing to a position assumed as bookkeeper for a large dry-goods and clothing house in Pekin, which paid him \$900 for a year's services, which salary was the largest paid by any concern in the city up to that time. Out of these earnings he saved \$631.25, with which he came to Peoria April 15, 1881, and started a little shoe store at 112 North Adams Street. After a time there was such an increase of business that, by 1885, he was obliged to remove to more commodious quarters at 110 South Adams Street, in what was then known as the Dewein Block. Here he worked up the largest shoe trade in the retail line in Illinois, and laid the foundation for his more extended general business success. With the making of

money came also the necessity for investment of the same, and in this Mr. Schnellbacher displayed great sagacity and forethought. In 1896 he purchased the Frederick Hotel property, on the corner of Adams and Liberty Streets (now Hotel Grant), with a frontage of one hundred and four feet, and, besides the purchase price, expended \$25,000 in an effort to make it one of the finest hotels in the State. In August of 1900 he purchased the fine business block in which his store is located, and the name of the structure was then changed from Dewein to Schnellbacher. The hotel and business block net their owner the handsome yearly rental of \$15,000. Mr. Schnellbacher also owns the Peoria Shoe Company's business, and is one of the stockholders in the large shoe factory of the Jones-Earl Shoe Company, of Racine, Wisconsin. Besides a large amount of valuable city property, he is a stock-holder and director in the Central National Bank of Peoria, and was one of the foremost promoters and builders of the \$120,000 race track in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Schnellbacher and Lena Leisey occurred October 3, 1889, and Mrs. Schnellbacher died in 1897, leaving three handsome and promising boys: Freddie, Albert and Jacob Paul—aged, respectively, nine, seven and four years. Mr. Schnellbacher is very prominent in fraternal circles in Peoria, and, as a Mason, is identified with the Chapter, Commandery and Shrine, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and was President of the National Saengerfest held in Peoria in June, 1902. Mr. Schnellbacher exerts a fine and progressive influence in the midst of his cosmopolitan surroundings, and is a liberal contributor to church and general philanthropic undertakings. He furnished the first and one of the finest and largest rooms in the new addition to St. Francis' Hospital in honor of his deceased wife, Mrs. Lena Schnellbacher, and is now erecting one of the handsomest monuments in Springdale Cemetery to her memory. An extensive traveler in this and other countries, he has observed broadly and imbibed freely from the improving resources of art, letters, and music, and is withal entitled to the appreciation so gladly rendered by his fellow townsmen.

WILLIAM SCHRODER.

In common with the successful builder of all time and place, William Schroder is granted a satisfaction denied the followers of many occupations, and though now enjoying a well-earned respite from business cares, may walk abroad in many streets of many towns of the State, as long as he lives, behold the tangible evidences of his skill and energy rising in strength and usefulness. Though skilled in computations, materials, and different methods of construction, he has been none the less successful in fashioning the foundation of his own career, or in forging his way through limitations and discouragements to

the satisfying present. A native of Sulingen, Hanover, Germany, he was born March 12, 1826, a son of Henry and Magdalene (Sudmann) Schroder, and grandson of Conrad Schroder, all of whom were natives of Hanover. Henry Schroder emigrated from his native land to America in 1842, and from New Orleans came up the river to Cincinnati, where his death occurred in 1849.

The childhood of William Schroder was filled with little of the joy and expectancy of life, for at an early age he was obliged to assist in the family maintenance, and can hardly remember a time when he did not have to support himself. He worked first as a teamster, and the thrift and economy of the man was evinced by the fact that, though making but four and a half dollars a month for between three and four years, he managed to save fifty dollars of his wages. When about twenty years old he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked four years, but, before completing his trade, the Mexican War broke out, and he enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Infantry. During the year's service in Mexico he saw service at Matamoras, Vera Cruz and Pueblo, and after the restoration of peace, returned to Cincinnati and worked for five years at his trade. In 1852 he became associated with Peoria, and two years later began contracting and building, and there are now standing to his credit, besides numerous other buildings of importance, Calvary church, the First Methodist Episcopal and the German Methodist churches, the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Peoria Transfer House, and the Fey House (another important addition to the city), and Kingman's Warehouses, which were burned to the ground. Different parts of the State have also profited by the ingenuity of Mr. Schroder, and, among his outside creations, may be mentioned the school-houses of Chillicothe and Genesee, churches at Pittsfield, Henry, Princeville, Wenona and Watseka, as well as churches and other buildings at Fort Madison, Iowa.

March 6, 1849, Mr. Schroder was united in marriage at Cincinnati with Margaret Mielbar, daughter of Albert Mielbar, who brought his family from Sieke, Hanover, to Baltimore, and thence to Cincinnati, in 1842. Mr. Mielbar was a farmer on a large scale, and eventually settled in Dearborn County, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Schroder was born one son, Frederick H., who is now deceased, leaving eight children and two grandchildren. Mr. Schroder and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. As a staunch Republican he has served his party in various capacities, and, for the last four years, has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors. The home life of Mr. Schroder has been a singularly happy one, and March 6, 1899, occurred the golden wedding which indicated the half century mark of an ideal and helpful association. Gathered to bid them welcome at the Calvary Presbyterian Church, where the celebration was held, were eight hundred guests, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Vennemann, who, fifty years

before, had assisted at the original ceremony. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schroder occupy an enviable place in the hearts of their friends and associates, and Peoria has been the gainer by their hospitality and general good fellowship, as well as by the splendid earlier work of Mr. Schroder.

JAMES HADLEY SEDGWICK.

James Hadley Sedgwick, lawyer, of the firm of Bailey & Sedgwick, Peoria, was born at East Union, Coshocton County, Ohio, September 4, 1840. His father, Samuel Sedgwick, was a physician who was born in Connecticut about 1800, and who was a descendant of Robert Sedgwick, a native of London, England, born in 1590. After spending his earlier years in mercantile pursuits in his native country, Robert Sedgwick came to America in 1635, settling in Massachusetts, where he became prominent in Colonial affairs, serving as a Representative in the General Court (Colonial Legislature) and as commander of colonial forces under Cromwell. In 1654 he participated in the conquest of the French colony of Acadia (now Nova Scotia), which resulted the next year in the forcible removal of the French inhabitants and their dispersion along the Atlantic coast and the drifting of a part of them into Louisiana. As one of Cromwell's Major-Generals and Governor of the Island of Jamaica, Carlyle pays him a high tribute, saying of him: "Brave, very brave, zealous and pious man; letters in Thurloe best worth reading of all."

While still a young man, Samuel Sedgwick removed from Connecticut to New York, where he attended medical lectures, conceiving so high an opinion of his instructors that he named his boys for them. Hence, the name of James Hadley Sedgwick. The elder Sedgwick married Renhama P. Knight, of Oswego County, and afterwards removed to Ohio. While the Polk campaign of 1844 was on, he made another removal with his family to Illinois, locating at Little Rock, in Kendall County. The then youthful James recalls the fact that the first scrap of poetry that found a lodgment in his boyish mind was the following couplet from a campaign song of that period:

"Oh! the road that Polk erects us
Leads to slavery and to Texas."

The first event of which he has a clear recollection, is being in a mover's wagon stuck fast in the middle of a big pond, which he thinks must have been near the eastern border of Illinois—probably an Illinois "slough" of that day. He remembers his father as a quiet, kind, grave man, whose word was fundamental law to his boyish offspring, but who died when the latter was eight years of age. The next eight years were spent at home with his mother, attending district school, working on the farm, reading everything he could lay hands on. The family then removed to Sandwich, Illinois, where James attended an academy for a few months, clerked for a year in a village store, then went to school at Oberlin, Ohio—first as a student in the prepar-

atory department and then in the college. During his vacations he engaged in manual labor and taught school some to help along.

Life began for him in reality in the fall of 1859—about the time of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry—when he went to Missouri to engage in teaching at Iron Mountain, but soon finding that he was *persona non grata*, he thought it best to leave—an opinion in which his patrons appeared to be unanimous. Not having seen enough of the South, however, he went to New Orleans, thence to Galveston, and finally to Washington County, Texas, where he took a school, remaining until February, 1860, when he returned North, on the way taking in Peoria, with which he seems to have been captivated, as he says of it: "The lake, smooth and clear as a mirror, reflecting forest on the southern shore and town on the northern shore, seemed one of the most beautiful scenes he had ever beheld."

After spending more time at Oberlin, in 1861 he began the study of law in Chicago with Judge Booth, was admitted to the bar and opened an office, the same year, at Sandwich, Dekalb County. When, after the battle of Bull Run, Father Abraham called for more men to defend the Union, he enlisted in the army, spending three years in the service—part of the time in a Southern prison—receiving an honorable discharge, in 1865, as Sergeant of the Fifty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Then, returning to Sandwich, he resumed practice, edited the village paper for a time, and married Maria B. Merritt, his present wife, who is a second cousin of General Wesley Merritt. For two years (1867-69) he was, at Sycamore, the partner of Judge Lowell, but in 1873 opened an office in Chicago with his present partner, O. J. Bailey, Esq. In 1875 the firm removed to Peoria, where both of its members have since resided and practiced their profession. Mr. Sedgwick has four children living: Dr. H. M. Sedgwick, William C., Philip D. and Edna E. Sedgwick. He is a member of Bryner Post, No. 67, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he is conservatively independent, or independently conservative—not believing that it is the chief duty of an American citizen to run for office, but to keep his eye open, watch events, cast his vote on conscientious principles and exert his influence on the side of stability and righteousness in government.

JAMES SELBY.

Among the pioneers in building up what has become, within less than fifty years, one of the leading industries of Peoria, no name has been more prominent than that which stands at the head of this article. James Selby was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1819, and spent the first twelve years of life in his native county, when he left to seek those opportunities for advancement which were denied him in his early home and its surroundings. His boyhood and early youth, in common with many others of his time and locality, was a period of struggle and privation. Before reaching nineteen years

of age, he adopted the carpenter and building trade, which he prosecuted for a few years, when he began, in a small way and on his own responsibility, the manufacture of farm implements—his product, at that time, being confined chiefly to fanning-mills and grain-drills of his own invention. The early years of his manufacturing life were spent chiefly at Deavertown and Lancaster, Ohio, his labors as a mechanic being diversified, at times, by becoming his own agent in selling the product of his handiwork. In 1857, having determined to seek a larger field for the development of his enterprises, he came to Peoria and established himself in the manufacture of grain-drills, bringing with him a number of partially finished machines from his former location in Ohio. The site of his first factory in Peoria was at the foot of Persimmon Street, which he exchanged a year later for one at Oak and Washington Streets, and this he continued to occupy during his business career. About the time of this removal he entered into partnership with George W. Jones, for many years Clerk of the Appellate Court at Springfield, and the late Josiah Lombard, of Chicago, under the firm name of James Selby & Co., about the same time adding corn-planters to the product of their factory. This partnership lasted about three years, and at a later date he associated with him his two sons-in-law, M. D. Spurck and A. J. Elder, and Mr. R. A. Culter, the firm name remaining unchanged, by which the concern became widely known in this and other States. Mr. Elder withdrew about 1865 or '66, and Mr. Culter in 1867, the partnership with Mr. Spurck continuing until 1896, when Mr. Selby sold out to Mr. Spurck and his sons, who then formed the Union Corn-Planter Company. Mr. Selby was the inventor and patentee of the devices employed in the manufacture of his various machines, as well as the controlling spirit in conducting the business; and, to his untiring industry, enterprise and perseverance was due the success which was recognized by Mr. Ballance in his "History of Peoria," in speaking of the establishment of which he was the head, in 1870, as doing the largest business in its line in Peoria. The value of the service rendered by him to the agricultural industries of the country, through his inventions and manufactured products, was recognized in the numerous prizes awarded to him by County, State, Inter-State and National Fairs and Expositions, at which his machines were on exhibition, including the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Besides numerous money prizes, these took the form of diplomas, bronze, silver and gold medals, according to the plan on which the exposition was conducted.

In 1885, in consequence of having become heavy indorsers for the firm of Hart & Hitchcock, manufacturers of farm machinery, Mr. Selby and Julius S. Starr, Esq., became proprietors of that establishment, the company taking the name of Selby, Starr & Co. A year later, this factory, then located at the corner of Washington and Chestnut Streets, having been burned out, was removed to North Perry Street and Glendale Park

(Averyville), where extensive buildings were erected, and for nearly twelve years, Mr. Selby continued in active business, dividing his time between the new concern,—of which, during all this time, he was the President,—and his original factory. In 1898 he sold his interest in the factory of Selby, Starr & Co. to his partner, Mr. Starr, although the concern still carries his name. Soon after his retirement, though enfeebled by advancing years and a long career of intense business activity, becoming restless from lack of occupation, he entered into partnership with his stepson, in the manufacture, in a small way, of corn-planters by contract for Messrs. Luthy & Co. of Peoria. This arrangement was continued for two seasons, when he decided to close out the business, but before this was accomplished the end came.

About 1898 Mr. Selby suffered from an attack of apoplexy from which he never fully recovered, although devoting his attention to business nearly two years longer. A second stroke overcame him: while sitting at his office-desk on the morning of March 7, 1900, and, two days later (March 9th), on his eighty-first birthday, surrounded by his wife and her son Willis, two of his daughters and their families, his physician (Dr. Johnson), two nurses and numerous friends of the family, he breathed his last in the home which he had enjoyed during the last twenty-five years of his life. His widow and four children by former marriages survive him.

During all his business career Mr. Selby sustained a reputation for sterling integrity and honor, and was regarded as one of the most careful and conservative, as well as progressive and enterprising business men of Peoria and the State. Physically strong and of remarkable vitality up to the last two years of his life, his career had been one of tireless energy and strenuous activity. Mild, unobtrusive and sympathetic in temperament, he was ever ready to assist the suffering and the needy, and hundreds of workmen who had been in his employment found in him a faithful friend and adviser, and cordial and earnest were the words of sympathy coming from many who had profited by his advice and assistance. For seven years he served as a vestryman of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church of Peoria, contributing liberally to its support and attending its services regularly until prevented by failing health. His death was regarded as the removal of one of the most conspicuous industrial landmarks of Peoria, and was most deeply mourned by those who knew him best.

FREDERICK H. SMITH.

Frederick H. Smith was born in Buffalo, New York. His father, William Henry Smith, was for many years General Manager of the Lackawanna Railroad Company, and was prominent in railroad and general business circles.

Frederick H. Smith is a graduate of De Veaux College, and received a practical business education in the office and under the instruction of his father. When quite young



Henry Thillman.

he started out with a view to entering upon an independent business career, and, coming to Peoria, became established as the General Agent of a fast-freight line, representing Eastern railroads, in which he remained until 1891. On May 27th of the latter year he was married to Sarah Brockway, of Saginaw, Michigan, and since that time has devoted his attention chiefly to real estate and general business in the city of Peoria. His wife inherited a large fortune, and the care of it has devolved largely upon her husband. He is a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Peoria, besides being interested in timber and lumber lands in the States of Wisconsin and Washington. He has been quite successful in his business affairs, and is considered a man of sound judgment and good business capacity.

In recent years Mr. Smith has become quite prominent in local politics, and is recognized as a force in State politics as well. After the inauguration of Governor Tanner in 1897 he was selected as a member of the Governor's staff, and commissioned with the rank of Colonel. This position he continued to occupy during Governor Tanner's administration, and on the accession of Governor Yates was reappointed to the same position. Under the last two administrations it has devolved upon him and his amiable wife to entertain the representatives of the State Government on visits to Peoria, and this they have done in a most generous and hospitable manner.

At the Republican State Convention held in Peoria in 1900 Colonel Smith was selected as a delegate from the Fourteenth Congressional District to the Republican National Convention of that year, was Committeeman on "Rules and Order," and performed his duty to the general satisfaction of the members of his party throughout the State. During the last year he was named by Governor Yates as Commissioner in connection with the Charleston Exposition, was elected President of the Commission and had charge of the Illinois Department during the exhibition. He is, and always has been, a Republican in politics, and for three years past has been President of the Kickapoo Club, a large and well-known Republican organization of much influence. The Club does not engage in active local politics, but was organized to keep alive and foster the spirit of true Republicanism, and to keep in remembrance the anniversaries of National characters, with an idea of fostering and perpetuating a spirit of patriotism among its members and the community generally. He is also a member of the Country Club of Peoria, and has been its President, besides being President of the Central Illinois Golf Association, and was First Vice-President, and afterwards President, of the Peoria Corn Exposition and Carnival Association of 1901.

Colonel Smith has purchased a beautiful home upon the Bluff, and is prominent in social circles in the city of Peoria. His genial and affable manners, his kindness, his courtesy and gen-

erosity have made for him many warm friends, not only in the city, but throughout the State at large, where he has a wide acquaintance. The fact is generally recognized that he is destined to hold the position in social, political and business affairs which he has already achieved.

The home of Colonel and Mrs. Smith is always open to their friends, and its hospitality is greatly enjoyed by a large circle who always meet a cordial and friendly welcome.

JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING.

When on May 1, 1877, John Lancaster Spalding, Priest Assistant in St. Michaels' Parish, New York City, was consecrated First Bishop of the Diocese of Peoria, this city was made the abiding place of a vital force in American life. The inheritance of talent and piety come to him from a sound-hearted wholesome race, had been so largely increased by his personal worth, that he at once took high rank in a distinguished hierarchy.

The Spaldings are an old English Catholic family from Lincolnshire where Spalding Abbey, founded in the Middle Ages, still stands as a monument to their early devotedness to the church. The American Spaldings date their origin in the days of Lord Baltimore. For two hundred and fifty years the numerous branches of the family have been conspicuously active in the development of Maryland and Kentucky. No name shines brighter in the annals of the Catholic Church in America than that of Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore.

John Lancaster Spalding was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, June 2, 1840. Early in the days of his happy boyhood he began to show signs of the priestly vocation and set about fitting himself for that holy calling. His preparatory studies finished at Bardstown, he went to Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, thence to the American College, Laurain, Belgium, when he was ordained priest in 1863. Among his class-mates at this institution, which had been founded a short time before by his uncle, the Archbishop Spalding, was Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco. A year then spent in special studies in Rome left him thoroughly equipped to begin his life work. In 1865 he entered upon his priestly career at the Cathedral of Louisville. Even at this time he was a scholar of such marked attainments that he was chosen Theologian to Archbishop Blanchet of Oregon at the second Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866. With Father Hecker, the Paulist, and Father Ryan, now Archbishop of Philadelphia. He was selected, though but twenty-six years of age, for the rare honor of preaching at the Council.

His labors, on his return to Louisville, included the founding of a parish for negroes, which, in spite of many difficulties, he completed and left in a flourishing condition after three years of zealous and persistent effort.

In 1872 death ended the strenuous career of his illustrious uncle. Father Hecker, to whose keeping the archbishop's papers had been en-

trusted, persuaded that the records of a life so worthy should be cast in permanent form, set about finding some one equal to the task. His choice fell upon Father Spalding who left his parish in Louisville and took residence in the House of the Paulist Fathers in New York in order to devote his uninterrupted thought to this labor of love.

When the life of Archbishop Spalding was published it was accepted as the best biography in American Catholic Literature. One distinguished critic, Brownson, says: "It proves the author an accomplished literary man, a deep, earnest thinker, a learned and enlightened theologian, and a devoted priest. . . . The author shows a breadth of view, a depth of reflection, a knowledge of the moral and spiritual wants of modern society, of the dangers of the country and the real issue of the hour that promise the country an author of the first order, and to the church a distinguished servant."

Father Spalding did not return to Kentucky but resumed work as Assistant to Father Donnelly at St. Michael's Church, New York. A preacher of rare excellence he soon impressed himself on the thought of the city; priests and people flocked to hear the orator who could make men think.

From the field of promise, while still an Assistant Priest, he was called to another sphere of activity in the newly erected diocese of Peoria. He accepted the responsibility and was consecrated Bishop of Peoria in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, May 1, 1877.

Here his work has been writ large; he that runs may read. Churches, schools and charitable institutions have sprung up everywhere; waning parishes have waxed strong again; scattered communities have been united into parishes; a strong, purposeful priesthood has been formed, and all in a spirit of such kindly and masterful leadership that not once in twenty-four years has an appeal been made against his judgment.

But a diocese afforded too narrow a scope for action. He had a message for mankind. Keen observation and study had convinced him that Catholics were slow to understand that America meant opportunity for the church. Most of them were gathered in a few cities. The vast numbers of immigrants who came from many countries of Europe, especially from Ireland, were swallowed up in the large centers of population. For generations they had tilled the land at home and could not suddenly enter another kind of life without danger to themselves and, perhaps, ultimate deterioration for their children. With wise prevision of these lamentable consequences Bishop Spalding, in association with Archbishop Ireland, established the Catholic Colonization Society for the purpose of placing the immigrant farmers on the fertile prairies that stretched illimitably over the whole West. It was a magnificent conception. In time prosperous parishes, flourishing dioceses would spring up; the church, unhampered, would grow into vigorous life, and, in free America, the dream of centuries would come true.

Notwithstanding the immense labor and energy of its two great promoters, the plan did not wholly succeed. The immigrants are still in the cities; the land is held by a thriftier race; the opportunity is gone forever, while the prosperity of the colonies that were established proves the wisdom of their founders.

Through a lecture on The Higher Education of the Priesthood, delivered at the Silver Jubilee of Archbishop Heiss of Milwaukee, the Catholic world was made aware of another grand conception that had for some time been taking form in the mind of Bishop Spalding. In due season it was given expression in the Catholic University of America at Washington. During the ten years of its existence it has developed more and more into the ideal seat of universal knowledge that is to be the intellectual center of American Catholicity.

In many other ways has he shown deep interest in things educational. The comprehensive Catholic Educational exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, was due to his breadth of view in the office of President of the Board. Spalding Institute, a Boys' High School established in Peoria, will be a fitting memorial to his munificent faith in education.

Bishop Spalding is by nature a teacher. The deepest purpose of his life and writings is to lead men to higher life to give emphasis to the divine in man. He is the embodiment of his own ideas. America has no finer type of the cultured Christian gentleman; an uncynical sage, a thinker not afraid, a churchman without cant, an unselfish patriot, a large minded, genuine, reverent man.

His writings have the ring of kindly sincerity; he writes himself into books. In *The Life of Archbishop Spalding* one can feel the throbbing of a great heart.

"*Essays and Reviews*", a reprint of articles that appeared in the *Catholic World*, is a volume of rugged discussion of church questions, supplemented by a charming "Essay on Religion and Art." "The Religious Mission of the Irish People" was written to further the cause of the Catholic Colonization Society, but will long outlive the occasion that inspired it. Two books of virile verse, "America and Other Poems," and "The Poet's Praise," gave assurance that the versatile Bishop of Peoria was a poet. The assurance has been made doubly sure by the translation, "Songs Chiefly from the German," which has the rare merit of recreating both the body and the soul of the originals.

But thus far his literary fame will rest on his series of essays in education. In these four volumes, "Education and the Higher Life," "Things of the Mind," "Thoughts and Theories of Life," and "Education and Opportunities" and other essays, there is the chrystalizing in brilliant permanency of expression of his profoundest thought. No more inspiring appeals to higher manhood have been uttered in these latter days. The spirit of eternally hopeful youth breathes in them, the

soul is stirred to courageous aspirations, humanity is lead into its high inheritance.

On May 1, 1902, Bishop Spalding celebrated his Silver Jubilee as Bishop of the Diocese of Peoria, commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration to that high and holy office. The occasion was a memorable one in the history of the church in this city, and the imposing ceremonies were participated in by the leading dignitaries of the church throughout the country and by nearly three hundred priests. Bishop Spalding celebrated the solemn Pontifical High Mass at the Cathedral, and the eloquent jubilee sermons delivered by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, breathed the fervent spirit of deep appreciation and religious brotherhood. At the banquet, which followed at the Episcopal residence, Bishop Spalding was presented with a purse containing \$7,000 from the clergy of the diocese, and an engraved check for \$1,000 from Spalding Council, Knights of Columbus, for the establishment of a free scholarship in Spalding Institute to be controlled by the Bishop. The addresses delivered by Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, Dean Keating, of Ottawa, Dean Greve, of Peoria, Dean Mackin, of Rock Island, and Rev. Frank J. O'Reilly, Rector of the Cathedral, were heart-felt tributes to the high personality and progressive spirit of the man in whose honor they had assembled.

At the beginning of this new century Bishop Spalding stands Prophet-like apart to remind men of the nobler purposes of living.

MICHAEL D. SPURCK.

Michael D. Spurck (deceased), manufacturer and dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 5, 1833, and died in Peoria, Illinois, June 18, 1897. His parents were George and Ann L. Spurck, who came to Peoria in 1846, and where they afterward became prominent in business and social circles. The first business venture in which the son, Michael D., was engaged, was in connection with his father in the distilling business, to which he devoted his talents and industry for several years with great success, both in a financial point of view and in laying the foundation for a future business career.

In 1860 Mr. Spurck was married to Miss Harriet U. Selby, the daughter of the late James Selby, who came to Peoria in 1857, and for a period of more than forty years, and to the time of his death in 1900, was one of the most prominent manufacturers and business men of the city. In company with his father-in-law, in 1863, Mr. Spurck began the manufacture of corn planters on a large scale, which was continued until 1896, when, on account of failing health, he retired. Out of this co-partnership grew the Union Corn Planter Company, which still exists, being conducted by his sons. In 1890 he organized the Spurck Paving Brick Company, and for several years was Vice-President of that

concern. During his life he was connected with many other important business enterprises, his entire life being devoted to manufacturing and commercial pursuits.

Although not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term, his desire for the advancement of Peoria as a city and his love for his fellow man, led him to take a keen interest in all questions affecting the welfare of society and the State, and to throw his influence on the side of right and justice. Intelligence, capacity and worth, as essential elements of the highest character, always found ready recognition at his hand, as can be attested by many a business man who receives his first impulse in a successful business career through his financial support and wise advice.

Mr. Spurck was eminently successful in his business enterprises, and, at the time of his death, was one of the largest property holders in the city of Peoria. He was shrewd, active and energetic in the utilization of his business opportunities, but honest in every sense of the term. Maintaining an unblemished character and spotless reputation, his home life was as happy as his business career was successful. He lived a rich, full and complete life, and died as he had lived—a God-fearing man.

As a result of too long and constant application to business which had weakened his vital powers, Mr. Spurck succumbed to an attack of la grippe, on June 18, 1897. There still survive him his widow, Mrs. Harriet U. Spurck, and their seven children: Charles J., Frank S., Clara I. (now Mrs. Eugene P. Blake), Walter L., George A., Luella C. and Michael D., Jr., all residing in Peoria, except Frank S., whose home is in Nelson, Nebraska.

JOHN SANBORN STEVENS.

John S. Stevens was born at Bath, New Hampshire, September 16, 1838, the son of Joshua and Abigail (Walker) Stevens, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire, the father being of English and the mother of Scotch ancestry. They were married in Bath and continued to reside there until 1849, when they removed to Hardwick, Vermont. Here the son received his primary education in the public schools, and fitted himself for college at the Caledonia Academy, meanwhile supporting himself by working upon a farm and by teaching during his vacations in the district schools. In 1858 he entered Dartmouth College, graduated with honors in 1862, and in due time received the degree of Master of Arts.

Soon after leaving college Mr Stevens came to Peoria, where he engaged in teaching for a couple of years—for the first year in the grammar school and the next in the Peoria High School—when he carried out a purpose, entertained in his college days, by entering upon the study of law, in the office of Alexander McCoy, a prominent attorney of that period. In June, 1865, Mr. Stevens was admitted to the bar, and immediately entered into partnership with his

preceptor, which was continued with various changes in its membership until 1870, when Mr. McCoy removed to Chicago. Others who were associated with the firm during this period were Judge Marion Williamson and Lorin G. Pratt.

On the dissolution of the firm of McCoy & Stevens in 1870, Mr. Stevens formed a partnership with Judge David McCulloch, which lasted until 1876, when without solicitation or agency on his part, the office of Postmaster of the city of Peoria was tendered to him, under the administration of President Grant, and accepted. During the next four years he gave his attention to the duties of this office, though not entirely withdrawing from the practice of his profession, as, during 1877, he entered into partnership with the late Senator John S. Lee. Patrick W. Gallagher was also for a time a member of the firm. Walter S. Horton later became a partner in the firm, which took the name of Stevens, Lee & Horton. This firm continued until the death of Mr. Lee, and soon thereafter, by the admission of William T. Abbott, it became Stevens, Horton & Abbott, as it exists at the present time.

In June, 1868, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Bartlett, a native of Peoria and daughter of the late Amos P. Bartlett, who was, in his day, a prominent merchant and public-spirited citizen, as well as founder of one of the most highly respected families of Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have had two children, both of whom died while quite young.

The estimation in which Mr. Stevens is held by members of the legal profession throughout the State is indicated by his position at the present time (1902) as President of the Illinois State Bar Association. Although a lifelong and earnest Republican, and frequently urged to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Legislature, or some other office, he has been in no sense a seeker for office, preferring to devote his attention to his profession. Besides one term as Postmaster of the city of Peoria, which came to him unsought, the political positions held by him have been limited chiefly to membership in local and State Conventions, and upon the Republican State Central Committee, to which he was elected for the Peoria District at the time of the Republican State Convention of 1900. Liberal, patriotic and high-minded in his connection with State and National politics, he looks rather to the honor of his party and the welfare of the whole people than to selfish promotion or advancement. With an ambition to be a lawyer in the highest and most honorable acceptance of the term, he has advanced to the front rank of the profession, and is to-day in the enjoyment of as large a practice as any member of the profession in the city of Peoria or Central Illinois, representing, as counsel, many of the leading corporations in this section, besides numerous business firms. The following deserved tribute to his abilities and worth as a member of the legal profession is taken from "The Bench of the Bar of Illinois," issued a few years since under the editorship of the late ex-Gov. John M. Palmer—a publication pre-

sumed to be especially suited to furnishing a just and discriminating estimate of those with whose characteristics, as lawyers, it had to deal: "Possessed of a mind of rare keenness of perception and of great powers of analysis, and having had the advantage of a good collegiate education, Mr. Stevens took up the study of law as a profound science, rooting itself in those fundamental principles of right which ought to govern in all the affairs of men. Having laid his foundation deep, he has by constant application of these great principles been able to practice his profession with such a degree of success as to have merited and gained the confidence of all who have known him. As a citizen he is highly esteemed, and his kindly impulses and cordiality of manner have rendered him exceedingly popular among all classes."

Mr. Stevens has always been a devoted advocate of popular education, and for several years last past has been, and is now, a member of the Board of School Inspectors of the city of Peoria. For this position his education, his experience as a teacher and his knowledge of the law have rendered him in an eminent degree fitted.

He is a member of Christ (Reformed Episcopal) Church, in which he has held the office of vestryman from the time of its organization.

WILLIAM E. STONE.

William E. Stone was born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1826, and died at Peoria, Illinois, December 28, 1894. His father was a New England sea-captain who lost his vessels and his fortune during the Napoleonic wars. His mother was a woman of superior culture and mental endowment, who had the benefit of the instruction of Mary Lyon, in Mt. Holyoke Seminary, then the leading school for young women in this country.

Mr. Stone received his education at Beaver Academy and Washington College, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he came to Peoria with his brothers, George H. and Marshall P. Stone, and associated himself in the banking business under the firm name of M. P. Stone and Company. William was connected with the firm until it was succeeded by the First National Bank when he became its book-keeper and later cashier and director, retaining that position until his death. He was an excellent financier and, under his management, the First National Bank soon took first rank in the city and in the State outside of Chicago. Mr. Stone was perhaps entitled to as much credit as any other man for the development of the city of Peoria. He was one of the foremost spirits in the building of the West Bluff car line, and the rapid advancement of this section of the city was largely due to his efforts.

He was a pioneer, also, in Averyville, as is attested by the Fairholm Addition and the Straw Board Mill, which he was largely instrumental in building. He was also active in South Peoria, platting, selling and building up large tracts, now known as Bismarck Place, Westmoreland, Humboldt and various other sub-divisions.

Together with Mr. William H. Binnian, Mr. Stone bought the Hodges Harvesting Machinery plant, and this enterprise, now known as the Acme Harvester Company, is another monument to his rare business judgment.

He was a thoughtful, kindly, generous, open-hearted, broad-minded man. One of his characteristics was that he never said, "I don't know." His knowledge on all subjects was deep and showed the results of years of study. He had collected one of the finest private libraries in this section of Illinois. He never cared for conspicuous public place, but voluntarily chose the quiet side of life. His greatest joy was a holiday in the woods with his family. He knew all the flowers, the birds, the trees. Geology and astronomy were also familiar pursuits to this many-sided man. His children idolized him and would forsake their companions any hour for a tramp with him in Rocky Glen or other favorite resorts of natural beauty.

Mr. Stone was so identified with various business interests of Peoria, so generally known and consulted touching all matters of public enterprise, that his loss has been most seriously felt by the community and his place has not been filled.

Mr. Stone married Gertrude H. Gustorf, and his married life was exceptionally happy. His wife, two sons, William E. and Harry C. Stone, and four daughters, Carolyn M. Hays, Gertrude G. Hastings, Pauline S. Newton and Ethel S. Cassell survive him.

HENRY THIELBAR.

Henry Thielbar was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, May 10, 1832, to Albert Henry and Margaret (Schweke) Thielbar. His father was a farmer, but, finding it hard to make a living in his native country, he came to America with his family in 1842, and settled in Dearborn County, Indiana. He enjoyed the advantages of a few terms in a country school in Dearborn County, laying there the foundation for work which he afterwards accomplished in his education. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed in Cincinnati, Ohio, to learn the trade of a shoe-maker. While he was preparing himself for the trade, he devoted all his spare time to study, thereby acquiring a very good knowledge of the elementary branches of education which enabled him, in after life, to adopt a broader and more general line of reading and study.

He came to Peoria in 1853 where he worked at his trade for one year, then bought out his employer and continued custom-work until 1861, when he began to deal in ready-made boots and shoes. His business continued to grow, and he built up a large and lucrative trade. During all the earlier years of his business career, he was compelled to make frequent trips to the East for the purchase of his stock of goods. In 1893, he organized a corporation known as "The H. Thielbar Shoe Company," and conducted the business under that name to the time of his death, and it is still continued by his daughters and son under the same name.

He was a very ardent Republican and an earnest supporter of the Government during the Civil War, but was precluded from rendering personal service in the field by having both his legs broken, thereby rendering him unable to do military service. He, however, opened a recruiting office and did what he could for the Government. He was for many years an active member of the A. O. U. W. and the Odd Fellows. He was also very much interested in Sunday School work, and did much to establish schools among the poorer classes of the city of Peoria. In early life he belonged to the Lutheran Church, but afterwards became connected with the Methodists and continued a member of that church till the time of his death, in 1897.

He traveled extensively in Europe with much pleasure and profit. He married Frances Brunninga in 1856, by whom he had eleven children, five of whom are still living: Minnie, Margaret J., and Henry W., now residing in Peoria; Frederick J. Thielbar, residing in Chicago; and Mrs. Lydia Eckerman, residing at Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Thielbar took great interest in the growth of the city of Peoria and the development and extension of its manufactories and trade. He was also interested in what seemed to be for the best interests of the city and performed his full part as a citizen. He left a name for honor, uprightness and fairness in his dealings surpassed by none.

JOHN WESLEY VAN SANT.

John Wesley Van Sant, dentist, was born October 2, 1852, at Lower Bank, Burlington County, New Jersey, the son of Rev. Isaac Newton Van Sant, who was born at Fort Republic, New Jersey, May 31, 1830. The Van Sant family, as indicated by the name, are of Dutch origin, their American ancestry having settled at a place called Shamony on the Delaware, nearly two hundred years ago. The Rev. Isaac N. Van Sant was a Methodist minister of engaging personality and rare oratorical powers, who spent his life as an itinerant in New Jersey and New York State, dying at Stony Point, New York, December 27, 1897. Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant, the present executive of the State of Minnesota, belongs to a lateral branch of the same family, being the cousin of Dr. Van Sant, of Peoria.

Doctor Van Sant received his primary education in the common schools of his native State, and at thirteen years of age began learning dentistry with E. F. Hanks, a celebrated dentist of New York City. He began practice at Amboy, New Jersey, in 1866, and four years later (1870) came West, after visiting various points, finally locating in Peoria. After eleven years' successful practice here he decided to give up the profession of dentistry, and removed to Gage County, Nebraska, where he engaged in stock-raising. This venture, however, proved unsuccessful, and, after having sacrificed most of his savings in an experiment lasting between three and four years,

he returned to Peoria and resumed the practice of his profession. Beginning anew he soon regained the success which he had previously achieved, and is to-day probably doing a larger business than any other dentist in a city of equal size in America.

In 1899 Doctor Van Sant erected a building at the corner of Adams and Chestnut Streets, three stories in height with basement, and costing about \$40,000, and is now (1902) erecting an addition of 60 by 80 feet, with the addition of a fourth story to the original structure, the improvements to cost \$35,000. His establishment is, in some respects, unique, as it amounts practically to a dental sanitarium, containing, besides operating rooms, sleeping and living rooms in which he furnishes lodging and board, free of charge, to out-of-town patients whose cases require that they should remain in the city for any considerable period. In this way, as well as by his skill in dental surgery, he has attracted patients not only from distant points in Illinois, but also from many adjacent States. With the aid of competent assistants he operates eight chairs, many patients coming hundreds of miles to avail themselves of his mode of treatment. He was one of the first to make seamless crown-work a specialty in his department, and has kept pace with every modern advancement in his profession.

Having begun to feel the strain of over-work in 1897, Dr. Van Sant determined upon a vacation. For this purpose he chose the rather novel and adventurous plan of a trip to Alaska, which included an almost mid-winter trip on his return from Dawson City. Having reached the Pacific coast on his outward trip, he embarked on a steamer at Seattle about the first of August, reaching Skaguay on the 8th, and was a member of the first party who mapped out the trail from Skaguay to Lake Bennett, the head of navigation on the Yukon, where they arrived on September 10th. Here they hired boats built and descending the Yukon arrived at Dawson City September 23d, where he soon after engaged in mining, remaining until the latter part of November. The return trip required twenty-seven days, which was accomplished by means of a dog-train of sixteen dogs with five sleds to carry provisions. The trip was a successful one even in a financial point of view, as, besides the experience gained in an absence of six months, the Doctor brought out with him \$5,000 above his expenses. In the meantime Mrs. Van Sant had kept the dental parlors in Peoria going, and had made as much as, or more than, he had.

Doctor Van Sant was married September 22, 1876, to Miss Ida Siefkes, who is of Holland descent, and they have three children: Birdie; Ralph Newton, now a student in the Dental Department of the Northwestern University, Chicago; and Leport, who is at the present time a student at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. In politics he is a Republican; is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, a Modern Woodman of America and a Forester. He has an interest in mines

at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and in the Meteor mines near the British Columbia line.

ISAAC WALKER.

Isaac Walker, former head of the Isaac Walker Hardware Company, and one of Peoria's pioneer business men, was born at Williamstown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1803, the son of James and Ann (Cain) Walker. His parents came to America from the north of Ireland, his family, on the maternal side being of Scotch-Irish extraction.

Mr. Walker received a common-school education and then learned the hardware business in his native town. Coming to Peoria in 1842, with Harvey Lightner as a partner he opened a retail and jobbing hardware store at the corner of Fulton and Water Streets, where they remained about two years, when they removed to a building which they had erected on Main between Washington and Water Streets. Mr. Lightner having retired from the firm, he was succeeded by George H. McIlvaine, when the style of the firm became Walker & McIlvaine, so continuing for many years. During the existence of this copartnership, the store was removed to Mr. McIlvaine's building on Adams between Main and Fulton Streets, where it remained until the withdrawal of Mr. McIlvaine to engage in the banking business. About this time the business was removed to the northwest corner of Washington and Fulton Streets, and Mr. Walker began to give his attention exclusively to the wholesale trade, admitting his son Edward H. into partnership. Alexander Thompson was also a member of the firm for some time.

Mr. Walker conducted a quiet, conservative business and, after the admission of his son to partnership, much of the management of its affairs devolved upon the latter. New life was gradually infused into the business and more progressive methods adopted, the effect of which was soon seen in the doubling of the volume of trade. Although gradually yielding the management of the firm to younger hands, Mr. Walker remained at its head and active in its affairs up to the very day of his death, which occurred November 27, 1880, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. On the 1st of January, 1879, the firm took the name of Isaac Walker & Son, and after his decease, its location was removed to Adams Street between Liberty and Fulton. Here it remained until the completion of the magnificent new building which it now occupies at 514-516 South Washington Street. In the meantime, after the demise of Mr. Walker, the firm name was changed to "The Isaac Walker Hardware Company," as a memorial in honor of its founder on the part of his children.

Mr. Walker was married, April 1, 1845, to Miss Sarah S. McIlvaine, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Siemens) McIlvaine, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Of this union seven children were born, of whom four died in infancy. The surviving children are: Edward H., President of the Isaac Walker Hardware Company;



John W. Van Sant

Mary, now Mrs. William A. Herron of Peoria, and Anna, present Mrs. N. G. Moore, of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago.

In politics Mr. Walker was an earnest, high-minded and patriotic Republican, who vigorously sustained the Government during the period of its greatest peril. He became a professing Christian in 1858, and united with the Second Presbyterian Church of Peoria by letter, in 1866, ever after adorning his profession by a consistent life which won the respect of all classes. To a reputation for integrity, which placed his name beyond the faintest suspicion of wrong-doing, he joined a spirit of generous benevolence, which made him the friend of the deserving poor. Trustful and confiding in others, he commanded the confidence of all who came in contact with him. It has been claimed by one who knew him best, that "his virtues were as conspicuous as they were gentle and helpful," and that "he never had an enemy." In fine, he was accorded, by the unanimous testimony of his fellow-citizens, the reputation of a pure and high-minded Christian gentleman.

BENJAMIN WARREN.

Benjamin Warren, Jr., was born at La Harpe, Hancock County, Illinois, July 22, 1852. His paternal great-grandparents were Benjamin and Charlotte Warren, born in England; his grandparents, Luther and Charlotte Warren, were born in Waterboro, Maine. His father's name is Benjamin Warren, born in Shapleigh, Maine.

Benjamin Warren, Sr., first went to Boston, where he lived a few years, and then moved to La Harpe, Illinois. He was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, but is now retired and still lives at La Harpe. Benjamin Warren, Jr., attended the common schools at La Harpe, and afterwards the High School at Macomb, where he graduated in June, 1869. After his graduation he clerked for about two years in a dry-goods store in La Harpe, and then commenced buying grain. March 15, 1876, he came to Peoria and went into the grain and commission business, under the name of Warren and Company. His transactions in the grain business during all these years have been very large and his business career has been attended with marked success. Notwithstanding his attention to business, he has taken a decided interest in the up-building of Peoria and has been identified with most of the important public enterprises in the city. Mr. Warren was one of the prime factors in the organization of the Peoria Herald Publishing Company. He has been, for many years, a director of the Iowa Central Railway Company, is Secretary and Manager of the Iowa Elevator Company, a director in the Peoria Gas and Electric Company, a director of the Illinois National Bank, has been a director of the Board of Trade for more than twenty-five years, and was instrumental in building. He completed his Peoria Wagon Company, and Vice-President of the Peoria Terminal Railway Company, which he was instrumental in building. He completed his

third term as Trustee of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Peoria, and is now President of the Board. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Warren has identified himself with many things which have tended to develop and build up the city.

In politics, Mr. Warren has always been a Democrat, but has never allowed his political actions to be controlled by partisan spirit. In all local matters he has been controlled more by the public good than partisan preference or prejudice. He refused to go with his party in 1896 and in 1900, being a strong believer in the gold standard.

Mr. Warren was married, February 12, 1879, to Bertha Day, of Joliet, her father having been a prominent merchant in Joliet for many years. Mrs. Warren was born in Brattleboro, Vermont. Three children have been born to them: Ella, born August 4, 1880; Charles D., born January 3, 1882; and Frank M., born March 1, 1885. Ella, the oldest child, is now a student at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Warren's domestic life has been a happy one, and he is justly esteemed in the community for his good citizenship, his interest in all public affairs and his efforts in behalf of the city. He has always enjoyed a personal popularity, justly merited.

CROSBY WHITE.

During an unusually active life Mr. White has diversely applied his abilities, and, though engaged in the grocery business since 1871, and consequently one of the pioneers in that line in Peoria, he has a correspondingly thorough knowledge of the brewery business, and of the uncertainties which beset the venturesome and ever-confident miner. He has traveled much and observed broadly, and his deductions have resulted in a wise conservatism consistent with the best and most enterprising citizenship. A native son of Illinois, Mr. White was born in Springfield, June 4, 1840, and is a son of Robert Crawford and Mary A. (Wright) White. When four years of age he removed with his parents to McLean County, Illinois, and, two years later, to Woodford County, where he was educated in the public schools and well trained in the duties of the agriculturist.

When eighteen years of age Mr. White entered upon his business career at Wesley City and afterwards at Peoria; and, in a surprisingly short time, had mastered every detail of the brewing business, and become an expert yeast-maker, his salary advancing in leaps and bounds from starvation wages to one hundred dollars a day. During his busiest years as a brewer, he was connected with distilleries in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and California, and was at one time half-owner of a distillery near Jackson, Tennessee. His most valued services were in connection with the firm of Dobbins & Spears, at Wesley; Clark & Company, Zell & Francis, Spears & Company, and the Thomas O'Neil Company, at Peoria; Nusbaum & Company and the Dow distillery in San Francisco;

Mattingby Brothers and Schultz & Company of Louisville, Kentucky; the Hopkins & Company distillery in Robertson County, Tennessee, and the Ketchum distillery near Nashville, Tennessee. It is doubtful if any man in the State has a more accurate knowledge of the brewing business than has Mr. White, or has made a more practical demonstration of his advanced theories. In spite of his successes he determined, in 1871, to withdraw from his former occupation, and the grocery business has since been his largest field of activity, and his most remunerative source of income. Mining also—which at one time loomed upon the horizon with astonishing possibilities, and was tested from all sides during his residence in California—has been abandoned to the limbo of things found wanting, and substituted by the slower and less erratic dealing in necessary commodities.

July 25, 1869, Mr. White was united in marriage with Mary A. Butterfield, of Louisville, Kentucky, and of this union there are two children: Lucy B., who is now the wife of Richard Rees, of Oak Park, Illinois, and Jeanne, who is living at the home. Fraternally, Mr. White is very prominent in Illinois, and has been identified with the Masonic Order since his twenty-first year. He has taken all of the degrees except the thirty-third, and is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 46; the Commandery, No. 3; the Chapter, No. 7; the Peoria Council, and the Peoria Consistory. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of Peoria Lodge, No. 250, Knights of Khorassan; the Royal Arcanum; the Royal League; the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically Mr. White entertains most liberal views, and believes that the men best qualified for public trust should be the incumbents of office, regardless of the color of their political faith. Mr. White is one of the representative men of the Middle West, and it would seem, from the volume of his business and the esteem in which he is held, that to an unusual degree he has realized his expectations of a successful life.

RICHARD H. WHITING.

Richard H. Whiting was born in West Hartford, Connecticut, January 7, 1826. His early years were spent with his parents, Allen and Amanda Whiting, upon a farm, during which time he had the advantage of the educational opportunities that were afforded at that period—the common school and academy at West Hartford.

Thereafter different enterprises engaged him, until in 1850 he located at Victoria, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1860, when he removed to Galesburg, where, in the same year, he built and owned the Gas Works, and, a year later, built the Gas Works at Aurora, Illinois.

Mr. Whiting was married, July 28, 1851, to Miss Elizabeth H. Kirkbride, of Woodsfield, Ohio, a lady of marked qualities who survives him, and whose father was one of the pioneers

of the "Buckeye" State. David Kirkbride was an aggressive and public-spirited man, and, at Woodsfield, was Postmaster, and for years was Probate Judge of Monroe County.

By this union there resulted eight children, only four of whom are now living—three having died in infancy, and the oldest daughter, Ida, who married Howard Knowles, having died a few years after her marriage. Ellen, the second daughter, married John R. Farnham, of New York City. Charles R. and Thomas W. Whiting live in Kansas, where they are engaged in farming and stockraising, and Frank K., who resides upon the old homestead.

Mr. Whiting, by close application and persevering industry, became prosperous and acquired an honorable reputation as a business man. He invested his money always to good advantage in different enterprises, a great portion of it in farms in Knox County, Illinois, and in Kansas, and to some extent in stock-raising.

During President Lincoln's administration he was appointed Paymaster in the army, with the title of Major; he was next appointed United States Assessor, the office then being located at Galesburg, which office he held until it was merged into the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in 1871, when President Grant, of whom he was a personal friend, appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Collection District of Illinois, with headquarters at Peoria, where he lived during the remainder of his life. He resigned the office of Collector of Revenue to take his seat in the National House of Representatives, to which office he was elected in 1874. One term satisfied his ambition as an office-seeker, for, although he always was a Republican and tended to conservatism, yet, when convinced that wrong would be perpetrated or extended by conservatism, he was a radical. He was independent in thought, of sound judgment, and abhorred party strifes and the distasteful jealousies of political wars.

He was for many years prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. There was no public enterprise of utility but with which he identified himself; he was slow to form attachments, but true as steel when formed; his devotion as a citizen was to the common good; as a man, his relations to his fellow-men were pleasant, co-operative and cordial; as a neighbor, the soul of accommodation; as a father and husband, devoted and indulgent. His hospitality and generosity were not often seen in the highways; but his helping hand was opened to the worthy and the needy, unknown and unseen by the public.

He was clear-headed, penetrative and emphatically practical in all his transactions. A sound and reliable judgment directed his deliberations; he had the ability to analyze things and look forward and lay his hand upon the "hem of results." His investments were made with great care, and gratifying and substantial were the realizations; his life was a sample of solid virtues; it was a scene of activity, unostentatious, and rounded, in its decline, with

comforts and crowned with worldly competence. Major Whiting died, May 24, 1888.

OTHO BOYD WILL.

Whether regarded as a general practitioner, as a specialist in the line of gynecology, or as a medical writer, Dr. Otho Boyd Will holds a prominent place among the members of his profession in Illinois. Dr. Will was born at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1846, the son of William S. and Elizabeth (Baxter) Will, both of whom were natives of the same State, his father having been born at Mercersburg and his mother at Lancaster. His paternal grandparents, David and Elizabeth Will, were born at Welsh Run, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, while his maternal grandfather (William Baxter) was a native of Ireland, the wife of the latter having been born at Lancaster, in the Keystone State. Mr. Baxter, after coming to this country, became an apprentice in Benjamin Franklin's printing office in Philadelphia, and later founded the Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Bee, and was also connected for a number of years with the Mercersburg Journal, being one of the pioneer journalists of the country.

In 1856 Dr. Will's parents removed to Illinois, locating at Canton, Fulton County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Here the Doctor attended the primary and high schools, still later pursuing a course in scientific studies under Prof. John Wolf and other private tutors. In 1866 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William M. Swisher, of Canton, and, in the following year, matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1869, subsequently taking a post-graduate course in gynecology and nervous diseases in New York. During the year last named he located at the village of Kickapoo, in Peoria County, and later assisted to build up the town of Dunlap, in Radnor Township, on the line of the then newly constructed Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. In 1881, after taking a course in special studies in the East, he came to Peoria, and, in conjunction with the late Dr. J. L. Hamilton and Dr. T. M. McIlvaine, assisted in organizing the Cottage Hospital. In 1894 he was elected President of the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he has been an active member for many years; has also been President and Secretary of the Military Tract Medical Association, is a member of the American Medical Association, the Chicago Gynecological Society, the North Central Illinois Medical Society and of the Peoria City Medical Society, and has served as President of the Rush College Alumni Association, besides being identified with several non-professional societies, including the Peoria Scientific Association, of which he has served as President. Biology is a department of general science in which he takes a deep interest and to which he devotes much of his leisure time. Since locating in Peoria, Dr. Will has spent considerable time abroad studying the Old World masters, and investigating the great hos-

pitals of Europe, in order to perfect himself in the department of medicine which he has espoused as a specialty. For six years past he has been editor of the "Peoria Medical Journal," and is also a member of the medical staff of the Cottage Hospital. He has been a member of the Creve Coeur Club since its organization, and, for two years, one of its Directors. In politics he is an Independent Republican.

On April 14, 1870, Dr. Will was married to Miss Elizabeth Grant, of Brimfield, Peoria County, and they have had four children—all deceased: Maud Elva, Otho Grant and Blanch Irene—the fourth dying in infancy.

ERASTUS SWIFT WILLCOX.

That man may be considered fortunate who succeeds in finding a place in the business or educational world, for which he is in all respects thoroughly adapted.

The above reflection applies with full force to Erastus Swift Willcox, the Librarian of the Peoria Public Library. Mr. Willcox was born at Port Henry, Essex County, New York, February 16, 1830, to Henry Willcox and Mary Keziah (Meacham) Willcox. They both belonged to that sturdy, substantial, sensible class common to New England and New York State. The father was a farmer. He came West as one of the first colonists who settled on the prairie where the city of Galesburg, in Knox County, now stands. His object in settling there was to give his children the benefit of a liberal education in the college which, under the plan of Dr. George W. Gale, was about to be established in Galesburg, now and for a long time known as Knox College.

James Willcox, grandfather of Erastus S., was born in Killingworth, Connecticut. His ancestors came from Plymouth, England, about 1640. In 1773 the grandfather, being about the age of eighteen, removed to Bridgeport, Vermont, where he owned a large farm on the shore of Lake Champlain, residing there until the time of his death in 1840. He was one of the two guides to help Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys across the lake at the time of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga in 1775. His remembrance of the language of Ethan Allen, at the time of his demand for the surrender of the fort, was: "In the name of God's Mighty," etc., instead of the language usually attributed to him.

The great-grandfather, on the mother's side, was Capt. William Meacham, Commander of a Company in Colonel Woodbridge's Regiment. He was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, and his name is inscribed on the bronze tablets at Winthrop Square, just below that of General Warren.

Thus it will be seen that the subject of this sketch is descended from patriotic, fighting stock, and it accounts, in a measure, for that persistent tenacity which has characterized his entire career.

Mr. Willcox graduated in the classical department of Knox College in the class of 1851. As before stated, his father was a farmer, and Mr. Willcox was reared upon the farm. His taste,

however, was not for that sort of a life, but rather for books. After graduation he taught a select school in Farmington, Illinois, for one year; then became clerk in a bank in Peoria, where he remained for a year, after which he studied and traveled in Germany, France, Italy, and England, for two years, with his personal friend, Professor Churchill, of Knox College. He was then Professor of Modern Languages for six years, until the War of the Rebellion compelled retrenchment in the college finances. He then returned to Peoria, studied law, and subsequently engaged in the business of manufacturing and coal mining, which he continued until 1891, when he assumed the duties of Librarian of the Peoria Public Library. Probably no man in Peoria was so actively and earnestly engaged in the establishment of the Public Library as Mr. Willcox. Soon after his return and settlement in Peoria he interested himself in the Library as it then existed, and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Mercantile Library. With great persistence and sound judgment he aided in the development of the latter, and subsequently, in connection with others, brought about the establishment of the Peoria Public Library, to which was transferred all of the personal property of the Mercantile Library Association. The beautiful building, now known as the Public Library building, was largely the result of the earnest efforts of Mr. Willcox, and it will stand as a monument for years to come of his zeal and interest in the education of the people. He has occupied the position of Inspector of the Peoria Public Schools, and was President of the Board for two years. He has always been especially interested in the subject of education, not only in the public schools, but through the influence of the Public Library, and has been noted during his whole career in Peoria for his devotion to this cause. His experience as a Director of the Mercantile Library from 1864 demonstrated that a subscription library—the only kind of public library known in those days—was a failure, so far as reaching the masses of the people was concerned; and, for the very good reason that the women and children who hungered for books did not hold the family purse-strings, while the men who held the purse-strings did not care particularly for books.

Mr. Willcox has always earnestly favored the societies and organizations that had for their purpose the development of all that was best in the city, and has given of his time and means generously in that direction. He is the author of the present State Library Law, which was adopted March 7, 1872—the first really comprehensive Free Public Library Law in the United States, and the model of the Library Laws which other States have enacted since. The proof that such a law was needed is seen in the fact that, whereas the old Subscription Library had a membership never exceeding 300, the Free Public Library now, April 1, 1902, has a membership of 8,000.

He grew up under the influence of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, but, in his maturer years, has not been able to subscribe to all

the peculiar tenets of either of those churches, but has always believed in all that was best in all church work.

In politics he is and has always been a Republican, but believes in that manly independence which leads a man to vote for the best man for public office, especially in local affairs, whether belonging to his own party or another.

In July, 1857, Mr. Willcox was married to Mary T. Hotchkiss, of Peoria, the only daughter of J. P. Hotchkiss, and granddaughter of General Walter Booth, of Meriden, Connecticut. She died January 10, 1863, leaving two children: George M. and Mary H. (now Mrs. Sisson), of Flagstaff, Arizona. Mr. Willcox's second wife, whom he married June 22, 1869, was Mary L. Hatch, of Warwick, Massachusetts. Two children have been born to them: William Arthur and Harold Hatch.

As the beginning of this short sketch indicates, Mr. Willcox is the right man in the right place. His thorough education, his foreign travel, his interest in and acquaintance with books, render him an invaluable man in the position he now occupies. It would be exceedingly difficult to fill his place with any one so well fitted to discharge the duties of the position. He has for years kept himself well abreast of the times, and well informed in reference to books and writers. His sound judgment touching the value of books peculiarly fits him for the position. He has made a special study of Public Libraries, and is well versed in all modern methods relating to their operation. All the friends of the Public Library earnestly hope for many future years of his efficient, acceptable service, and would seriously regret his retirement. He has always in all his dealings and life been highly regarded for his high purpose, his advocacy of all that is best in personal, municipal and National life. The influence of such men is not always fully appreciated during their life, but it leaves its mark for good upon the community, becoming more apparent and potential as time goes on.

EDGAR LAMAR WILLIAMS.

Rev. Edgar LaMar Williams, Presbyterian minister and evangelist of Peoria, was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1848. His paternal grandparents were Thomas O. and Susannah (Stier) Williams. His father, Owen Williams, was born at Beverly, West Virginia, in 1809, and was a prominent and successful merchant and banker. His mother was Catharine A. (Moffett) Williams, born at Hagerstown, Maryland. The maternal great-grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Fergus) Moffett, born in Scotland. General Fergus, a brother of Elizabeth, was with General Washington in the Revolutionary War, and died at Dayton, Ohio, at the age of one hundred and nine years. The grandparents, on the maternal side, were William Moffett, who was born in Ireland in 1783, and died at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1832; and Elizabeth (Shuman) Moffett, of German descent born in 1793, and died at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1839.

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Isaac Walter

Mr. Williams' parents moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, when he was four years old. Scarcely had he reached the age of fourteen when his father met with business reverses, which forced the boy into a personal experience of earning his own living. Unflinchingly he met these new conditions, and, with a courage born of older hearts, he faced the future, shadowy with uncertainties and thick with difficulties, determined that, if integrity, honesty and conscientious service counted for aught in the conflict, he would win.

He was blessed with a Christian home, where he was taught, both by precept and example, the truths of the gospel; yet he had reached the age of seventeen before he yielded his heart and life in loving, loyal service to the Master. Having taken this step, he at once united with the Third Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, then under the pastorate of the Rev. George C. Heckman, D. D. This decision did more than simply add another name to the membership of the church; it not only changed the entire trend and purpose of his life, but solved the greater question of his future. Often had he read and heard the words, "The harvest truly is great but the laborers are few;" yet the true significance of their meaning was not understood until he saw the golden harvest of immortal souls ripe for the gathering, with so few willing hands to thrust in the gospel sickle for the gathering. Under the divine influence and the greater needs presented, he determined to be one of the glad messengers of hope and joy, and, with this object in view, he determined on a thorough collegiate and theological course of study. With only a small sum saved from his meager earnings, and with no other financial assistance, he entered Hanover College, Indiana. He afterwards went to Butler University, now the University of Indianapolis, where he completed his literary course. He then entered McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, where he remained two years, and, in 1876, graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, in a class numbering forty-six members. He was ordained to the gospel ministry by the Indianapolis Presbytery in June of the same year, and at once assumed the double pastorate of the Eighth and Twelfth Presbyterian Churches of Indianapolis. His successful ministry in these fields extended his reputation beyond the borders of Indiana, and he was soon called to become the pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Albia, Iowa. He brought to this work the same quality of service and Christian zeal that had marked his previous labors, and it was not long before the churches of Geneseo and Rochelle, Illinois, recognizing his ability and worth, called him successively to these larger and more important fields.

Mr. Williams possessed, to an eminent degree, the spirit and qualifications of a successful evangelist. He responded to the many pressing invitations to assist the pastors in other parts of the State, which attracted the attention of the Synodical Home Mission Committee of Illinois, and, at their urgent request, he consented

to assume the more arduous and varied work of State Evangelist. After two years of very marked success in this department of labor, the committee reluctantly accented his resignation, and, at the unanimous invitation of the congregation of Grace Presbyterian Church of Peoria, he became their pastor. About four years of unquestioned success followed, resulting in the marked advancement of the church and congregation along the lines of spiritual and material affairs. The music of harmony succeeded the discord of strife. Breaches in Zion's walls, occasioned by contention and indifference, were repaired and strengthened, the sweet gospel of Christian love and faithful service was exemplified in a reunited and prosperous church, and it was only because of his earnest convictions of the greater needs and wider door that he was induced to take up the work of an evangelist. In many of our Western and Middle States, where for more than five years he has conducted meetings, both pulpit and press have testified, in unmeasured terms of praise, of his remarkable success.

As a pastor, Mr. Williams' affable address, genial manner and sympathetic nature have always won the respect and love of his people, and given him a glad welcome to the hearts and homes of those to whom he bore the gospel message of comfort and grace. As a preacher, he is strong, clear, original and attractive, always adding to the earnest message the graces of oratory and the beauty of illustration. He is ever loyal to the truth, and his hearers are never led by tricks of sophistry into paths of doubt or speculation. He is a student and thinker, never following the beaten paths of others, but by blazing new trails into unexplored regions, and pushing into untrodden fields of scholastic research, literary knowledge and biblical truths, he brought to the people in his sermons and addresses the results of thorough study and original thought. He has preached an entire gospel; he does not hesitate to proclaim "the terrors of the law that he might persuade some," but magnifies the glories of the cross with its full and free salvation, so that the most abandoned need not despair. Through the fierce diapason of God's hatred of sin could be heard in his earnest message the sweeter harmony of divine love for the sinner.

During his busy life as pastor and evangelist, Mr. Williams has found time to publish many of his sermons in pamphlet form, which have met with wide circulation, and his facile pen has furnished, both to the secular and religious press, many articles of interest and profit. He has in preparation for publication in the near future, a large volume of his carefully revised sermons and addresses, which will be elaborately illustrated. In his leisure moments, following the trend of a naturally inventive mind, he invented and has perfected the noted Archarena parlor game-board for home and social amusement, combining more than fifty games on one board. Although it has been on the market for a comparatively short time, the sales have already

reached the phenomenal number of one hundred and seventy-five thousand boards, and the business is still in its infancy.

Mr. Williams has a large and generous heart, and the remarkable success of his business enterprise will enable him to realize, in the near future, some of his most cherished desires, chief of which is to perfect and carry out larger plans and broader Christian work. He is rapidly arranging his business affairs, placing them under competent management, so that his time and talent may be used unhindered in the more glorious work of preaching the gospel.

He has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe, and being a keen and intelligent observer of customs, places and people, the experience and knowledge thus gained has added much to the interest and charm of his address in pulpit and social circle alike.

In his home life Mr. Williams especially exemplifies the character and qualities of a Christian gentleman, an affectionate and devoted husband, a wise and loving father, and sways the scepter of love over his charming household. He was married September 25, 1878, to Miss Matilda J. Woerner, daughter of Philip Woerner, of Indianapolis. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are now living: Frieda Kate, born March 24, 1881; Susie Bell, born May 19, 1883; Clayton Edgar, born May 22, 1894; and Philip LaMar, born March 24, 1898. To his devoted and faithful wife, Mr. Williams owes much of his success in the Christian ministry. In perfect accord and hearty sympathy with all his work, he gratefully yields to her the well-earned meed of praise for the helpfulness of her wise counsel and her unfaltering support. Cheerfully she has shared his every burden, sweetened every sorrow and brightened every joy.

MARION WILLIAMSON.

Marion Williamson was born in Adams County, Ohio, in November, 1825. He received an education in the common schools of that State only. He was dependent upon his own personal exertions for a larger education and his knowledge of the law. He studied law in the office of William Burke, in Adams County, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. Immediately after such admission he went to Ottumwa, Wapello County, Iowa, where he remained for only one year, and then removed to Oquawka, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of his profession for three years. In 1856 he removed to the city of Peoria, and, for three years, was associated with Judge Wead, who was, at that time, one of the leading lawyers in the State of Illinois. After dissolving partnership with Judge Wead, he conducted an office of his own. In 1865 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, the circuit at that time being composed of Peoria and Stark Counties.

Judge Williamson was always an earnest student and an indefatigable worker. Unlike most lawyers, in investigating the law upon any subject as held by the courts in this State, he would

not use a Digest, but would stand at his case and go through the volumes of reports, one by one. Whenever his eye caught a case involving principles new to him, he made a minute of it and entered it in his brief book. In that way he became familiar with the decisions of the courts and familiar with the principles of law generally. His knowledge of law was not confined to any particular branch. From the beginning of his career, when employed in any case, no matter how insignificant and unimportant, he thoroughly investigated the law upon that subject, both for and against his side of the controversy, and made a complete brief, which he entered at length in a book kept by him for that purpose. This method he uniformly followed and hence became one of the most thoroughly posted lawyers for his age, in the State of Illinois. His knowledge of law in all branches was remarkable.

After he retired from the bench, he entered the law firm of McCoy & Stevens, which was composed of Alexander McCoy, Lorin G. Pratt and John S. Stevens, and the firm name became Williamson, McCoy & Co. The business of the firm grew very rapidly and was in an exceedingly prosperous condition when Judge Williamson was suddenly taken ill with hemorrhage of the lungs, which resulted in his death, April 21, 1868, at the age of 43.

The writer of this article was associated with Judge Williamson in the practice of the law, and also practiced before him while upon the bench. Judge Williamson was a man of strong prejudices, but he had as profound a respect for the law and equity as any man with whom the writer has ever been acquainted. Nothing of a personal character, no influence of any kind, could move Judge Williamson to render any decision not strictly in accordance with the law, as he understood it. He was a man of the highest personal integrity, truthful, open and honorable. No man ever despised the tricks of the profession more thoroughly than did Judge Williamson, and no man was more open in his expression of opinion concerning them or more determined in exposing and punishing them. His reverence for the law was of the loftiest character. He was, in the opinion of the writer of this article, the best posted man in all branches of the law to be found in the central portion of Illinois at the time of his death. He knew absolutely nothing of the commercial spirit which has since crept in and apparently dominates the profession at the present time. It was impossible for him to prostitute his legal attainments to the purpose of mere money-getting. When he retired from the bench, the Peoria bar, as a slight testimonial of their appreciation of his character as a Judge, presented him with a magnificent gold watch and chain, a present he would not have accepted had he continued upon the bench. Judge Williamson was not an orator in any sense of the word. He was a very plain, incisive advocate, without any of the flowers or rhetoric or the graces of oratory. His thorough comprehension of the case and plain statement carried conviction where the best efforts of oratory would

fail. While not the best educated man at the bar, he prepared a better set of instructions than any of his associates. His instructions were always the plainest, most concise, simple and direct statements of the law governing the case.

In 1860 he married Louise Maxwell, the only daughter of David Maxwell, and left at his death, his widow and two children: Sally M., intermarried with J. F. Vincent, and Marshall H., now in the real-estate business in the city of Chicago.

GEORGE A. WILSON.

Prominent among the citizens of Peoria whom it is a pleasure to hold in affectionate remembrance was George A. Wilson. Although not born within the precincts of Peoria County, yet he must be regarded as a native Peorian. His father, Jacob Wilson, and his mother, Emily (Donahoe) Wilson, were both among the earliest settlers in this vicinity, they having become residents of what is now Fond du Lac Township in Tazewell County as early as 1823 or 1824. When the new county of Peoria was organized Jacob Wilson was appointed by Governor Coles one of the first Justices of the Peace, and, on March 22, 1825, he performed the first marriage ceremony in the new county by uniting in the bonds of matrimony William Blanchard and Betsey Donahoe, sister of his future wife. In December of the same year Jacob Wilson and Emily Donahoe became husband and wife, and took up their residence on a farm at the foot of the bluff directly opposite the present village of Averyville, and continued to make it their home for a period of almost forty-four years. Mr. Wilson and Major Donahoe, his wife's father, were among the most prominent of the settlers at Ten Mile Creek, the former having, as soon as the public lands had come into market, secured a half-section, and both of them having been assessed for taxation among the highest in the settlement.

When Tazewell County was separated from Peoria, the settlers at Ten Mile Creek no longer formed a part of the population of Peoria County, but, because of their proximity to the village of Peoria, they continued to maintain a very close intimacy with its people. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were both devoted Methodists and the adherents of that denomination living in Peoria were accustomed frequently to cross the river to attend meetings at their house. Mr. Wilson's house was the rendezvous of all the Methodist ministers in the vicinity, several of whom would frequently meet there. He also built the first church in that settlement, which was located at what is now the intersection of the Pekin and Spring Bay Road with that leading to Metamora. He also furnished and hauled to Peoria the rafters for the first Methodist Church erected in Peoria.

Mr. Wilson, after a long and useful life spent on the farm, died September 15, 1869, his wife surviving him until November 25, 1888. They had a large family of children of whom Joseph F. and George A. enlisted in the army at the out-

break of the rebellion, while a third, Robert T., became a sutler and was killed in an attack by guerillas near Helena on the Mississippi River. In the battle of Fort Donelson Joseph received a desperate gun-shot wound, which caused the loss of nearly the whole of his lower jaw-bone, and it was only through the heroic efforts of his brother George he was rescued from his perilous position and brought to his home, where, through skillful treatment, his life was saved. Joseph F. Wilson was a lawyer by profession but, by reason of this disaster, he was totally disabled from continuing his professional life, but was given important positions in the government service at Washington, filling them with credit until his death, which occurred January 4, 1898.

George Asahel Wilson was born in the year 1840, on the home farm, and continued to reside with his parents until he was old enough to be sent to college. Having a desire to enter professional life, he entered the senior preparatory department of Eureka College in September, 1856, where he remained for two years. He was in the same class with Rev. B. J. Radford, D. D., now President of the College; Hon. Jonathan H. Rowell, late member of Congress, and Charles P. Taggart, once County Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County. He would have graduated in 1861, but left in June, 1858, at which time he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. John D. Arnold and Clark D. Rankin, of Peoria. In due time he entered Rush Medical College at Chicago and attended its lectures until about the time of the breaking out of the war, when, within a short period of his expected graduation, fired with patriotic zeal for his country, he abandoned his studies and came home to enter the army. On May 25, 1861, he was mustered in as a private in Company G, of the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Leonard F. Ross. The company in which he enlisted was made up largely of volunteers from Woodford and Tazewell Counties, with many of whom he had become acquainted at and near Eureka, among whom its Captain, Otis A. Burgess, and its First Lieutenant, Jonathan H. Rowell, were his intimate friends. He was soon thereafter assigned to duty in the regimental hospital, where he gained much valuable experience. Having served in that capacity over a year, he was appointed First Assistant Surgeon in the Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, then recruiting at Peoria, under the command of the veteran, Colonel Horace Capron, and was mustered in with that regiment, January 7, 1863. He was with the Seventeenth at the spirited battle of Fredericktown, Missouri, on October 21, 1861, in which battle that regiment took the leading part; also at Fort Donelson, where his brother was so desperately wounded, and at the battle of Shiloh, where his regiment did much to save Grant's army from disaster on the first day of that memorable contest. While with the Fourteenth Cavalry he accompanied his regiment in all its weary marches and raids until August 3, 1864, when, in Stoneman's Raid in the vicinity of Macon, Georgia, he was made prisoner and was

confined at Macon and at Charleston, South Carolina, until the last day of October, when he was exchanged. He remained in the service until the final victory was in sight, and resigned his office April 7, 1865, the regiment remaining in the service until July 31, of the same year.

After leaving the army Dr. Wilson resumed his studies and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1866. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Peoria with good prospects of success, but, being somewhat inclined towards political life, he accepted the Democratic nomination, in 1868, for the office of Circuit Clerk of Peoria County. His election to that office was a signal testimonial to his character as a citizen, as well as his patriotic devotion to his country. The Republican party was then in the ascendancy, and while it had carried such veterans as Isaac Taylor, John D. McClure and John C. Yates into the offices of County Treasurer, County Clerk and Judge of the County Court, respectively, Dr. Wilson received sufficient support from that party, especially from his late comrades, to give him a handsome majority. In the discharge of the duties of this office he was faithful and painstaking, and at the end of his first term was again nominated and without difficulty re-elected. Had he desired it, he might have had the nomination for a third term; but the holding of office for more than two terms being then a vital question in politics, upon which the Democratic party had taken the negative side, he declined the use of his name for re-nomination.

Dr. Wilson was a Democrat from principle. While taking the side of the War-Democrats in support of the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and having for four years rendered his personal services in the army, he never yielded up those principles of Jeffersonian Democracy which he considered essential to good government. He was in favor of maintaining State sovereignty so far as compatible with the preservation of the Union, and against every tendency to centralization of power in the General Government; he was opposed to all class legislation which would tend to build up one class of interests to the detriment of another; he was opposed to the concentration of wealth in the hands of banks and other corporations, and in favor of a currency issued directly by the Government and having a gold and silver basis: in short, he was an earnest advocate of all those measures which had, in former times, distinguished the Democrats from the old line Whigs. He therefore earnestly supported his party and endeavored by every means in his power to promote its success. When Grover Cleveland came to the front as a political factor, and long before he was nominated to the Presidency, Dr. Wilson was his ardent admirer.

Having during his term of office taken advantage of the opportunities it afforded for engaging in the study of the law, he was, in the year 1876, admitted to the bar, and after his retirement from office entered upon the practice of that profession. By diligent work and faithful devotion to the interests of his clients he had attained to

a good measure of success, when, in 1885, the Democratic party having, at the election of 1884, been successful in the election of Mr. Cleveland as President, Dr. Wilson received an appointment at his hands to the responsible office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Collection District of Illinois. This position he filled with signal ability for the term of four years, at the expiration of which time, the Republicans having again been successful, he was superseded by Julius S. Starr.

His devotion to his party was possibly too earnest for his own good, for on two occasions he was induced to accept, at great odds, a nomination for Congress, once against Thomas A. Boyd and once against Philip Sidney Post; and notwithstanding the great popularity of these two experienced men, he succeeded in materially reducing their expected majorities.

After retiring from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Dr. Wilson resumed the practice of the law and entered into co-partnership first with Dan F. Raum, son of Commissioner Green B. Raum, and, later, with Hon. Sabin D. Puterbaugh, formerly Circuit Judge of this Circuit. Upon the election of Grover Cleveland for the second term and the appointment of James W. Hunter to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, he was made Deputy Collector, in which capacity he served so long as the state of his health would permit. This was his last public service. For several years prior to his death his health gradually failed under the insidious ravages of a spinal complaint, having its inception in exposure and an injury received during the war, which terminated fatally on the 6th day of April, 1900. Two days later his funeral was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and he was borne to the tomb by a deputation from Bryner Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he had long been an active member. His character is well summed up in the following lines written at the time of his death: "Probably no man ever lived who more fully exhibited the true spirit of democracy in his daily life and conversation. At all times and in all places he was the same frank, courageous, open-handed gentleman. He recognized neither caste nor creed, age or condition. He saw only the man created free and equal with himself, and entitled to the same consideration." The same kind consideration for his fellow-men which characterized his every day life led him to discard the rigid doctrines held by the so-called orthodox churches, and to unite with the Universalists. His life, public and private, political and domestic, was pure in an eminent degree, and, although sometimes seemingly engulfed in the maelstrom of party politics, he invariably came out triumphant without a smirch upon his character.

On February 21, 1876, Dr. Wilson was united in marriage with Helen Marr Hoskinson, daughter of John L. Hoskinson, an influential citizen of Macomb, Illinois. This union was a happy one, and it was the Doctor's chief delight to surround his home with everything within his means that would promote its happiness. For this he was

well rewarded in the comforts bestowed upon him during the weary months of his last illness.

Dr. Wilson was one of the charter members of Bryner Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and its Commander in 1882, and, during life, took an active interest in its prosperity. Since his death his memory has been most fittingly perpetuated by naming for him "The George A. Wilson Circle" of the "Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic."

JOHN WILSON.

John Wilson was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 7, 1826. His parents were Henry and Martha (Wood) Wilson, who came to America from Strawberry Bank, Westmoreland County, England, about the year 1824. John was third youngest of nine children, four boys and five girls.

Shortly after his arrival in America, the father began to search for a place to locate. He visited various sections of the country and, finally, the beautiful prairies and fertile valleys of Illinois, then very sparsely populated, seemed to offer the greatest attraction, and he concluded to move his family thither. Accordingly, early in the year 1835, while the snow was yet upon the ground, father and mother, with their four youngest children, including our subject, drove in a one-horse sleigh West from Bainbridge, New York, to Olean on the Alleghany River in the western part of that State. Here a raft was constructed upon which the party floated down the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers to Louisville, Kentucky. The raft was abandoned, at this point, and the journey continued by steamer; thus the party arrived at Peoria in June, 1835.

For several months thereafter, the family lived at the corner of Main and Washington Streets, Peoria, on the present site of the First National Bank; but when, in the autumn of 1835, their residence was destroyed by fire, they moved to the neighborhood of Monroe's Mill on the Kickapoo, and in the spring of 1836, to a farm in Limestone Township. Here the son remained until sixteen years of age, working upon the farm, and, during two winters, when his services were not otherwise needed, he attended the neighborhood school, where the foundation of his education was established.

At the age of sixteen years, he determined to go out into the world and earn his own livelihood. He came to what is now known as South Peoria and engaged himself for two years as an apprentice at the cooper's trade, receiving for his two years' services the sum of seventy-five dollars. At the end of this term, he started for New Orleans, but being without funds, he did cooper's repair work on boats for his passage. After a short time, having decided to return to Peoria, he worked at his trade at various points en route, finally reaching Peoria after an absence of about three years. Here he worked at his trade until the spring of 1850, when he joined a party of "argonauts" and, with an ox-team, crossed the plains to California, and became a gold-miner.

This occupation he followed about Hangtown, on the South Fork of the American River, California, with some success, until 1852, when, growing weary of life in a lonely cabin in the wilderness, he concluded to return to his Peoria home. Having reached Panama by steamer from San Francisco, he walked across the Isthmus and took a steamer on the eastern shore for New Orleans, and thence by boat to Peoria. He then engaged in the retail grocery trade, but still dissatisfied, sold out his grocery business and, in the spring of 1853, organized a company and again started for the gold-fields of California. While in Iowa en route, he invested all the funds at his command in cattle, which were driven to California and sold there at a very considerable profit. He again became a miner, but, in 1854, again returned to Peoria *via* Nicaragua. Again he entered the retail grocery business, but retired shortly and, after trying various occupations, about the year 1860, he decided to become a dealer in cattle and other live stock. This business he has gradually enlarged and extended until it involves the handling, annually, upon the farms in Illinois, and the ranches owned by him in the Western States and Territories, and at the distilleries in and about Peoria, of a vast number of cattle prepared for human food.

Mr. Wilson has ever been a representative citizen of Peoria, and an earnest worker for the advancement of the city, always interested in its welfare and proud of its standing in every way. He was one of the original promoters and a prominent stock-holder of the Central City (Peoria's first) Street Railway; also, the Commercial National Bank, of which institution he is now a Director; the Peoria Savings Loan and Trust Company (now the Illinois National Bank), of which institution he is also a Director; the German-American National Bank of Pekin, of which he is a Director; the Wilson Grocery Company (Wholesale Grocers), Peoria, of which he is now the President; the Peoria Packing Company, Peoria, of which he is now President; the Illinois Sugar Refining Company, and the American Distilling Company of Pekin, of which institutions he is also a Director, besides numerous other industrial enterprises of lesser importance.

On June 5, 1855, John Wilson was married to Emily J., daughter of Samuel and Clementine Woodruff, who came to Peoria the same year as did our subject (1835), from the State of Ohio, and settled in what is now known as South Peoria. Seven children were born to them, five of whom survive, as follows: Arthur W., of Peoria; Everett W. and Charles L., of Pekin, and John A. and Frederick L. of Peoria.

In politics, Mr. Wilson was an old line Whig, casting his first vote for Zachary Taylor. Since Lincoln's time, he has been a staunch Republican, but has never aspired to any office or belonged to any secret societies.

JOHN C. WOELFLE.

Germany has contributed to this country a class of citizens of which any country might be

proud. Intelligent, industrious and honorable, they have found this new world opening up to them avenues of industry and employment not anticipated when they left their fatherland. They become citizens of the Republic, and at once identify themselves with all that pertains to the prosperity and best interest of the localities where they reside. They are not foreigners, but Americans in every true sense of the word, in the various homes of their adoption.

John C. Woelfle, born in Baden, Germany, January 16, 1843, is one of the class above referred to. When fourteen years of age, he entered upon an apprenticeship in the jewelry business. After passing examination of the trade, at *Gewerbeschule*, he left his fatherland, in the fall of 1863, and came directly to the city of Peoria, where he has resided ever since, except for a short time. He immediately commenced work at his trade, and, by his industry and economy, having saved something from the salary he received, in the fall of 1871, purchased the jewelry business carried on for some years previous by Mr. M. E. Erler. Commencing with the capital saved from his earnings while working for others, he entered upon his business career in the location still occupied by him, at 122 South Adams Street, and by his courteous, gentlemanly and obliging demeanor, and his uprightness and strict integrity, has succeeded in securing a large trade, ranking as one of the leading jewelers in the city of Peoria.

On November 1, 1888, he married Miss Hesler, daughter of Mr. August Hesler, who had established himself in a successful business in the city of Peoria. One child—a daughter—has been born to them.

Mr. Woelfle received his education and his early training in Germany, which was such as to make him an accurate, pains-taking, careful business man. He has never sought for notoriety, nor has he ever attempted to do business beyond his means. In his business, where there is such a large opportunity for dishonesty and fraud, he has commanded the public confidence, and his word is always relied upon.

Mr. Woelfle has never taken an active part in politics, but has interested himself in whatever he believed to be for the best interest of the city of Peoria. He has always been on the side of good government, and, in the administration of public affairs, has done his part to secure economy, honesty and fidelity. He has no sympathy with trickery, fraud or deceit, either in politics, religion or business. He has the confidence of the community.

WILLIAM FREMONT WOLFNER.

Among the younger business men of Peoria, there is none who has achieved a larger or more notable degree of success than he whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Wolfner was born in Chicago, March 10, 1862—the son of Isaac and Josephine (Saxe) Wolfner, who were natives of Bohemia, Austria, which was also the birthplace of his four grandparents, Carl and Bertha

Wolfner, and Joseph H. and Francesca Saxe. After receiving his education in the public schools of Chicago and St. Louis, at the age of nineteen (1881) he came to Peoria as the Assistant Secretary of the Great Western Distilling Company and the local representative of the cattle interests of Nelson Morris, the well-known Chicago packer. In 1887 he became manager of the Great Western Distillery, which position he continued to fill until July, 1897, when he purchased an interest in the Mound City Distilling Company of St. Louis. A year later (July, 1898) he became associated in the same capacity with the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company of Peoria, which he still retains, having charge of the manufacturing branch of the Company's business. He is also Vice-President of the National Cooperage and Woodenware Company, besides having other large financial interests connected with the city.

Mr. Wolfner is prominent in charities work, having, within the last few months, been re-elected President of the Hebrew Relief Association of Peoria—a position which he has held continuously for the past ten years, and for which he is eminently well qualified both by his business capacity and his sympathy in the welfare of the poor. Of a modest and retiring temperament, he makes no effort to parade his service before the public, but enjoys the confidence of all acquainted with his career. While adhering to the religious faith of his fathers, he is liberal and tolerant towards all other forms of religious belief. In politics he is a staunch, high-minded and conservative Republican, who seeks rather to promote the welfare of the whole people than mere partisan success.

Mr. Wolfner was married, January 26, 1887, to Sophia Woolner, of Peoria, and they have three children: Ira W., Rose and Josephine.

SAMUEL WOOLNER.

Samuel Woolner, distiller and financier, was born in the City of Szenitz, Hungary, on March 11, 1845, the fifth son of Solomon and Sallie Woolner, who were also natives of Hungary. He acquired his education in the schools of his native city, where, during his minority while still at home, he gained a practical knowledge of the distilling business in which his father had been engaged. In 1863 he came to America. Arriving almost penniless, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where, through the assistance of one of his countrymen, he engaged in peddling merchandise throughout the State of Ohio, for a few months; but peddling being distasteful to him, he sought employment at his own trade. Having succeeded in reaching Philadelphia, he obtained employment as a distiller, and soon acquired a reputation for himself in this line which made his position very lucrative.

On the 20th day of March, 1869, Mr. Woolner was married to Miss Johanna Levy, with whom he lived unto her death, which occurred in the city of Peoria in 1872, leaving one child, Hannah, now Mrs. William B. Woolner. He remarried on



B. Warren Jr.

the 19th day of October, 1892, being united to Miss Miriam Sternbach, his present charming and charitable wife, daughter of Louis Sternbach of the city of New York, and they have one son, Seymour Woolner, now about nine years of age.

Soon after his first marriage, Mr. Woolner and his brothers, Adolph and Ignatius, who had preceded him to America, entered into co-partnership and purchased a distillery in Louisville, Kentucky, which they conducted jointly until their removal to the city of Peoria in 1871, where soon after they purchased several distilleries and have remained in that business ever since. As soon as their business permitted they sent for their brothers, Jacob and Morris H., whom they had left in Hungary, and who, also being practical distillers, upon their arrival, were immediately admitted to partnership in the various distilling enterprises in which their predecessors were already engaged—a relation which was continued until 1891. Having adopted the maxim of Abraham Lincoln, "United we stand, divided we fall," the brothers kept united.

The surviving brothers at the present time are Samuel, Jacob and Morris H.—Abraham, Ignatius and Adolph having died in the city of Peoria.

The Woolner Brothers have become one of the most widely known firms in connection with distilling and other branches of business in the city of Peoria. They have also been instrumental in founding and building up the grape sugar business in Peoria, and were large stockholders in the Peoria Grape Sugar Company, an institution which they established. At present Samuel Woolner is engaged with his nephews, the sons of his brothers Ignatius and Adolph Woolner, in various extensive business enterprises. In addition to the distilling business, Mr. Samuel Woolner has also been prominent in connection with banking enterprises, and, at the present time, is a Director and Vice-President of the German-American National Bank, the most largely capitalized institution of its kind in Peoria. He is also a large stockholder in several Chicago banks. In 1894 he built the Atlas Distillery, at that time the largest distillery in the city. In 1890, in connection with his brother Adolph, he erected the Woolner Building, the largest and most complete office-building in the city, which stands as a monument to the enterprise and business foresight of the Woolner Brothers.

Mr. Samuel Woolner is a member, and has filled nearly all the offices, of the Peoria Board of Trade, including the Presidency, and has served the city of Peoria faithfully for eight years as one of the members of the City Council. A few years ago, on account of pressing business, he was compelled to decline the nomination for Mayor of Peoria, tendered him by a Republican convention. He is a member of Schiller Lodge and a thirty-second degree Mason, a member and President of the "Anshai Emeth" Congregation (Hebrew) of Peoria, and has served as President of the order B'nai Brith for this District, and of the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites at Cleveland, and is now a Trustee of the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland, Ohio, which main-

tains five hundred orphan children. He is also Vice-President of the Union American Hebrew Congregations, whose college is located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and he is largely interested, and an active worker in, almost every Jewish and non-sectarian charities organization, being a firm believer in Conservative Reform Judaism. His liberal donations of time and money to the above and kindred causes, have made him known as one of "the Jewish Philanthropists of America."

Nature has endowed Mr. Woolner with an indefatigable will-power and thorough business sagacity, which, coupled with sterling honesty and frugal habits, has not only given him the reputation of being one of the foremost business men of Peoria, but has also won for him a national reputation. His success in life and the enviable position which he now occupies, furnish an exemplification of the opportunities which this country offers "to good worthy men," of which fact no one is more appreciative than Samuel Woolner.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

Joseph Wright was born in Camden, Camden County, New Jersey, July 1, 1816, where he spent his early life. At sixteen years of age he began to serve his time as a brick mason, and spent four years in learning the trade in Philadelphia, working nine months of each year, for which he received his board and the munificent sum of \$25 per year, leaving the other three months without salary and with his board to pay. During that time the working hours were from fourteen to sixteen each day. He especially prepared himself for the finer work of laying fronts of buildings.

After completing his time, he went to New York, where he remained for one year, and from there sailed to New Orleans. On this trip the vessel experienced the roughest of weather, and every man on board was compelled at times to take his turn at the pumps. Food and water became scarce before the end of the voyage, but the vessel finally reached its destination. While in New Orleans Mr. Wright went through a season of epidemic cholera, and subsequently went through a similar experience at Natchez and Vicksburg. He was charmed with the climate in the South, however, and would have located there had it not been for slavery. Leaving New Orleans, he journeyed up the Mississippi River, and then up the Ohio, landing at Cincinnati in 1838, where, two years later, he married Theodosia Eldridge Rork, making that city his home for about nine years.

In the fall of 1847 Mr. Wright came West prospecting for a new location, and selected Peoria as his future home. He then returned to Cincinnati, disposed of all his interests there, and, in the spring of 1848, settled permanently in Peoria. Here he invested in real estate, which seemed, at the time, far removed from the center of the city, with no immediate prospect of any increase in value; but the wisdom of his selection was shown by subsequent events, when the

property became valuable, and he realized from it a reasonable fortune.

Mr. Wright was always interested in educational matters in the city, a staunch supporter of public schools, and of various charitable institutions that grew up, from time to time, in the city. His charities were numerous but never ostentatious. He never gave to be seen of men, but to be helpful to the needy and unfortunate.

In politics he was a Democrat of a pronounced type; but such was his integrity that he did not allow his politics to prevent him from voting for those whom he considered best fitted for local administrative offices. He was a man temperate in all things, of earnest convictions, who formed his own judgment, and who had the courage of his convictions and his judgment; a man of the strictest integrity, and of the highest personal character.

He died, after a few days illness, on September 11, 1895, in his eightieth year.

PHILIP ZELL.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." This sketch, however, shows that a good name and riches are not necessarily inconsistent or antagonistic.

Philip Zell was a prominent figure in the business enterprises of Peoria for many years, and his name was always a synonym for integrity, uprightness and purity of life. He was born in Schlitz, Prussia, September 8, 1829, where he received the ordinary school education of a German boy. He was always fond of books, and all his life was a student; was especially fond of practical chemistry, and devoted considerable time to its study, becoming reasonably well-informed upon the subject. His father was a miller and the son was taught the trade of a cooper. At the age of twenty-one the latter left Germany, as he had no taste for military service, which the Government was about to compel him to perform. Coming to this country, he went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he entered into business as a cooper. From Baltimore he removed to Madison, Indiana, and there started in the cooperative business for himself. Three years afterwards he removed to Peoria, and in the summer of 1857 commenced the distillation of alcohol, bringing to Peoria the first alcohol still used in the city. He was engaged in this business a number of years, in partnership at different times, with Charles P. King, Hervey Lightner, P. R. K. Brotherson and Alexander Tyng, and later with John H. Francis and H. & J. Schwabacher. In the year 1888 he severed his connection with the distilling business, owing to the formation of what was called the Distiller's & Cattle Feeder's Trust—an organization which he did not approve. Prior to this time (in 1870) he engaged in the banking business with Walter B. Hotchkiss, under the firm name of Zell, Hotchkiss & Company, which business was continued, under that name, to the date of his death, April 11, 1900.

He was for many years President of the Pe-

oria National Bank and Vice-President of the Savings Bank of Peoria, and was one of the organizers of the Peoria Mercantile Library Association, with which he continued his connection until it became the Peoria Public Library. He always took a deep interest in the prosperity of the Library, and was faithful in the discharge of every duty connected with its development and management. Other business enterprises in which he was interested included the electric lighting plants in the city of Peoria and the building of the National Hotel.

Public-spirited and enterprising as a citizen, Mr. Zell was interested in whatever pertained, in his judgment, to the prosperity of the city. He was conservative in his ideas of business, but progressive, keeping up at all times with the spirit of the age. He was always willing to do his part financially and otherwise, in developing any and everything he considered beneficial to Peoria. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and a vestryman for a number of years.

Mr. Zell was married, March 28, 1854, to Sophia Green, and to them were born five children—one son and four daughters: Katherine S., George H., Elizabeth V., Annie I. and Edith S.

Mr. Zell, although in every way public-spirited, never desired or sought public office, preferring to serve the people in some other capacity. He was essentially a home man, domestic in all his tastes, fond of his family and of being with them. No man had a better reputation for integrity of character, purity of life and honorable business methods, and consequently none enjoyed in a greater degree the profound respect of all who knew him. He left his mark for good upon the city and its institutions, as well as all those public and private enterprises with which he was associated. The death of such a man is always a public, as well as a personal, loss.

JOHN R. ZIEGLER.

Capt. John R. Ziegler was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1832, the son of Jacob and Maria (Myers) Ziegler. His father was in the flour-milling business, and under his instruction John received his first business education. In 1851 he built and operated, in Zanesville, Ohio, a sash, door and blind factory, but sold out and came to Peoria in 1852, and engaged in carpenter work and building. Prior to this time he had been a railroad engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, foreman on the Delaware Canal, and a contractor in construction work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In all these different lines of business he acquired a very general knowledge of business affairs, and whatever work he was engaged in he pushed with remarkable energy.

In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, was elected Captain, and served with credit and distinction for three years. When his term of service expired, he returned to Peoria and engaged in the undertaking business, which he conducted, with marked success, to the time of his death.

Captain Ziegler was a man of great energy and public spirit—liberal with his time and money for the benefit of the public. He always took a very active interest in the administration of public affairs, although he was never an office-holder or an office-seeker. He always discharged his duties, as a citizen, by doing his full part in the selection of public officials. He was a member of the Masonic Order of the Consistory and Knights of Pythias. At one time he was interested in Mexican coffee lands, and made several trips to Mexico in the interest of his holdings.

He was not a member of any church, but was reared in the Presbyterian faith, which was the faith of his ancestors. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party, but did not allow his partisan zeal to warp or control his judgment in the selection of municipal and local officers. He believed in absolute honesty on the part of every official in the discharge of his public duties, and sided with those who held them to a strict accountability, regardless of political preferences.

In May, 1858, he was married to Ellen Smith, the daughter of Harrison Smith, Esq., an old, respected, prominent and influential citizen. Three children, born of this union, still survive: Warren C., Florence and J. Frank.

Captain Ziegler was eminently social in his disposition, genial and companionable. He was liberal in all respects, and always contributed fully up to his means, to the charitable institutions of the city. He was attentive to his business, but, owing to his energy and business methods, he found time to discharge his other duties as a good citizen of Peoria. He was always greatly interested in the development and growth of Peoria, and favored everything looking to its improvement, and particularly to the improvement of the streets of the city. He was a public-spirited citizen, and continued such to the day of his death, which occurred December 2, 1896. He was strictly honorable in all his business transactions, and thus he left to his posterity the inheritance of a good name.

CHAPTER XXII.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

ADAMS, GEORGE F.; Engineer; Averyville; born at Berea, near Cleveland, Ohio, July 9, 1838; son of David and Beulah (Prince) Adams. The principal Adams family of New England was founded by Henry Adams, probably a native of Devonshire, England, who, with eight sons, landed in Massachusetts in 1646. From him are descended the presidential family and numerous other branches. Elisha Adams, the grandfather of George F., was born May 4, 1753, and lived at Dedham, Massachusetts. He joined the Revolutionary Army April 16, 1777, serving as a private for three years. David Adams, a brick mason by trade, was born at Amherst, Massachusetts, March 28, 1794, and died September 1, 1858. He settled at Berea, Ohio, in 1829. In 1851 he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and later to Leon, Decatur County, Iowa, where he died. He was twice married. His first wife, Beulah (Prince) Adams, was born at Burlington, Vermont, March 20, 1803, and died in 1838. By this marriage there were four children: Irene, Eliza F., Helen and George F. His second marriage was with Mary Palmer, who died in 1880. Three children were born to them: Mary, Ella and Elmore. George F. Adams came to Peoria in 1858. In 1864 he became a fireman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Later he went to Bushnell, where he ran an engine in a saw-mill one year. Returning to Peoria, he worked for D. P. Grier & Company as foreman in their elevator from 1866 to 1874. In 1875 he took a position as engineer with James Selby, now Selby, Starr & Company, and has been with them steadily for twenty-five years. He moved to Averyville in 1891, where he soon became an influential citizen. In 1893 he was elected Trustee of the Village, which office he held five years, and for three years he was President of the Board. In 1899, he was elected Clerk of the School Board. Mr. Adams is a Republican. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1877. He is a member of the Congregational Church. A cosy cottage which he built in 1893, at 2905 North Adams Street, is his home. He also built the residences at 2909 and 2913, the former of which he still owns. December 5, 1872, Mr. Adams married Tillie Westwood in Peoria. They have two children: George E. and Walter W. Mrs. Adams was born in London, England, Jan-

uary 23, 1847. Her parents were John C. and Susannah Westwood, the father, a native of London. They came to America in a sailing vessel in 1849, landing in New York. Mr. Westwood was a boiler maker and bridge builder by trade, but was employed, most of his time as superintendent of Gas Works; at Cincinnati, fifteen years; Indianapolis, one year; Springfield, Illinois, eight years; at Peoria, and at Bucyrus, Ohio, where he died in 1875. Mrs. Westwood died in 1874.

ARCHER, CHARLES O.; Railway Conductor; born in Fairbury, Illinois, June 13, 1871. His grandfather, Joseph Archer, was a native of Vermont, as was also his father, George W., who was born in 1842. Mary (Huey) Archer, the mother of Charles O., was a native of Ohio. Four children were born to George W. and Mary Archer: Alice, Charles O., Elda and Elsie. Mrs. Archer died February 13, 1900; her husband is still living. Charles O. Archer married Bessie Miller in Fairbury, April 30, 1891. They have one daughter, Madeline. Mrs. Archer's father, Robert Miller, a physician, was born at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1852, and came to Illinois in the same year. He married Eunice Patton of Illinois, and to them were born four children: Bessie, Claude, Harry and Nellie. Dr. Miller died in 1892; Mrs. Miller is still living. Charles O. Archer has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company seven years, filling various positions; since 1898 he has been a conductor, and is a member of Division Number 79, Order of Railway Conductors, of Peoria. He has a fair education, having attended the common and high schools. In politics he is independent.

ARNOLD, FRANK WILLIAM; Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; born at Columbus, Ohio, October 5, 1851; son of Thomas and Angeline E. (Gabriel) Arnold, natives respectively of St. Davids, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and of Zanesville, Ohio. Henry Arnold, his great-grandfather, and Joshua Arnold, his grandfather, were born at St. Davids, and the former's wife (Elizabeth) was a native of St. Davids and the latter's wife (Abra) was born at Haverford, in the same Shire. Jonathan Gabriel, his great-grandfather, in the maternal line, and his wife, Susan, were natives of Hagerstown, Maryland. John Gabriel, his grandfather, was born at Hagerstown and his

grandmother, Abigail, at Rutland, Vermont. Mr. Arnold gained a public education, and at sixteen years of age entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained eight years, during which time he was elected Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He was admitted to the Bar in Ohio in February, 1879, and practiced law five years. After serving six years as Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, he entered the commercial world at Chicago as the Western Manager and representative of the Lorain Manufacturing Company, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was elected to his present position in 1892. Mr. Arnold is a Protestant and a Republican. He married Henrietta Cox, at Columbus, Ohio, January 23, 1882, and they have one child, Florence Carpenter Arnold.

BALL, BENJAMIN F.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Park County, Indiana, March 13, 1848, son of Hiram O. and Mary (Fisher) Ball. The father was born November 9, 1807, and the parents were married September 21, 1833. Hiram O. Ball and wife had seven children, two sons and five daughters: George, Louisa, Elizabeth, Alazana, Mary A., Rachel, and Benjamin F. Mr. Ball died September 30, 1848, when Benjamin was an infant. Mrs. Ball died August 3, 1858. B. F. Ball has been an engineer about nineteen years. He was in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company twenty-five years. He is a member of Division Number 92 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He votes the Democratic ticket. His family is of New England ancestry on his father's side, and on his mother's side of German extraction. Mr. Ball married Amelia Taylor, May 29, 1879, and they have two children, Mary C. and B. Franklin.

BARNES, JOSEPH; Builder; born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1843, son of Nathan C. and Elizabeth (Grace) Barnes. His father was born in Pennsylvania, May 15, 1815, and is still living. The mother (deceased) was born in Cecil County, Maryland, June 18, 1818. Joseph Barnes, his grandfather, lived in Montgomery County, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a builder, as were also his four sons and many of his grandsons. The wife of Joseph Barnes (I.) was Elizabeth Cowdrick, a native of Scotland. Nathan Barnes, their son, was a tailor by trade. When the Mexican war broke out he went as a soldier among the Lafayette Blues. The Grace family, of Scottish descent, settled in Pennsylvania more than a century ago. William Grace, maternal grandfather of Joseph Barnes, was a planter on the eastern shore of Maryland, and lived in Cecil County. He was the owner of slaves by inheritance, but being opposed to slavery, he freed them before the Civil War. At sixteen years of age Mr. Barnes began to learn his trade, had charge of a gang of men before he completed his apprenticeship, and, in the fall of 1862, started out as a builder. He built the Mower Military Hospital at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, a building that accommodated 3,500 patients; after that built the McClelland Hospital at Nicetown, Pennsylvania, and also one

at Wilmington, Delaware, during a part of this time having on his pay-roll as many as three hundred men. Returning to Philadelphia, he had charge of the construction of a residence for Edwin Trotter, which cost \$135,000; one for Charles Megargee at Germantown, costing \$200,000; and another for Admiral Breese. At Allentown he built a large brick school-house, and, in 1876, he had charge of the construction of buildings and the placing of exhibits at the Centennial Exposition. Removing to Kankakee, Illinois, he built a factory and other buildings there; also engaged in manufacturing one year. He settled in Peoria July 20, 1898, and soon afterward took charge of the construction of the buildings of the State Insane Asylum at Bartonville, where sixteen structures were erected at a cost of \$540,000. In 1900 he took the contract for the erection of the addition to St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, where \$100,000 was expended. In the same year, as a partner with the Peoria Marble Works, he took charge of the building of the Court House at Bloomington, a building to cost \$350,000. On October 19, 1888, Mr. Barnes was married, in Philadelphia, to Rose Ayres, a native of Cincinnati, and daughter of James A. and Fannie (Sickles) Ayres—the latter a native of Germany. Mrs. Rose Barnes' father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, as was his mother, Abigail (Rolls) Ayres, who lived to the age of ninety-six years.

BARTHOLOMEW, O. Y.; Manufacturer; Peoria: was born and reared on a farm in Elmwood Township, Peoria County, Illinois, enjoying the benefits of unexcelled educational facilities, first in the public schools of Elmwood, and, later, in Knox College, Galesburg, from both of which schools he is a graduate. During school life, he was identified with the foremost enterprise in school society and devoted much time to music. His business career began in 1888, at the close of his college course. In this year, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and associated himself with his brother, J. B. Bartholomew, as bookkeeper and correspondent in the business of manufacturing Peanut and Coffee Roasters. Later, he filled a position in the office of the Avery Planter Company at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1891, Mr. Bartholomew removed to the Atlantic Coast and opened an office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the sale of Peanut and Coffee Roasters, supplying the Coast trade in seventeen States. Having firmly established the business there, he returned to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1893, and became Treasurer and managing Director of the newly organized Bartholomew Company, which position he now holds. In the summer of 1893, he married Mary E. Swan, of Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Swan, of Ridgedale, Iowa. Charles Yale, their only child, was born May 23, 1894. In April, 1900, Mr. Bartholomew, with his family, removed to Peoria, Illinois, his native county, and with his associates, J. B. Bartholomew, C. A. Bartholomew, E. M. Voorhees and R. O. Stutsman, operates a very successful manufacturing plant at 117 Fredonia Avenue.

BAUER, LOUIS P.; Superintendent of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company; born in Heid-

elberg, Germany, June 16, 1862; son of George J. and Katherine (Lamartine) Bauer, who were born near Heidelberg. The exceptional educational advantages which his birthplace offered were not lost upon Louis P., and at seventeen years of age he had completed the course in the Gymnasium and a two years' course in a business college. He came to America and began to learn the art of glucose manufacture at the old glucose factory on Archer Avenue, Chicago. His knowledge paved the way for the position of Superintendent of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company, which office he filled for eight years, 1887 to 1895. He was next employed for a short time at Rockford, Illinois. In 1897 he came to Peoria where his large experience, general knowledge and executive ability were soon recognized, and in 1898 he was made general Superintendent of the Peoria plant of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, which position he has held ever since. Being a man of means and refined tastes, Mr. Bauer has lost no opportunity to improve himself. In 1895 he made a tour of Europe and the Orient, visiting the Madeira Islands, Seville and Madrid in Spain, Marseilles and Nice in France, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Venice, the Riviera, Rome, and Naples in Italy, Palermo and Messina in Sicily, Athens in Greece, points in Egypt, Asia Minor, and the Holy Land, and many places in Germany. Mr. Bauer has also traveled much in the United States. He is a student and a thinker, and has patents on machinery and processes connected with the manufacture of glucose. June 10, 1886, Mr. Bauer and Catherine Kehoe were married in Dayton, Ohio. They have four children: Gertrude, Helen, Lois and Elsa. Mrs. Bauer is the daughter of James and Katherine Kehoe, of Dayton, Ohio.

BAUGH, WALKER; Locomotive Engineer; born in Hendricks county, Indiana, May 16, 1845; son of William A. and Susan (Forsyth) Baugh. William A. Baugh, born in Kentucky, January 31, 1793, married for his first wife Peggy Kincaide, a native of the same State, born February 24, 1820. She was the mother of four children: Joseph A., John, Jane K., and William C. After her death Mr. Baugh married Susan Forsyth, who was the mother of six children: James F., Mary E., Alexander B., Margaret (deceased), Cyrus M. and Walker. Mr. Baugh died August 26, 1865, and his widow July 10, 1882. He served in the war of 1812. William C. was a soldier in the Mexican war. Walker Baugh enlisted August 17, 1862, in Company A, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and served in the war of the Rebellion till August 8, 1865. His brother, Cyrus M., was also a soldier in that war. Walker Baugh married Minnie M. Oberlander in Peoria, January 27, 1887. He has worked for the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Railway Company eighteen years, eleven of which he has been an engineer. He is a member of Harmony Division Number 47, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; of Columbia Lodge Number 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Bryner Post Number 67, Grand Army of the Republic. He votes the Republican ticket. Mrs. Baugh is a member of Re-

bekah Lodge Number 113, of which she is a Past Grand. She is also a member of Grand International Lodge Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Hope Division Number 10.

BEASLEY, ALFRED WADLEIGH; Teacher; Peoria; was born at Ripley, Ohio, March 27, 1853, the son of Nathaniel K. and Susan H. (Wadleigh) Beasley—the former born at Decatur, Ohio, April 4, 1828, and the latter at Oxford, Ohio, September 22, 1830. His great-grandparents, Nathaniel and Sarah (Sutton) Beasley, were natives of Virginia, while his grandparents, Alfred and Margaret (Kirker) Beasley, were born in Ohio. On the maternal side, his great-grandparents, John and Susan Wadleigh, were natives of Scotland, his grandparents being Thomas Jefferson and Sophia (Easton) Wadleigh—the former a native of Watertown, New York, and the latter of Oxford, Ohio. Mr. Beasley acquired his early education in the schools of Peoria, graduating from the Peoria High School in 1870, and four years later from Dartmouth College—at the latter ranking first in his class in mathematics and fourth in general standing. The next four years were spent in the employment of Beasley Bros. and Steele Bros. in the saddlery hardware business. In 1878 he commenced teaching in an ungraded school in South Peoria, a year later was transferred to the Peoria High School as instructor in mathematics and the sciences, then became Principal of the old Franklin School, and, in 1889, was promoted to the principalship of the High School, which (1902) he still retains. He has been frequently called upon to read papers before educational associations and is recognized as one of the prominent educators in the West. He was married, November 29, 1876, to Miss Mary Ramsay, born June 6, 1856, and they have four children: Robert K. (deceased), Frederick E., Alfred F. and Jules de Labarthe. In religious belief he is a Congregationalist.

BEHNER, JACOB; Farmer; son of John Jacob and Katharine (Rapp) Behner was born in Peoria, March 5, 1856. His father was born at Lorch, Wurtemberg, January 22, 1831, and came to the United States in 1848. He lived some time in Cincinnati, Ohio, and while there joined the Avery Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. He was a local preacher of the Methodist denomination from 1853. He came to Peoria in 1851, when it was a mere village without a single railroad, and the business center was the corner of Bridge and Washington Streets. July 9, 1853, he married Miss Katharine Rapp, a native of Alsace, then residing at Pekin. Of this union four sons and three daughters were born. The sons are Jacob, Fred C. and George H. One of the sons, John, died in infancy. The surviving daughters are Mrs. Lena Morn, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Mrs. Thomas Fallon of this city. Mrs. Taylor, the third daughter, died in June, 1899. Mr. Behner was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and lived for a number of years on the West Bluff. During the Civil War he served in the Eighty-second Illinois Infantry. He died in 1901, the funeral services

being held in the First German Methodist Church, of which he was a member. Jacob Behner worked for a florist between his thirteenth and sixteenth years. He next worked three years in Clark's flour mill, and since that time he has been engaged in farming. For nine years he was a tenant of the Bradley Farm at Hopedale, and for the same length of time he had charge of the Bradley Home Farm in the suburbs of Peoria. In 1897 he put in the first experimental crop of sugar beets in this part of Illinois—thirteen acres in three fields. Since that time he has given his entire time to beet culture. He married Mary Brown in Peoria, December 29, 1881. They have four sons: Walter Lee, Robert John, Edward Llewellyn and Howard Benjamin. Mrs. Behner was born February 10, 1861, daughter of John and Ellen (Mitchell) Brown. Her father was born in Ohio, and came to Illinois when a young man. He served in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Ingersoll's regiment, and was captured and imprisoned in Andersonville, finally escaping to the Union lines. His wife, Mrs. Behner's mother, was born in Illinois.

BESS, REV. FREDERICK B.; Pastor St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church; a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, was born November 20, 1855. His paternal grandfather, August Bess, was a distinguished criminal lawyer and practiced for many years in the courts of Cassel near the city where stood his residence. He also represented his native state as a lawyer at the court of Russia. Bernhard Bess, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Hesse Cassel, April 30, 1817, and died at Cassel in 1895. His wife, Mathilda (Von Bodenhausen) Bess, was born at Witzenhausen, April 15, 1830, and is still living. Bernhard was educated at the college at Hersfeld, where he took a six years' course, and at the State University at Marburg, where he studied modern languages and theology. About 1840 he emigrated to the United States and served as a tutor in the family of a planter at or near Atlanta, Georgia. His English, which he had learned from Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," was at first more picturesque than useful, but soon became practical. Among other things he taught Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and German. After spending four years in the South he removed to New York City, where he taught a private school two years. He then returned to Germany and soon afterwards married Mathilde Von Bodenhausen, daughter of Kuno Von Bodenhausen, a nobleman, who lived in his hof at Witzenhausen, and who was at one time an extensive mine-owner. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Bess became a minister of the gospel. Later he was made a Metropolitan and passed the rest of his life near Cassel. He was the father of six children, all of whom grew to maturity. Frederick B. Bess spent six years in a gymnasium and one year in a theological seminary in Germany. In 1875 he came to America and spent the two following years studying theology and English at Mendota, Illinois. He was then assigned to a church at Peoria, where he has since remained. At the start he had but twelve members in his

church, but now has charge of a parish of four hundred and twenty families. In connection with his church are an English and German day school, a kindergarten and ten different societies. In the course of his pastorate at Peoria he founded eight churches. Mr. Bess married Eliza Breul in Baltimore, September 22, 1880. They have six children living: Dorothea, Elizabeth, Theresa, Julia, Lulu, Hildegard and Gertrude. Mrs. Bess, daughter of Peter and Katharine (Budnitz) Breul, came to America in 1880. Her father was a hardware merchant, at Hersfeld. Both parents are still living.

BESSLER, GEORGE; Grocer; was born in Ochringen, Wurtemberg, Germany, October 26, 1873, and received a high school education. At the age of fifteen years he came by way of Bremen and New York to Peoria. After spending two years clerking in a hardware store, he went to work in a meat market, where he remained six years in the employ of Fred Bessler. In 1898 he opened a grocery store and meat market at 3023 North Adams Street, where he has a good stock of goods and a large and prosperous trade. He married Rosa Held in Peoria, June 10, 1898. She is the daughter of William and Maria (Hannon) Held, who have been residents of Peoria for forty years or more. Mr. Bessler is a Democrat, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America.

BIEBER, MICHAEL; Stonemason; born in Durkheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, December 8, 1832, is the son of Lorenz and Elizabeth (Rein) Bieber. Lorenz Bieber was born at Durkheim in 1801, and died in February, 1869, while his wife, a native of Weidenthal, Rheinpfalz, was born in 1798 and died in February, 1872. The paternal grandfather of Michael was Henry Bieber, a teamster in Durkheim. In 1813 the Russians, in their advance against the French, impressed him and his team into their service to haul their wounded. As neither he nor his team ever returned home, he is supposed to have been killed. Michael's grandfather Rein was killed by a falling tree. At seventeen years of age Michael Bieber embarked at Worms, descended the Rhine to Rotterdam, crossed the Channel to Hull, England, and thence to Liverpool, whence he sailed for New York, reaching there in February, 1849, after an ocean voyage of forty-eight days. Having spent some time in New York and Albany he came to Peoria, arriving there in May, 1852. He first worked at farming on the Bluff, and the following year (1856) began work at his trade of stonemason. His father, also a stone-mason, had come with his wife and son Andrew to Peoria in 1855. The father and two sons built the Sour-mash Distillery, a very substantial stone building, whose storage cellar walls are now standing as firm as the day they were made. The three men also worked on the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Bridge at Pekin; the Illinois, Bloomington and Western Bridge at Peoria, and laid the foundations for many bridges along Kickanoo Creek and in other parts of the county. Michael Bieber continued his mason work till about 1890, when he practically retired. Mr. Bieber married Caro-



Crosby White

line Kessler in Pekin, June 9, 1858. They are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: Louisa, wife of Henry Giles; Lizzie, wife of Henry Schmidt; Andrew; Mary, wife of Thomas W. Woelland; Charles; and Fred. Mrs. Bieber was born December 23, 1839, in Sand Prairie, Tazewell County. Her father, Fred Kessler, a cabinet-maker, and a native of Bergzabern, Rhenipfalz came to America in 1832, landing at New Orleans, but a year or two later came to Pekin. His wife, Margaretta Kessler, a native of Durkheim, Rhenipfalz, came to America with her parents, Adam Schaumloeffel and wife, when about fourteen years old. She died May 13, 1857, aged forty-two. Thirty-eight years ago Mr. Bieber bought lots, and two years later built his residence at 2604, South Adams street, where he has since resided. He is a Republican and one of the reliable citizens of Peoria.

BIGHAM, DAVID L.; Proprietor Magnetic Artesian Sulphur Springs; born near Hamilton, Ohio, July 10, 1838. He is descended from English ancestors who settled first in Virginia, and later lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio. His grandfather, William Bigham, a native of the vicinity of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was a farmer and a sickle manufacturer; his wife's Christian name was Mary. They moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in the winter of 1798-9, settling on the Walnut Hills. They afterward moved to Fort Hamilton, for protection against the Indians, where he owned a large amount of land. William and his son David were among the founders of the first Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati and also of the first Presbyterian Church of Hamilton. David Bigham was born in the same house as his father, and became a Presbyterian minister. He married Susan Ludlow, a native of Cincinnati, whose father, Isreal Ludlow, was a native of New York. Her mother was the first white girl born on the site of Cincinnati. David died when his son, David L., was seven years old. At fourteen years of age David L. went to Cincinnati, where, at the age of eighteen, he began clerking in the wholesale grocery business. He worked at this occupation until he was twenty-five, when his diligence was rewarded by his becoming a partner, the firm being McGechin & Bigham. After two years, however, he was obliged, on account of ill health, to give up his business and go to California, where he remained one year. Returning to Cincinnati he took his brother William's place in the carriage business (who died in 1866), where he remained for some years with John Curtis. He came to Peoria in 1872, and was senior partner in the firm of D. L. Bigham and Company, carriage manufacturers, until 1895, when he retired from the business. In 1882 the Peoria Magnetic Artesian Sulphur Springs were started by drilling to the depth of nine hundred feet, where water was struck, which flowed seven or eight feet above the surface. Mr. Bigham immediately erected a two-story brick building, fifty by seventy-five feet in dimensions, with all modern conveniences for every kind of bathing, and a large natatorium in the rear. Here treatment for malaria, rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases has

been given to thousands of persons with gratifying results. The quality of the waters are equal to those of the celebrated Spas of Europe. David L. Bigham was educated in the common and high schools of Cincinnati. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. On November 25, 1868, in Covington, Kentucky, he married Anna Curtis. They have three children: Charles E.; Herbert C.; and Mary, the wife of W. C. White.

BISHOP, HAMILTON (deceased); born at Malta, New York, January 3, 1818, son of Samuel and Mary Bishop, natives of Saratoga County, New York. He grew up on a farm and came west in 1847, and settled in Peoria. For one year he lived at Peoria and carried on his trade of shoemaker, but later moved to Dunlap, where he resided about a year. Returning to Peoria he engaged in the livery business, which he carried on till his death, April 3, 1897. He was a very liberal business man and had a host of friends. January 3, 1843, he married Mary Spiers in Columbia County, New York. Four children were born of this union: Clara M., Mrs. Thomas Mills; Eva G., Mrs. L. Fred Oaks; Charles E., of Peoria; and Jerusia, who died in infancy. Mrs. Bishop is the daughter of Joseph and Jerusha (Taylor) Spiers, and granddaughter of General Solomon Taylor, whose parents emigrated from Holland and settled in New York. She is also a great-granddaughter of Dr. Spiers, an Englishman, who settled with the Shakers in New York, where he was prominent. Mrs. Bishop was born January 6, 1824, at Clifton Park, New York, where her father was a farmer. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which she joined in 1838.

BLANEY, JOHN A.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Sangamon County, Illinois, December 11, 1862; son of Joseph H. and Emily (Wilcox) Blaney, the former born in Morgan County, Illinois. They were the parents of four children: Lloyd W., Lizzie, Maria and John A. Mr. Blaney died in 1881 and Mrs. Blaney in 1868. John A. Blaney married Mahala Case in Peoria, March 20, 1894. She is the daughter of Stephen Case, born in New York, July 31, 1836, who came to Illinois when a young man. He married Nancy Mundy in Warsaw, Illinois, and they were the parents of sixteen children, twelve of whom are living: Minnie, Martin, Edward, Stephen, Willard, Mahala, Cyrus C., Neil, Alfred, Pearl, Frank and Nancy. Mr. Case died July 10, 1899, leaving a widow. Mr. Blaney is an industrious and respected citizen. He has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company eighteen years, first in the shops, then as fireman and later as engineer, having filled the last position seven years. In politics he is a Republican.

BLOSSOM, BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Banker, Peoria, was born at Brighton, New York, March 30, 1833, the son of Benjamin Bangs and Mehitable (Foster) Blossom, who were natives of Barnstable County, Massachusetts. His grandparents on the paternal side were Capt. Ezra and Mehitable (Crosby) Blossom, while his ma-

ternal grandparents were Chillingsworth and Priscilla (Hopkins) Foster—all being natives of the same locality as his father and mother. Mr. Blossom was educated by his mother, in the common schools and at the Clover Street Seminary, near Rochester, New York; and, in 1855, came to Illinois, locating first in Chicago, where he remained until 1857, when he went to Pekin, Illinois, remaining there until 1876. In 1866 the Messrs. F. W. & I. E. Leonard, assisted by Mr. Blossom, organized the First National Bank of Pekin, of which bank Mr. Blossom became the Cashier. In 1876 Mr. Blossom came to Peoria, where he has since resided. He was mainly instrumental, in 1884, in organizing the Central National Bank of Peoria, of which he is now the Second Vice-President. Mr. Blossom was married at Brighton, New York, January 12, 1859, to Catherine A. Beckwith, and they have had two children: Frederick Freeman Blossom, now Cashier of the Central National Bank, and Mary Bates Blossom, at present a student in Berlin, Germany. In religious belief he is Protestant Evangelical, and in politics an avowed "Mugwump."

BOHLENDER, GEORGE M.; Barber and Musician; was born at Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, May 26, 1832. In the spring of 1845 he came to the United States with his parents, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. At sixteen years of age George M. Bohlender began work at the barber's trade, at which he has been employed for over half a century. He came to Peoria in the spring of 1858, and now has patrons who have been his customers from thirty to forty years. Mr. Bohlender was Superintendent of the Peoria Gymnasium from its start, in 1859, until 1861. He is one of the best known of the old musicians of Peoria, and has arranged many pieces of music, especially for military and string bands. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a musician in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving fourteen months, being present at the battles of Donelson and Shiloh, and after the last-named battle he became the leader of the regimental band. From 1862 to 1869 he was leader and business manager of the Peoria German Band, which was afterwards consolidated with Spencer's Band. From 1885 to 1890 he was a member of Trautvetters Band. In 1868 Mr. Bohlender obtained a patent for a washing machine, the design of which is now used with churns and ice cream freezers. Mr. Bohlender is a republican, and has been a life long student of current history. He belongs to several fraternal and benevolent organizations. Mr. Bohlender and Katherine Rinkenberger were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 28, 1851, and on January 28, 1901, they celebrated their fiftieth anniversary. They have four children living: Albert; William; Ida, the wife of Emil Lucas; and Belle.

BOLAND, DANIEL; Undertaker; born in County Tipperary, Ireland, is the son of William and Catherine Boland. He received a common-school education and was reared a member of the Catholic church. At the age of seventeen he came to America on a sailing vessel, making the

voyage between Liverpool and Philadelphia in twenty-three days. He was engaged in farming in Camden County, New Jersey, till 1858; then he moved to the vicinity of Jacksonville, Illinois, where he ran a farm for three years. At the expiration of that time he came to Peoria and spent eight years in the street-car service. In 1872 he became a member of the police force of Peoria, spending four years in the service. After that he became an undertaker and occupied number 406 Main Street, where his business is now carried on. Mr. Boland is comfortably well off, has many friends and lives a leisurely life. In November, 1862, he married Margaret Cody at Jacksonville, Illinois. They have three children: John, Kate (now Mrs. Harry Grow), and Daniel. The sons now carry on the principal part of Mr. Boland's business.

BORCHERS, FREDERICK G.; Foreman; born in Hanover, Germany, March 10, 1847; son of Henry and Hilke (Klaver) Borchers. The father was born about 1828. The paternal grandfather was William Borchers and the maternal grandparents were Frank and Alice (Bonk) Klaver. Henry Borchers and his wife had four children: Alice, Frederick G., Margaretta, and Gesine, who died at the age of four years. In 1854 Mr. Borchers died; his widow lived till May, 1898. Frederick G. Borchers married Gesine Janssen in Peoria, August 7, 1860. They are the parents of four children: Gesine, who died in infancy; Gesine (second), an adopted child; Henry B.; and Bernard F. Gesine (second) is the wife of George J. Bloompott, and they have one child, Frederick G. Bernard Janssen, the father of Mrs. Borchers, was born in Germany in 1801. He married Grace Ludwig, and they had eight children: Siede, Herman, Elizabeth, Gesine, Eddo, Krine, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Janssen died in June, 1885, and Mrs. Janssen about 1860. Mr. Borchers came to Peoria in May, 1868, and first worked at his trade in the Peoria Woolen Factory, as dyer, and has since filled various positions here in the railway service. He was with the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company five years; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company five years; and with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway more than twenty-one years. He has been Foreman of the Locomotive and Car Department of the last named road, in Peoria, since 1897. In politics Mr. Borchers is a Republican. His family are Presbyterians.

BOURLAND, BENJAMIN LANGFORD TODD, Real Estate Dealer, Peoria, was born in Trigg County, Kentucky, October 10, 1825, the sixth son of Andrew and Damaris (Reese) Bourland, who were natives of South Carolina. Mr. Bourland's great-grandfather, John Bourland, was born in the North of Ireland, but early in life came to South Carolina, where his son, Rev. John Bourland (the grandfather of B. L. T. Bourland) was born, and married Mary Loving, of the same State. On the maternal side the family were South Carolinians, Mr. Bourland's great-grandfather being Bayless Earle, whose wife lived to the age of 104 years. Their daughter, Nancy

Earle, became the wife of John Reese, also a native of South Carolina, and of this union was born Damaris Reese, the mother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Bourland's father came with his family to Illinois in 1834, settling in Perry County, where they remained until 1836, when they removed to Vandalia, then the State capital. In 1840, the capital having been removed to Springfield, the Bourland family became residents of that city, the elder Bourland at that time occupying a clerical position under the State Government. In May, 1844, another removal was made to Chicago, and in 1847 to Peoria, where, in the language of Mr. Bourland, he "stuck." In the meantime Mr. Bourland had been attending the public school, and spent some time in an academy at Springfield—also was employed for a time in the office of Secretary of State, Alexander P. Field. After going to Chicago he had his first experience in the real-estate business with Ogden Jones & Co., which he resumed on coming to Peoria, in company with William R. Phelps, adding thereto a banking and loan business. During his residence in Peoria, covering a period of fifty-five years, he has been identified with various banking enterprises, besides some of the most important real-estate operations in the history of the city. At the present time he is engaged in the real-estate and loan business as senior member of the firm of Bourland & Bailey, at 109 South Jefferson Street. The occupation of his strenuous business life may be comprehensively defined in three words: "Law, land and loans." Mr. Bourland has been twice married, first, on November 20, 1849, to Julia M. Preston, of St. Louis, and a second time, on January 17, 1869, to Clara Parsons of Chicago, who still survives to brighten his home. Two sons—Ogden Phelps and Rudolphus Rouse—were the result of the first union, and four sons and two daughters—Benjamin Parsons, Caroline Brown, Elsie Parsons, Norman T., Philip D. and Robert C.—of the second, all of whom are living. In religious belief Mr. Bourland is a Unitarian, and in political faith a Democrat. Few citizens of Peoria have had so long and so conspicuous a career in connection with its business history, and none have established a higher reputation for honor and integrity.

BOYLE, MARTIN, born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1846, is the son of John and Ella (Gormer) Boyle, natives of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were Hiram and Mary (Montgomery) Boyle, natives of the Highlands of Scotland. At the age of twenty-three Martin Boyle removed to Ohio, and was employed in different parts of that State, and, later, in Minnesota, as foreman of construction on the Port Huron and North Western Railway. He afterwards went to Manitoba, where for six years he had charge of construction work. During that time he did not see a white woman. He underwent many hardships, and saw hundreds of men die of exposure and starvation. His men carried their guns while at work, and the moving of earth was done mostly by ox-power. Mr. Boyle

came to Peoria in 1882, and for seven years was in the employ of the Gas Company, having charge of the laying of most of the gas mains; also worked for the Peoria Water Company three years and superintended the laying of its mains. His sterling qualities soon brought him to the notice of his fellow citizens, and, in 1897, he was elected to the office of constable, which he has held ever since, and, in connection with which, he has done detective work. He has a fruit farm of ten acres five miles from the city, where he resides. Socially he is well known; is a member of Columbia Lodge of Odd Fellows, also of the Encampment, through the chairs of which he has passed. He is also a member of the Rebekah Lodge. Politically he is an independent Republican. He married Mary Awl in Peoria, and they have five children now living: John; Ella, wife of John Mack, of Peoria; Frank M., who lives in Peoria County; Anna, wife of John Christover, of Hanna City; and Alfred.

BROWN, WILLIAM A.; Passenger Conductor; born in Tennessee, April 15, 1844; son of Miles H. Brown, who was born in Tennessee in 1825. Miles H. Brown and family came to Illinois in 1846 and settled at Pekin, and later removed to the vicinity of Bloomington. He was twice married. By the first marriage there were four children: Martin, Mary, Parlee and William A. For his second wife Mr. Brown married Miss A. G. Milburn. To them were born five children: Eva, Hanley, Dora, Elmer and Lulu. Mr. Brown died March 2, 1897. His widow is still living (1901). William A. Brown married Mrs. Emma M. Cantelo (nee Loughlin) in Peoria, October 1, 1883. She is the daughter of Michael Loughlin, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1821. He was Superintendent of a gas company. November 29, 1849, he married Agnes C. Eppler, a native of Germany. To them were born eight children: Rebecca, George W., Emma M., Agnes R., Thomas J., Eliza R., Edward and Anna R. The family came to Peoria in 1843. Mr. Loughlin died in 1880, and his widow in 1899. Mr. Brown entered the employ of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway Company as conductor, August 15, 1865. He is a member of Peoria Division, No. 79, Order of Railway Conductors, and West Bluff Lodge, No. 177, Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican.

BUCKLEY, JOHN F.; Cigar Manufacturer; a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born April 11, 1863. His parents, Daniel and Johanna (Haley) Buckley were natives of County Kerry, Ireland, and were married in St. Louis, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Buckley died in 1878, aged sixty-five, and his wife in 1879, aged sixty-four. John F. completed the grammar course and took the first year in the high school, and then a year in Washington University, St. Louis, where he studied machinery, carpentry and joining. After this he worked at the trade of cigar-making from 1879 to 1883, and, for the next two and a half years, operated a factory. He then went to Colorado and other States, where he made short stays, and, in September, 1889, came to Peoria, where he had previously spent two years.

In March, 1892, he became proprietor of a cigar factory which employs ten persons and turns out several popular brands of goods. His leader is designated "King Dodo," and is one of the most popular cigars made in the State. He also manufactures high grade five-cent cigars, which find ready sale where offered. Mr. Buckley has been a member of the Cigar Makers' Union since 1881. He is an active Democrat and prominent in local politics. On August 1, 1900, he was nominated as one of the candidates for Representative, on the Democratic ticket, and November 6 became a member of the Forty-second General Assembly. John F. Buckley and Sophia Leppert, an estimable lady of Peoria, were married in Pekin, Illinois, February 5, 1889.

BUSH, ALBERT; Woodworker; born in New Orleans, Louisiana, March 21, 1852, is the son of Henry A. and Wilhelmina Bush. After nearly completing the grammar school course he went to work in his father's factory and learned to make sash, doors and blinds and other things the business required. He was the first of the sons taken into partnership by H. A. Bush, entering in 1882 and continuing till 1895. Since then he has worked with Charles Rojahn and Son, manufacturing marble and granite monuments. He married Anna Rojahn in Peoria, June 13, 1882, and they have two children, Edna Myrtle and Irene Mabel. Mrs. Bush is the daughter of Charles and Mary (Wolff) Rojahn. Her father, born in Gottingen, Hanover, May 25, 1832, came to America at the age of twenty-one, and settled in Peoria in 1856. Her mother was born in Hanover January 21, 1838, and, when but two or three years old, removed with her parents to Newport, Kentucky. There she married Mr. Rojahn, June 15, 1856. Of the children of this union Mrs. Bush is the oldest. Mr. Bush has a handsome and comfortable cottage at 414 Third Avenue. Politically he is a Republican.

BUSH, FREDERICK; Sash, Door and Blind Maker; son of Henry A. and Wilhelmina Bush, was born in the city of Peoria, June 16, 1865. He received a common-school education, and at an early age became familiar with the machinery about his father's factory. At fourteen years of age he became steadily employed about the mill, where he has worked ever since. At the age of twenty-three he became a partner in the firm of H. A. Bush & Sons, later known as Bush Brothers. He is a practical sash, door and blind-maker. September 17, 1894, he married Johanna M. Radasch in Keokuk, Iowa. Their only child, Herrforth Ralph, was born December 20, 1898, and died May 29, 1901. Mrs. Bush was born in Berlin, Prussia, December 15, 1865, daughter of Ephraim and Marie (Herrforth) Radasch. Her father, who was born February 1, 1841, a native of Berlin, was a cigarmaker by trade, and also had a furniture store. Her mother was born at Aschersleben, Saxony, September 10, 1843. Carl Radasch, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Bush, was the owner of a cigar factory. Her maternal grandfather, David Herrforth, a blanket weaver, also owned a factory. Mr. and Mrs. Radasch came to America in 1867 and set-

tled at Keokuk, Iowa. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom (five sons and two daughters) grew to maturity. Mr. Radasch died December 23, 1897, at the age of fifty-six. His wife, born in 1843, is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Bush live in a handsome two-story residence, at 535 Tracy Street, Averyville.

BUSH, HENRY A. (deceased); Proprietor of planing mill; was born at Gerstheim, Alsace, France, November 14, 1826. He was the grandson of a Lutheran minister who was imprisoned during the French Revolution for preaching the gospel contrary to the law at that time. Theodore Bush, the father of Henry A., was a native of Alsace; his wife, whose surname was Liebig, was a native of Lahr, Baden. For twenty-four years Theodore Bush was mayor of his native village, Gerstheim. He was a cabinetmaker by occupation, a trade which Henry A. also learned. In 1847 Henry A. Bush sailed from Havre, and thirty-five days later landed in New York. He first went to Chicago, where he spent two years, and then to New Orleans, where he lived from 1849 to 1852. His last move was to Peoria, the journey being made by water. Here, in 1855, after working three years as a journeyman, he engaged in woodworking, a business which he followed to the end of his life. In those early days, when machinery was worked, by horse-power, his firm was known as Preston, Brooks and Bush, their shop being located opposite the present Union Station. Subsequently Mr. Bush formed a partnership with Michael Pfeifer in the grocery business, on Bridge Street. Although financially successful, he retired from the grocery business and devoted himself more assiduously to woodworking. He built a frame shop on what is now Depot Street, where he manufactured sash, doors and blinds. In 1878 a brick building was erected and a planing mill established. In 1884 he built the present plant and moved his machinery to the corner, 1717 South Washington Street. His plant was twice destroyed by fire, once about 1867 and again in 1896, but in each case he rebuilt. For some years past the business has been conducted under the firm name of H. A. Bush & Sons, Henry, John, Frederick and William being interested in the industry, with an average of twenty men employed. Mr. Bush twice visited Alsace, his native land, once in 1867, when he remained about five months, and again in May, 1887. In the city of New Orleans, May 22, 1851, he married Wilhelmina Ziesenis, and they were the parents of ten children: Albert; Caroline; Henry; Louisa; Theodore; John; Frederick; Minnie; Emma, wife of W. C. Wallace; and William. Mrs. Bush was born at Selzer, Hanover, March 28, 1828, daughter of Ludwig Ziesenis, a native of Selzer, and a linen weaver by trade. Her mother died in Germany. In 1848 Mr. Ziesenis, accompanied by his two daughters, a son and Mr. Bush, went to New Orleans, where he died of yellow fever. Mr. Bush, who died January 25, 1901, was one of the oldest manufacturers of Peoria. He was a Republican, but never asked

for office. He was a prominent member of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Western Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he was a charter member. Being a man of firm principle and great energy, he was highly respected.

BUSH, JOHN; Woodworking Machinist; son of Henry A. and Wilhelmina Bush, was born in Peoria, September 15, 1862, and educated in the common schools. He has been employed at the Bush Mills since he was fifteen years old, having started about the time his father bought the Pulsipher place. He was the second son taken into partnership by Henry A. Bush, and is now a member of the firm of Bush Brothers. He married Elta A. Smith in Peoria, December 6, 1883. They had seven children: John E., Albert W., Sadie V., Elta A., Minnie (deceased), Leona Marie (deceased), and Lottie A. Mrs. Bush is the daughter of James W. W. and Varinda J. (Taylor) Smith, for many years residents of Peoria. Her father was a veteran in the Civil War and served in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Bush lives at 214 Sumner Street, in a residence which he built fifteen years ago. In politics he is a Republican with socialist tendencies. He belongs to many lodges, including Columbia Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, Masonic, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Sick and Death Benefit Fund Association, and the Royal Circle.

BUSH, THEODORE; Railway Engineer; born in the city of Peoria, December 3, 1861, the son of Henry A. and Wilhelmina Bush; attended the parochial and public schools until he was about sixteen years old, when he went into his father's shop to work regularly and help saw sash frames. Two years later he took charge of the engine at the factory, which he run for two years. He then worked as a fireman four years with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway. In 1885 he was promoted to the position of engineer, and, in 1887, was given a permanent place on the run between Peoria and Keokuk. He has run a local freight engine for the last ten years. Socially he belongs to several lodges: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Locomotive Firemen, and the American Order of United Workmen. He votes the Republican ticket. December 20, 1887, he was married at Hamilton, Illinois, to Jennie C. Kuhne, the only child of Christian F. Kuhne and his wife, Caroline, the former widow of Sanford Faught, a Justice of the Peace at Hamilton. Mrs. Faught's maiden name was Caroline Severs. Her first husband, Mr. Kuhne, was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, April 20, 1820, and when he came to America he first landed at Galveston. After staying a while at New Orleans he came up the river to Keokuk. He was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, during the Rebellion. He was married at Hamilton in 1858. At that time the country was new and game plenty, deer and wild turkeys often coming very near the houses. Mr. and Mrs.

Kuhne were among the oldest settlers of Hamilton, where she resided half a century, and where he was a merchant for twenty-six years, retiring in 1887. Mrs. Kuhne was born at Columbia, Pennsylvania. At the time of their daughter's wedding she presented her, among other presents, with a down-stuffed feather bed, bought from the Indians in the early days. August 8, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Kuhne celebrated their forty-third wedding anniversary. Mr. Bush and wife now reside at 400 Reed Street, Peoria.

CALHOUN, JOHN H.; son of Alexander and Ann (Phillips) Calhoun, natives of New York; born in Warren County, Ohio, November 16, 1815. When ten years of age his father moved his family to Fountain County, Indiana, and settled near Covington, but four years later came with his brother to Illinois, which was then a wilderness. They took up a claim near the present site of Joliet, which was then a prairie region inhabited by Indians. The outbreak of the Blackhawk War compelled them to return to Indiana. In 1845 Mr. Calhoun came to Peoria and engaged in butchering and supplying meat to the citizens and to the steamboats then on the river. His shop was on Washington Street, where a large part of the business was then done. He engaged in the ice business at an early day, following this business from 1850 to 1875. He was the owner of the Railroad Exchange Hotel Building, a commodious residence which he built in 1847 at No. 3 Bryan Street, besides other property in Peoria. May 21, 1840, he married Mary Corrington in Butler County, Ohio. Eight children were born of this marriage, of whom four are now living: Samuel, Martha (now Mrs. J. Anderson), Mary and Florence (now Mrs. W. E. Gill). Mrs. Calhoun is a descendant of Joseph Corrington, a native of New Jersey, who died in 1834, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a farmer who served in the Revolutionary War, and moved with his family to the site of Cincinnati, Ohio, when only a block house and two other buildings were there. Joseph's son, Samuel, was born in New Jersey in 1786, and married Ruth Dickinson in 1811. They had eleven children, of whom Mrs. Calhoun, the sixth child, was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 17, 1820. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun are spending their declining years in comfort in the home they have occupied continuously for fifty-three years.

CAMPBELL, ALBERT D.; Dealer in Hay and Grain; born December 22, 1850; son of George and Martha (Camelin) Campbell. His father was born in the Highlands of Scotland and his mother in Virginia, his paternal grandfather being William Campbell, of the Clan Campbell of Scotland. The maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth Camelin. George Campbell came to America at the age of sixteen and settled in Pennsylvania, subsequently locating in Fond du Lac Township, Tazewell County, Illinois, where he taught some of the early schools of that county. Later he engaged in brick-making, but coming to Peoria about 1854, served on the police force and as Constable and

City Marshal. During the War of the Rebellion he raised a company for the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry (Col. Ingersoll's Regiment), of which he was commissioned as Captain, but was compelled to resign on account of ill health. Subsequently he went to St. Louis and helped construct the Mississippi River gunboats. In 1865 he returned to Peoria County, and settled on a farm, where he died a year later, leaving a widow and two children: Albert D. and G. Frank. William Camelin built the first frame house between Peoria and Springfield, also the first distillery, the first flour mill and the first saw-mill in Tazewell County. They were located on Farm Creek and run by water-power. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in the Blackhawk War. Both he and his wife spoke the language of the Indians. He was very fond of a joke and a great story teller. His wife died at the age of eighty. After the death of George Campbell his family removed to Peoria, where Frank entered into the employment of the railroads—serving for a time as Traveling Auditor of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway, and later held a similar position in Indianapolis and also in Mexico. He went to the Island of Cuba several years ago. Albert D. Campbell was educated in the Grammar and High schools of Peoria, and at the age of twenty-two years he left the farm and engaged in his present business in his home city, in which he had but one competitor. This business he has pursued continuously ever since. He has served as City Weighmaster for twenty-five consecutive years—also served three terms (six years) as Supervisor. On December 25, 1871, he married Jennie Gale, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Gale, who died in 1880 leaving one child, Lulu. In 1882 he was married to Kate Kuhn, a native of Chillicothe, daughter of Peter and Maria Kuhn. Of this marriage there has been born one son, Albert D. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Knights of Pythias, has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and has been four times Grand Representative. He is also a member of the Elks, the Royal League, the Columbian Knights, the Modern Woodmen, the Fraternal Tribunes and the Rathbone Sisters. In politics he is a Democrat—is also a member of the Episcopal Church. He has traveled quite extensively in the United States, enjoys a first class business at 128 Main Street, and has a fine residence at 417 St. James Street.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT M.; Assistant Postmaster, Peoria, was born November 10, 1839, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Mungo D. and Mary A. (Mabon) Campbell, who were both of Scotch descent, and coming to Illinois in 1836, located at Monmouth, Warren County. Soon after he had entered Monmouth College the Civil War was inaugurated, and, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, he immediately enlisted in response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. On April 19, 1861, he assisted in organizing a company which was ordered to report at Peoria, where they were mustered in May 24, 1861, as Company F, Sev-

enteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with Leonard F. Ross as Colonel and Josiah Moore as Captain of his company. Mr. Campbell participated in all the engagements in which his regiment was engaged, and in its many long and weary marches. The regiment took part in the Missouri campaign of 1861, was in the battle of Fredericktown on November 21st, at Forts Henry and Donelson in February, 1862, in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, and at the siege of Corinth. The loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. Campbell was promoted to Sergeant for meritorious services at Fort Donelson, and was again promoted to Color Sergeant of the regiment, March 29, 1863. When President Lincoln decided to organize colored troops, officers were selected from the non-commissioned officers of the white regiments. Sergeant Campbell was recommended for appointment and commissioned Captain of Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment, United States Colored Troops, June 6, 1863, and served with distinction until January 5, 1866, when, their services being no longer required, the regiment was mustered out. While in that service he participated in the battle of Yazoo City, Miss., of March 5, 1864, when he was wounded in the left foot; also in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April, 1865, which was the last battle of the war. After serving faithfully for four years and nine months he returned to his home in Monmouth, Illinois, with an honorable record, feeling that he had served his country well in the hour of trial and danger. Mr. Campbell came from a patriotic and loyal family, his grandfather, Robert Campbell, for whom he was named, being an officer in the War of 1812, who lost his life from wounds received in the service of his country, while his father was an officer of an independent artillery company whose services were tendered to the Government during the Mexican War, but not accepted because it already had all the artillery it could use. He was also captain of a company organized during the War of the Rebellion, who performed home-guard duty, being too aged for active service. James S., an older brother of Capt. Robert M. Campbell, graduated from Monmouth College in June, 1862, at once enlisted in Company C, Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Fort Donelson on February 3, 1863. A younger brother, John M., enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served six months; then, in 1864, re-enlisted in the Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, serving until January, 1866. During his connection with the army Captain Campbell served under Generals Fremont, Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Logan, McArthur, Canby and Steele. After returning home he graduated from the business college and served for a time in the freight department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, then engaged in the grain business and located in Chicago from 1870 to 1876, when he removed to Peoria, where he has since resided, his present home being at 414 West Armstrong Avenue. During his business life in Peoria he

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R. A. Whiting

was a member of the firm of B. H. Morgan & Co., on the Board of Trade from 1876 to 1886, and in 1883 served as Vice-President of the Board. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster under the Harrison administration in May, 1889, serving until May, 1894; was re-appointed by Postmaster W. E. Hull in April, 1898, and has served faithfully during the past four years. He has just been re-appointed by Mr. Hull for another term from April 1, 1902. On November 30, 1871, at Monmouth, Captain Campbell was joined in marriage to Miss Effie G. Babcock, daughter of George Babcock, of Monmouth, Illinois. By this union there were born two daughters: Nellie Pallas, now Mrs. Lawrence I. Thompson, and Minnie Agnes, who died April 15, 1892. Capt. Campbell has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic since its first organization; has been chosen three times as Commander of Bryner Post, No. 67, Department of Illinois, served one term as Senior Vice Department Commander, and also as a member of the Council of Administration. He has always been an active member of the Republican party, training in its ranks during Lincoln's first campaign. His parents were of Scotch-Presbyterian stock, and he has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city since 1876.

CARTWRIGHT, BENJAMIN F., Secretary Peoria Park Board, was born in Peoria, June 29, 1859, the son of William S. and Ann (Harrison) Cartwright, both of whom were natives of England. His father came to Peoria in 1851, was a blacksmith by trade, and, during the Civil War, served as Government inspector in the purchase of horses for service in the army. He died in 1885 and his wife in 1899. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city and Valparaiso, Indiana. He has pursued the occupation of a bookkeeper, but on the organization of the first Board of Park Trustees for the city of Peoria in 1894, became a member of the Board and its Secretary; has also been a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Averyville for six years, and of the Averyville School Board for nine years. On May 15, 1883, he was married at Fairbury, Illinois, to Miss Minnie Jackson, and they have four children: Goldie, Edna, Annie and Benjamin, Jr. Mr. Cartwright is prominent in Masonic circles, being Secretary of the Peoria Consistory and thirty-second-degree member of all Masonic bodies; a member of the Order of Maccabees, Modern Woodmen, Royal League and Royal Neighbors. In religious belief he is a Protestant and in political principles a Republican.

CASE, STEPHEN; Engineer; born in Warsaw, Illinois, February 14, 1870; son of Stephen and Nancy (Mundy) Case. His father was born in New York, July 31, 1835; and his mother in Warsaw, Illinois. They were the parents of sixteen children, twelve of whom are still living: Minnie, now Mrs. Bowman; Martin; Edward; Stephen; William; Cyrus C.; Noel; Alfred; Frank; Pearl; Nancy; and Mahala, who is now Mrs. John A. Blaney. Mr. Case was an engineer in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad from the time of its construction until

his death, July 10, 1899, a period of nearly forty years. He was prominent in Masonic affairs, and had taken the thirty-second degree. Stephen Case (Junior) was married to Miss Ada A. Swing, in Peoria, January 21, 1892; they have one child, Irene E. Mrs. Case is the daughter of Jeremiah Swing, who was born in 1841, and married Lizzie Coffman, a native of Germany. They had two children: George E., who is a fireman for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, and Mrs. Case. Mr. Swing is now a baggage-man in the service of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. Mr. Case belongs to the W. F. Hines Lodge, No. 48, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He is a Republican.

CHARVAT, ALOIS L.; Blacksmith and Carriage-maker; born near Prague, Austria, July 20, 1854; son of Venzel and Ann (Hosack) Charvat. By means of manuscript now in the possession of the family its history may be traced back many generations. Venzel Charvat was a shoemaker, and came to this country with his family in 1854, landing at New Orleans, and making the journey to Peoria up the Mississippi river. He was the father of ten sons and one daughter. Four of his boys and the daughter are now living. Alois L. is the youngest of his surviving children. He learned the painter's trade, which was his principal business in Peoria until 1898, when he became interested in his present enterprise. Mr. Charvat is an artistic carriage and sign painter, and for years did the finest work of the kind in the city. During the winter season, when trade was slack, for many years Mr. Charvat was accustomed to travel and give exhibitions of magic, in which he was expert. In 1898 he opened a general blacksmith, carriage and wagon shop at Nos. 1412 and 1414 South Adams Street, where he has built up a very successful business and gives employment to six men. He belongs to the Independent Order of Mutual Aid. Mr. Charvat was married May 17, 1878, to Mary E. Kallista in Peoria, and they have seven children: Anna; Laura; Leo; May and Della, who are twins; Frank and Lois.

CHRISTIANSON, CHRISTIAN; Contractor; born in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 2, 1850; son of Christian and Anna Margareta (Olson) Mortenson, who were born near Copenhagen. The father, who was a brick maker by trade, owned a small farm. Christian learned the carpenter trade. When he was twenty-two he came to the United States by way of Hull and London, landing in the city of New York, and making his home in Chicago for eight or nine months. At Streator he worked in the coal mines for a time, and then made his way to Peoria, where he has lived for about twenty-two years. For about five years he was a journeyman, but as soon as he had thoroughly mastered American customs and ways, began for himself in business, and his career as a contracting builder has been very successful, because it has represented honesty, intelligence and industry. About 1885 he bought the land and built the house he occupies at the present time, at No. 218 May Street; he also owns property on Washington

Street. Mr. Christianson was married in Peoria to Miss Sophia Eichhorn, a daughter of George P. Eichhorn, for many years a resident of Peoria. Five children have been born to them: Wilhelm, Frederick, Katherina, Frank and Walter. Mr. Christianson belongs to several fraternal orders, Western Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, the Royal Neighbors, Maccabees, and the South Side Turners.

CLARKE, EDWARD M.; Woodworker; born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1844, is the son of Thomas G. and Eve (Miller) Clarke. His father was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1822. The grandfather, Jacob Clarke, a native of Westmoreland County, born in 1794, married Nancy Griffith, who was born in York County, 1798. The great-grandfather, Oliver Clarke, was also a resident and probably a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. In 1855 Thomas G. Clarke and family moved to Moline, Illinois, where he operated a planing mill. In the year 1859 he settled in Peoria, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. E. M. Clarke enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in 1864, and served one year, taking part in the campaigns of Stone River, Chickamauga, and others. He re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, and served another year, campaigning over nearly the same territory covered in his previous service. In 1866 he engaged in carpentry and wood-working and worked in that line till 1895, being employed by the Truesdale Manufacturing Company twenty-two years. In the last year of his employment he became senior partner in the firm of Clarke & Forbes, to which firm Mr. Frank Snow was admitted two years later. Clarke, Forbes & Snow now have a large plant at 119 North Washington Street, where they do nearly all kinds of woodwork, office and store fixtures, cabinet and pattern work taking front rank. Mr. Clarke married Sarah J. Brownell, in Peoria, June 16, 1868. They have two children: Ira J. and Alta M.—two others dying in infancy. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Clarke is a member of Bryner Post No. 67, Grand Army of the Republic, and votes for the principles he fought for in the time of the Rebellion.

CLEGG, JOSEPH; Merchant, Peoria; born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1814; in infancy brought by his parents to America, the family settling in St. Louis, where the son's boyhood was spent. His father having become interested in mining property about Galena, removed to that place, and the son, while still a lad, repeatedly made the journey between St. Louis and Galena on horseback camping on the spot where the city of Peoria now stands. While still a young man, he settled at Tremont, in Tazewell County, and after remaining there a number of years, came to Peoria in 1845, where he resided for the remainder of his life. Mr. Clegg was in the mercantile business for a considerable period, but retired some fifteen years before his death, which

occurred September 5, 1885. During his business career he accumulated an ample competency and spent the latter years of his life in a fine suburban residence on the Knoxville Road. He was twice married, and at his death, left one son (of the first wife), Joseph A. Clegg, now residing at 314 North Madison Avenue, and two daughters, Mrs. W. H. Miller, and Mrs. E. H. Walker (children of the second wife), both of whom reside in Peoria.

CLEMOW, DAVID G.; Dry-gauger; born in Georgetown, Beauharnois County, Canada, August 22, 1849; son of John and Catherine (Syme) Clemow, and grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth Clemow. John Clemow was born at Kenwyn, Cornwall, England, January 4, 1819, and died January 24, 1892. His wife, Catherine Syme, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, June 27, 1824, and is a daughter of Dr. David and Cleophine (Anderson) Syme, natives of Scotland. Dr. Syme, who died September 29, 1851, settled at South Georgetown, Canada East, where he was joined by his family about 1836. For many years he practiced medicine in that place, and was drowned during a nocturnal storm, by falling from a footbridge into the Chateaugay River while calling on a patient. John Clemow came to America when it required six weeks to cross the ocean. He spent a year or more in Montreal, and then moved out to his farm in the vicinity of South Georgetown. From this place he passed to a farm near Huntington, where the greater part of his life was spent. He was married December 24, 1846, to Catherine Syme, by whom he had two children: Elizabeth, the widow of William W. Corbett, and now a resident of Peoria, and David G. David G. Clemow left home when he was seventeen years of age to take a position as a clerk in an exporting house in Montreal. He worked there something over a year and then spent two years in a business college. After that he came to the United States and was employed at Menasha and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and learned the cooper's trade near Minneapolis. For a year and a half he manufactured flour barrels in Omaha, and came to Peoria in April, 1872. For some years he worked as a journeyman cooper in this city, and then established himself in a shop of his own, being interested in various coopering enterprises in connection with the distilleries and in other industries. At the present time he is dry-gauger and foreman of the Monarch Distillery Warehouse, a position he has held for twenty-one years, with the exception of nine months when he was out of the State. In April, 1900, he was elected Township Collector. Mr. Clemow is an Odd Fellow, and has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. He united with the order in 1874, and for eleven years has been Secretary of Columbia Lodge. He has also passed all the chairs in the Encampment, and is a Patriarch Militant. For meritorious work for the Order he was invested by the Sovereign Grand Lodge with the Grand Decoration of Chivalry. Mr. Clemow was active in the organization of the Columbia and Western Association, and was largely instrumental in building the hall for

these two lodges. He is a Major General on the Staff of Department Commander General Seckner. Mr. Clemow also belongs to Peoria Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Order of Mutual Protection, of which he is Supreme President. In 1888 he assisted in the formation of Baker Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he was the first Venerable Consul. He has represented his camp at several meetings of the State organization, and twice attended the Head Camp as a delegate. Mr. Clemow was married February 4, 1875, to Mattie A. Stivers, in Peoria. They have one child, Sarah C. Mrs. Clemow is the daughter of Monroe P. and Sarah Stivers, and was born in Dover, Kentucky. Her father was born in Brown County, Ohio, October 20, 1828, and is still living. Her mother, who was born in Adams County, Ohio, April 30, 1828, died July 7, 1894. Mrs. Clemow takes an active interest in fraternity matters, and is Past Grand of Rebecca Lodge, No. 113, belongs to Central City Chapter of the Eastern Star, and is Oracle of Baker Camp, Royal Neighbors.

COLBURN, WALTER PHELPS; Wholesale Druggist; Peoria; was born at Bloomington, Illinois, February 6, 1843, the son of Edwin Milo and Mary Angeline (Phelps) Colburn—the former a native of Rome, New York, and the latter of Chelsea, Vermont. On the paternal side Mr. Colburn's great-grandparents were Cornelius Colburn, a native of Hampton, Windham County, Connecticut, and Rachel (Robinson) Colburn, born at Windham in the same county, while his grandparents were Walter and Anna (Sly) Colburn, both natives of Windham Town, Connecticut. He came to Peoria, April 1, 1850, educated in the public schools here and on January 1, 1863, engaged in the wholesale drug business under the firm name of Simoneau & Colburn, which, in 1872, became Colburn, Birks & Co., the firm being incorporated with Mr. Colburn as President and general manager. Mr. Colburn was married in Chicago, October 13, 1870, to Henrietta Bishop, and they have had two children: Maria Bishop Kinney and Walter Phelps, Jr.—the latter deceased. In religious faith Mr. Colburn is a Protestant, and in politics a Republican.

COLEMAN, ALBERT; Contractor and Builder; born in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1833; son of Calvin and Phœbe (Card) Coleman. The father was a native of Newington, New Hampshire, the grandfather, Woodman Coleman, was a native of England. Others of his ancestors were from Scotland. Mr. Coleman began to learn the brickmaker's trade in Boston, when he was twenty-one. In 1856 he came to Peoria and worked at his trade until 1861. That year he journeyed to California, where he spent the ensuing five years. In 1866 he came back to the East, married in New Hampshire, and brought his bride to Peoria. Here he has since been engaged in contracting and building. Many of the best business and residence blocks and houses of this city were erected by him. Among them may be mentioned the Paddock Block, the Van Marter

Block, the King and Jack Block, and many fine homes, among them E. D. Hardin's, A. J. Hodges' and S. H. Thompson's. He married Sarah A. Palmer in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1866, and to them have been born four children: Calvin, who is engaged with his father as a contractor; Ada, now Mrs. J. J. Crowder; Della, who died in 1876; and Alice. Mr. Coleman is a Democrat. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

COLEMAN, CLINTON ARNOLD DOUGLAS; Teacher of Shorthand; born in Mansfield, Indiana, July 23, 1856; son of John and Martha Lavina (Glidewell) Coleman. The father was born at Mansfield in 1828; the mother, a native of Indiana, was born in 1835. They were married at Fairfield, Indiana, in 1852. The history of the family extends back to Revolutionary times. The paternal grandparents were Zophar and Emily (Smith) Coleman, the former born in Virginia, in 1794. The paternal great-grandparents were Abraham Coleman, who was born on Long Island, January 19, 1770, and Elizabeth Parker, born near Baltimore, Maryland. On the mother's side the grandparents were Gnash and Anna Glidewell, the former born in South Carolina, May 21, 1790, and the latter born October 14, 1791. The maternal great-grandparents were Robert Glidewell, who was born in Virginia in 1750, and Joanna Lovesay, a native of the eastern coast of Maryland. So far as known all these ancestors were farmers. John Coleman went to Kansas in 1858 and lived there until 1860. After returning to Indiana, where he remained until 1866, he sold his property and again returned to Kansas, taking up his residence in Coffey County, where he owned 400 acres of land, part of which lay in Anderson County. He died in Coffey County, near Burlington, in 1872. Clinton A. D. Coleman received his primary education in Coffey County. In 1890 he took a year's course in the Central Shorthand School, from which he was graduated. He located in Peoria and opened the Coleman School of Shorthand in which he has been very successful and has fitted many students for lucrative positions in life, all graduates being guaranteed positions. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church.

COLLINS, CLIFFORD U.; Physician; Averyville; born in Batavia, Ohio, December 17, 1867; son of John D. and Martha (Cox) Collins. His father was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 17, 1838; the mother in Auglaize County, Ohio, January 21, 1839. Both are living. The paternal grandfather was Samuel P. Collins, a native of New Hampshire, who died aged sixty-nine, and the paternal grandmother, Nancy (Dalton) Collins, of New Hampshire, died at the age of forty-two. The maternal grandfather, Aaron Cox, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, June 6, 1800—the latter died February 3, 1883. Mr. Cox married Mary Bailey, who was born in March, 1820, and died at the age of seventy-nine years. S. P. Collins settled in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1830, when the country was comparatively new, engaged in farming and be-

came the owner of a large farm. John D. Collins received a good education. He married Martha Cox September 25, 1859. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as a sharpshooter for three years. He went with Sherman to the sea, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., after participating in the Grand Review at the close of the war. He settled in Vandalia, Illinois, in 1873, and was a prominent educator in Fayette County and Principal of Schools at Vandalia and Ramsey, Illinois. In 1878 he engaged in general insurance, and has since been in that business at Vandalia. Dr. Collins was graduated from the Vandalia High School in 1885 and taught during the following five years, first in the country and later as Principal in Vandalia. Later he became a student at the Physio-Medical College at Indianapolis, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1891. After practicing a short time he went to St. Louis and took a course at the Marion Sims College of Medicine, graduating in 1892. After practicing two years at Vandalia, he removed to Averyville, April 1, 1893, and has grown up with the town. He has a handsome cottage, a well equipped office and a fine library, cases of medical instruments, and is located at 2913 North Adams Street. He is very methodical in business and has a card index to all prescriptions for the past five years and to all articles in current medical journals. He is the Health Officer of Averyville, a member of the Peoria City Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, also of the Supreme Court of Honor, the Modern Woodmen and the Royal Neighbors, for the last three of which he is medical examiner. His maternal grandparents were Quakers and Abolitionists. His mother is prominent in the W. C. T. U., and his father is an active worker in the Prohibition party. The Doctor has always voted the Prohibition ticket. Dr. Collins married Belle Henry, in Vandalia, January 2, 1890, and they have one child, named Constance. Mrs. Collins is the daughter of Judge B. W. Henry, who has been practicing law in Vandalia for the last forty-three years. He is the son of Bushford Henry, of Shelbyville, a pioneer preacher, and was born in Shelby County in 1834. Her mother, Sarah (Johnson) Henry, was born at Pocahontas, Illinois, in 1842.

CORRIGAN, THOMAS F.; Conductor; son of Dennis and Martha (Flynn) Corrigan; born at Litchfield, Illinois, January 27, 1862. His father was born in County Tipperary in 1836, and the mother in County Clare, Ireland, in 1839. The paternal grandfather, John, came to America with his family about 1830, and settled at Red Hook, in Dutchess County, New York, where he finally died. Dennis Corrigan, a stonemason by trade, came to Illinois in 1850 and first lived at Alton, later settling at Litchfield, where he now resides. Mrs. Corrigan's parents came to America about 1851, and located in New York City, but after the death of the father the mother came to Illinois. Thomas F. Corrigan was edu-

cated in the Ursuline Academy and the High School of his native town. When eighteen years of age he was employed as a brakeman by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, now a part of the Big Four System, remaining there two years. For two years following he was engaged in the same capacity with the Wabash Railroad, and then served as conductor one year, with headquarters at Decatur. At the end of that time he took charge of a department in a large mill at Litchfield, where he remained one year; then became yardmaster for the Indianapolis & St. Louis Road at Litchfield, for two years, after which he accepted a position as conductor on the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad between Litchfield and Springfield. He had charge of the first construction train engaged in the building of that road. Subsequently he took the position of freight conductor and then passenger conductor on the same road, remaining in that position four years, until that road became a part of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis System; since then he has been with that company as a passenger conductor. Mr. Corrigan married Margaret Brennan, in Gillespie, Illinois, June 13, 1888. They have two children, Edward and Thomas. The parents of Mrs. Corrigan are Christopher and Margaret (Hughes) Brennan, natives of Ireland. Mr. Corrigan is independent in politics. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Knights of Columbus, and the B. P. O. E.

COUCH, HARRIMAN; Physician; born at West Boscawen, New Hampshire, May 20, 1824; son of Benjamin and Sally (Morse) Couch, natives of West Boscawen. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Couch. He and his son were farmers, but the latter also worked at the joiner trade. When seventeen years of age Mr. Harriman Couch left home and went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he worked for Governor Hill as a compositor on Hill's "New Hampshire Patriot." From there he went to Boston, where he studied medicine and worked at the case to pay his expenses. On account of poor health he obtained passage as a sailor on a vessel bound for California. At Rio Janeiro he went on shore and he and two other comrades were left when the ship sailed. There he obtained work in the Brazilian Government Printing Office, and was brought to the notice of Emperor Dom Pedro, who was very democratic in his ideas and habits. He assisted the Emperor in studying English and was often in the Emperor's company. After a few months he started on a voyage to Capetown, South Africa, on what proved to be a slave vessel. She was overhauled by a British war vessel and the crew made prisoners, but Dr. Couch was soon released for want of evidence against him. He then returned to Rio Janeiro, and thence to Mobile, after which he sailed on a spar-laden English vessel to Bre-st, France. Returning from France, he made a voyage to Ireland and from there to Boston; next sailed to Mobile and New Orleans, and ascending the Mississippi reached Chicago in 1848. From Chicago he went to Wisconsin and remained there two years; a

part of the time he worked on a paper at Geneva Lake. At the latter place Dr. Couch was married to Phebe Ann Macomber, soon after coming to Peoria, where Mrs. Couch died in 1852. Here he became manager and one of the proprietors of the "Voice of the People," a weekly newspaper; also worked on the "Daily Republican" and other papers, and finally opened a job office, which he operated until about 1863, when he entered the service of the Government and had charge of the Military Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where ten thousand soldiers are buried. While at Chattanooga he engaged in the practice of medicine, and, on his return to Peoria at the close of the war, he received a diploma and entered upon regular practice, which he has since followed. May 20, 1855, he married Mrs. Margaret A. Gilbert, widow. Of this marriage there is one child, Edward H. D. Couch, born October 1, 1859, who was captain of Company L, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the War with Spain. He is now Captain of Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteers, in the Philippine Islands. Dr. Couch resides at 312 South Jefferson Avenue, where he has lived forty-five years. His wife died January 21, 1902.

COVEY, DELBERT A., Attorney-at-law, was born at Poplar Grove, Illinois, May 22, 1876, the son of Edwin A. and Elizabeth (Dimond) Covey—the former a native of Illinois, and the latter of Canada. Mr. Covey's paternal grandfather was Stephen Covey, who was born in Vermont, and married Susan Jenner, a native of New York. His maternal grandparents were Richard and Sarah (Luxton) Dimond, both natives of England. Delbert A. Covey was educated in the Belvidere High School, Dixon Normal School, and Kent College of Law at Chicago. He was admitted to practice at the age of twenty-one years, and became associated with his brothers, Frank R., and Ira J. Covey, in the city of Peoria—is now the junior member of the firm of Covey, Mann & Covey, with offices in the Woolner Building. Mr. Covey is a Congregationalist, and in politics, a Republican; is also a member of Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; of Peoria Lodge, No. 20, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of West Bluff Lodge No. 177 Knights of Pythias, and of the Creve Coeur Club.

COVEY, FRANK R.; Attorney-at-law, formerly of Peoria, now of Belvidere, Illinois; was born at Belvidere, February 16, 1866, the son of Edwin A. Covey, whose father settled in Boone County in 1839. Mr. Covey was educated in the Belvidere High School and at Northwestern University, studied law at Belvidere, Illinois, with Judge Charles E. Fuller, and was admitted to the bar in 1891. In the latter year he came to Peoria and began practice, becoming the head of the firm of Covey & Covey—the junior member of the firm being his brother, Ira J. Covey. On October 10, 1899, Mr. Covey was married to Miss Harriet L. Longcor, of Belvidere, and in November, 1901, retired from the law firm of Covey & Covey in Peoria, removing to Belvidere, where he is the agent and attorney for

the large estate left to Mrs. Covey by her grandmother and mother. In politics, Mr. Covey is a Republican.

COVEY, IRA J.; Attorney-at-law, Peoria; was born at Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, October 26, 1873. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Covey, came to Illinois in 1839, and located in Boone County, where his father, Edwin A., was born in 1842. Ira J. was educated at the Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Illinois, graduating in 1893, and studied law with Judge Charles E. Fuller, of Belvidere, being admitted to the bar in 1893. In the latter year he came to Peoria and entered into practice with his brother, Frank R. Covey. The latter retired from the firm in November, 1901, his place being taken by P. E. Mann, the title of the firm now being Covey, Mann & Covey. They are extensively engaged in practice connected with commercial law, and give especial attention to bankruptcy cases. Mr. Covey was married June 27, 1894, to Alta F. Linnell and they have three children: Linn, Marion, and Ira J., Jr. In religious affiliation Mr. Covey is a Congregationalist, and, politically, a Republican. For five years he has been a member of the Republican Township Committee for Peoria Township, and was also a member of the Republican City Committee for one year.

COWELL, BENJAMIN (deceased); Merchant and Street-railway Promoter; born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 28, 1818, the son of Benjamin Cowell, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Court and Collector of the Port under President Polk, and grandson of Major Samuel Cowell, a soldier of the Revolution. He became one of "Argonauts" to California in 1849, but removed to Peoria in 1858, where he began business here as a merchant. At the opening of the Civil War in 1861 he served as a member of the local Committee of Safety. Mr. Cowell believed thoroughly in the future development of the city of Peoria, and proved his faith by erecting the first store building on block 200 South Adams Street, when it was declared to be foolish to expect business to prosper so far from Main Street. The same spirit animated him in seconding the efforts of his cousin, E. J. Cowell, to secure the building of a street railway on Adams Street. His earnest arguments and persuasions, however, resulted in the construction of the Central City Horse Railway, of which he was a prominent Director, and afterwards Treasurer and practical manager at the time of his death, October 14, 1873. In business he was eminently successful, leaving a large and well established wall-paper trade to his son, who is now conducting the business at 211 South Adams Street where it was originally established by his farsighted father. He was also prominent in church work, serving as vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church up to the time of his death, and the resolutions of respect then adopted by his associates in the Vestry and the Board of Directors of the Central City Horse Railway Company, attest his sterling worth to the community in which he passed the better part of his vigorous and up-

right life. Mr. Cowell was married, October 1, 1845, to Amey W. Harris, who survived him twenty-eight years, dying December 16, 1901. Their children were: (1) Joseph Harris, born April 4, 1847, served 100 days in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers during the War of the Rebellion, afterwards graduating from Brown University with the degree of A. B., received the degree of M. D. from Michigan University, and is now a practicing physician in Saginaw, Michigan—is married and has three children; (2) Elizabeth Howell, born October 18, 1848, died April 20, 1895, was one of the "Women's Club" of Peoria; (3) Benjamin, born May 9, 1853, married Mary A. Goss, of Peoria, and has five children; (4) Amy A., born December 30, 1861, married and died without issue, May 26, 1890.

CRANDELL, EUGENE A.; Carpenter and Builder; born at Prospect Hill, Richwoods Township, March 16, 1854; son of John Wesley and Jane (Stringer) Crandell. The grandfather Crandell came from the vicinity of Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Peoria County. His maternal grandfather, Moses Stringer, was a farmer and came to Peoria County in 1832 and settled in Richwoods, where he owned a large tract of land. He was a man of influence and held the offices of Assessor, Collector and Justice of the Peace. He had a family of eight children: Jane (the mother of Mr. Eugene A. Crandell), George, Isaac, Moses, Bettie, Isabel, Sarah and Rebecca. Eugene was born about two months after his father's death, which occurred January 31, 1854. His mother was left with a large family of small children, but she was a woman of strong character, and by her counsel and example her children grew up to be honored and respected. Eugene was born in a log house and went to school in a log school house. While hunting cattle on the river bottoms he often saw wild game and was several times "treed" by wild hogs. When the War of the Rebellion broke out four of the Crandell boys, Moses, Isaac, John and William, enlisted and made honorable records in the service of their country. Mrs. Crandell died July 2, 1897, aged seventy-five years. Eugene stayed at home until twenty-one years of age, and, on that day, leased Frye's Rope Ferry, not far from the upper free bridge, and operated it for five years. Later he moved into Peoria, and worked at the carpenter's trade, during which he helped to build both sugar houses. One summer he operated three pile drivers for the Iowa Central Railway Company. In 1887 he began contracting and has erected several well known buildings about the city, among them the Gold-borough store at 2300 Jefferson Street, the McLane residence at 2302 Jefferson Street, and the Northern Hotel on Adams Street. He helped to build the Log Cabin in Glen Oak Park. In 1895 he built the two-story frame residence at 111 Van Buren Street, where he now lives. He married Julia A. Lower in Peoria, August 3, 1875, and they have five children: George, Ward, Mettie, Lizzie and Willie. Mettie is the wife of Chalmers Seabee. Mrs. Crandell was born Jan-

uary 11, 1855, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Decker) Lower. The father was born in Ohio and the mother in Virginia. The former died in Peoria in 1886, while the latter is still living at the age of sixty-eight. Politically Mr. Crandell is a Democrat. He is fond of hunting and owns a gasoline pleasure launch, which he uses on the river. He is a staunch supporter of the game laws, and is a Game Warden for the Tenth Congressional District, and is a private detective for several large firms and corporations throughout the State.

CRANDELL, ISAAC W.; Contractor and Builder; born at Prospect Hill, Richwoods Township, Peoria County, December 5, 1844; son of John Wesley and Jane (Stringer) Crandell, natives of Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Joshua Crandell, was a native of New England, was a shoemaker by trade and served in the War of 1812. He married Hannah Zane, a daughter of Ebenezer Zane, the founder of Zanesville, Ohio, and his sister, Sarah McIntire, was the founder of the Orphan's Home at Zanesville. He was the owner of a farm near the present village of Hollis Station in Hollis Township, where he settled in the pioneer days of Peoria County, living there until his death, in 1842. The maternal grandfather, Moses H. Stringer, a native of Virginia, was a farmer, and served in the Black Hawk War. He married Mary Warden, who was born in the same State. He owned the west half of section 22 in Richwoods Township, where he lived until his death in 1866. John W. Crandell moved to Richwoods Township after his marriage. His home was on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 22, where he was engaged in farming till his death, January 31, 1854, in consequence of being shot, at the house of his brother (which was the old homestead in Hollis Township), by his brother-in-law, Isaac Stringer, whom he was taking to the Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville. He had stopped for dinner, when the man took up a loaded rifle which stood behind the door, and, saying pleasantly, "Look out, Wesley, I am going to shoot you," fired and killed him instantly. The insane man then ran up the bluff, climbed a tree and jumping from it fell a hundred feet and was killed. Mrs. Crandell was thus left with a family of eight children, the oldest being but fifteen years old. At that time the country was still new, and deer, turkeys, wolves, wild cats and wild hogs were very numerous. Mr. Isaac Crandell got his first education in a log school house that stood in the middle of the road in the center line of Section 21. At eighteen years of age he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served from January 6, 1864, to January 6, 1866, mostly in the Department of the Gulf. He took part in the siege of Mobile, the capture of Fort Blakeley and Spanish Fort. He was one of the foremost of his regiment to enter the latter and his regiment was the second in. After coming home he was a farmer for five years, part of the time running a hopyard of ten acres on the river bottom. In 1871 he began carpentering, and in 1872



O. B. Will,

moved into Peoria, where he has built many residences: also built the Prospect Heights school house, the Amphitheatre at Lake View Park, Andrew Nelson's barn in Richwoods (the largest frame barn in the county), and many wooden bridges. He was the architect and builder in 1896 of the Log Cabin in Glen Oak Park. In 1892 he built the two-story frame residence which he now occupies at 115 Van Buren Street. He has another house and lot at Averyville. He has filled the offices of Supervisor, School Inspector and Highway Commissioner; is also a member of the Redmen and the American Home and Fireside. Mr. Crandell married Elizabeth Phillips in Peoria, May 14, 1866. They have four children: Jennie, the wife of Peter Melius; Ida, wife of Thomas Owen; William W., who married Mabel Thompson; and Isaac W., Jr. The parents of Mrs. Crandell were Joseph and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Phillips, natives of Ohio, both of whom died at the age of seventy-seven years—the former in 1877 and the latter in 1887. The father was a wheelwright and later a farmer in Kickapoo Township, where they settled in 1855. They had eleven children, of whom Elizabeth was next to the youngest. She was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 3, 1845.

CRANE, CHARLES C.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Hancock County, Illinois, October 14, 1863; son of Calvin C. and Sarah (Chambers) Crane. The father was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and the mother in St. Louis, Missouri. Calvin C. Crane and his wife had four sons and two daughters: Frank W., Charles C., Wilbur, Frederick, Estella and Flora. Mr. Crane died in 1870; Mrs. Crane is still living. Charles C. Crane entered the railway service twenty years ago, and since that time has filled several positions in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway. For eleven years he has been a locomotive engineer, and belongs to Division No. 447, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Peoria. He is a member of Lodge No. 15, A. F. & A. M., through the Chapter and Commandery K. T. Frank W. Crane, his brother, who was at one time a locomotive engineer, is now superintendent of a lead and zinc mine at Joplin, Missouri. Wilbur Crane is a general freight agent for the Jeffersonville, Louisville and St. Louis Railroad Company. Frederick is a telegraph operator for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company. Charles C. Crane was educated in the city schools of Warsaw. He is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

CUMERFORD, MARTIN V. B.; Undertaker; Peoria; was born in Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, February 24, 1841, the son of George and Harriet (Collis) Cumerford. His father was a native of Virginia, a cabinetmaker by occupation and politically an old line Democrat who became a War Democrat during the Rebellion. The oldest of the family of eight children, with an invalid father, "Mart" was early called upon to take his place as a bread-winner. After obtain-

ing the rudiments of an education in the common schools, with intervals of attendance at Muncie Seminary, at the age of fifteen he became post-boy, carrying the United States mail between Muncie and Marion, a distance of thirty-three miles, in spite of flood and frost never missing a trip. In 1859 he went to Indianapolis, became bell-boy in the Spencer House, then second clerk and finally first clerk, which position he held at the beginning of the Civil War. He then attempted to enlist in a cavalry company being organized by Captain Bracken; but, being rejected on account of his youth, was admitted as bugler, but finding himself unable to master the instrument, discarded it for service in the ranks. The Bracken Rangers saw service with General Sigel at the second battle of Bull Run, and when all the army except Sigel's corps had fallen back on the defense at Washington, young Cumerford was entrusted by Sigel with an order to General Pope, which was delivered after encountering many serious difficulties. Under an order for the discharge of all who had been mustered in as buglers or musicians, Mr. Cumerford severed his connection with the Bracken Rangers, returning to Indianapolis. Previous to this he had been recommended by the officers of his company for appointment to a Lieutenantcy, to which General Sigel added the indorsement—"Mr. Cumerford is one of my orderlies, and an intelligent young man, whom I do not hesitate to recommend." In the hurly-burly of war and press of business incident thereto, nothing came of this. The young soldier's next move was to Nashville, Tennessee, where his old commander, General Milroy, appointed him headquarters purveyor, with Tullahoma as his base of supplies. Here he practically resumed his place in the ranks until October, 1864, when he returned to Indianapolis in time to cast his first vote for Oliver P. Morton for Governor, a month later voting for Lincoln for President. November 15, 1864, he was married to Miss Jennie E. Tout, made a trip to the South and spent two years after the war as a grocer's clerk in Indianapolis; also served as a clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives during the session of 1866-67. Then coming to Peoria, he secured a position as bookkeeper in the office of the Truesdale planing-mills; two years later became manager of Ballard's lumber-yard; still later was employed in the freight-office of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, and, in 1874, engaged in the grocery trade, from which he retired in 1890. In 1893, in order to assist his son Harry, who had qualified himself for the undertaker's business, he took an interest in the establishment at No. 708 Main Street, with which he is still connected. Although a thorough-going Republican from his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, he is not in the ordinary sense of the term a politician, but in 1875 was elected the first Alderman from the newly organized Eighth Ward—the only political office he ever held. He is a member of Bryner Post, G. A. R., and of Fort Clark Lodge, I. O. O. F., is of genial temperament, and maintains a character for manly independence and un-

swerving integrity, which has won for him the respect of the community in which the greater part of his life has been spent.

DAVIS, JOSEPH M.; Engineer; born at Winchester, Delaware County, Indiana, December 23, 1851; son of James F. and Polly (Balny) Davis. His father was born in North Carolina in 1812, and his mother in Westchester County, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents were Jonathan and Lucy Davis. The former was born in Wales and came to the United States as a soldier in the English Army, but deserted and entered the ranks of the Continental Army and fought for American independence. He settled in Delaware County, Indiana, where he became the owner of a section of land, dying at the age of one hundred and nineteen years, and his wife at ninety-nine. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters. One of the former is now living at the age of ninety. James F. Davis learned the blacksmith trade, and, in 1856, left Indiana and came by wagon to Peoria. After settling here he became an engineer and acted in this capacity on one of the early steamers on the Illinois River. Later he became a stationary engineer, and was killed by the explosion of a boiler at Chandlerville, Illinois, in 1876. Mrs. Davis died in 1878. They left six children, four of whom are still living. Joseph M. Davis first learned a trade in the machine and brass finishing shop with Frazier, Thompson & Company in Peoria, where he worked five years. He then operated stationary and, later, steamboat engines. He spent fifteen years on Western rivers and the Great Lakes, making his home all the time in Peoria. For six years and a half he was engineer at the Vienna Mill and, for two years, master machinist at the Glucose Factory in Peoria. In December, 1899, he became engineer at the Strawboard Factory, where he is now employed. He is the only Republican ever elected Alderman in the Third Ward. This occurred when P. B. Miles was elected Mayor. During the Mayoralty of William Allen, Mr. Davis was Superintendent of Streets. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which last order he has filled all the chairs. August 5, 1883, he married Mary Sexton, of Pekin, who died September 3, 1899, leaving no children. Since 1899 he has been a member of the Board of Examiners of Engineers of the City of Peoria.

DISTLER, ANDREW; born in Peoria, August 15, 1856; son of Paul Distler, a native of Bamberg, Bavaria, and Johanna (Zeitz) Distler, a native of Munich, Bavaria. Mrs. Distler (the mother) died May 9, 1901, at eighty-one years of age. Her husband was a cabinet-maker, who came to America with his family in 1850 and lived two years in the State of New York. Coming to Peoria in 1852, he began working at his trade, and operated a furniture factory for about a year, but closed it in 1861, when he enlisted in Col. R. G. Ingersoll's Regiment, the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, of which he was for some time drill-master. On the organization of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, he was made Captain of

Company B of that regiment, and served with it till he was captured soon after Stoneman's Raid, afterwards being imprisoned at Atlanta and Charleston. For a time he was Provost Marshal at Macon, Georgia. While with his regiment he took part in all the battles in which it was engaged, and was commended for bravery by General Sherman in his Memoirs. He returned to Peoria after the war and, from 1870 to 1880, was engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He put in the interior finish and office furniture of the Peoria Court House and of several banks. He died in 1882 at the age of fifty-six. Andrew Distler began work in his father's shop at the age of twelve years and, in later years, had charge of much of the fine work which they put up. After the death of his father he continued the business, at a later date being superintendent of several large wood-working establishments. Between 1896 and 1900 he had a proprietary interest in a factory where fine interior finish and store and bar fixtures were made. On the organization of the Archarena Company in Peoria, in 1900, he became its Superintendent. Mr. Distler and Mary A. Sipp were married in Peoria, June 9, 1878, and have three children: Fred William, Veronica and Florence M. Mr. Distler is a member of Western Lodge of Odd Fellows.

DODGE, JOHN M.; Retired. Mr. Dodge is a descendant from a long line of New England ancestors. John Dodge, a native of Beverly, Massachusetts, married Susannah Morgan of the same State. Their son, John Dodge, Jr., married Polly B. Stone, of Rutland, Massachusetts, and moved to Beverly, Ohio, where William M. married Amanda M. Fisher, a native of Harmon, Ohio, whose grandfather, Daniel Fisher, of Dedham, Massachusetts, married Sybil Draper of the same town, and their son, Andrew, who removed to Ohio and married Mary Gray of Waterford, was the father of Amanda M. (Fisher) Dodge. William M. Dodge and wife came to Illinois in 1837 and settled at Bernadotte, Fulton County, where John M. was born August 9, 1837. In the following year they moved to Peoria, and here were born two other children: Loring S. and Alice M., now a resident of this city. John M. Dodge began life as a clerk on the levee in the employ of W. C. Boilvin, a steamboat agent. He was clerk on various steamboats, among them being the Schuyler, 1868, the Illinois, 1869, the P. W. Strader, 1872, the New Boston, 1873, and the St. John's, 1874. He became passenger agent for the steamboat Fayette at Peoria May 10, 1875, and in the same year was licensed as Master to run on the Illinois River. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was Check Clerk for the Rock Island Railroad at Peoria. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and six days later was made Regimental Commissary Sergeant, in which capacity he served till February 19, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability incurred in the service of the army in the vicinity of the Yazoo River, Arkansas Post, and Vicksburg. Returning to Peoria he again entered the employ of the rail-

road company, where he remained till 1868. During the years between 1875 and 1885 he was employed in the Internal Revenue service as Storekeeper at Peoria. Mr. Dodge married Josephine Black, in Peoria, October 1, 1891.

DUBUIS, OSCAR F.; Superintendent Glen Oak Park; born in Canton Vaud, Switzerland, June 15, 1849; son of John and Rosalié (Lugrin) Dubuis, natives of Vaud. The father was a professor of natural sciences and teacher in the public school. The mother's people were farmers. Oscar Dubuis graduated from the common schools and took a two years' course at the Polytechnic Institute at Winterthur, Switzerland. The succeeding four years he spent as apprentice to an architect. In 1870, he came to America and settled in Chicago and took a position as architect and first-class draughtsman with W. L. B. Jenny, Engineer of the West Park, where he remained till after the fire of 1871, when, for want of funds, the city discontinued work on the Park. After a year spent in W. L. B. Jenny's office, he was appointed Engineer and Superintendent of the West Chicago Park system, where he remained till 1893—a term of twenty-one years. In the latter year, in common with many others, he was removed for political reasons, but soon after became Engineer of Lincoln Park, where he remained one year. In 1895 he accepted an invitation to come to Peoria, where, as Engineer and Superintendent of Parks, he has transformed wild hills and glens into beautiful parks. He was married in Chicago, December 9, 1874, to Fanny Girard, daughter of Jason Girard, a native of California. They have six children: John O., Ernest G., Francis M., Pearl, Harry F. and George G. Mr. Dubuis is a member of the Lutheran Church. His family are Episcopalians. He is a Republican, a Mason and a member of the Elks.

DUCE, CHARLES M.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Tazewell County, Illinois, November 25, 1858; son of Michael and Anne (Hein) Duis, as the name was formerly spelled. The father was born December 16, 1827, and the mother, November 10, 1835. The paternal grandfather was Michael Duis, and the maternal grandparents Oeja and Mary (Gerdes) Hein. All were natives of Oldebolg, Ostfriesland, and were farmers. Michael Duis came to America in 1852, sailing from Bremerhaven to New Orleans in nine weeks, and from the latter place, by boat to Terre Haute, Indiana. Anne Hein's father died when she was seven years old, and her mother in 1878. Accompanied by a brother and sister, she left Bremerhaven in 1853, and after a voyage of six weeks, landed at New Orleans, where the brother and sister died of yellow fever. She remained in New Orleans six months, when she ascended the rivers to Evansville, Indiana. In that State she first met Mr. Duis, who lived three miles from her home in Ostfriesland. Both came west afterward and were married in Tazewell County. Three of the children born to them are now living: Charles, Mary and Sallie, who reside with their mother in Peoria. Michael Duis was, for many years, a farmer in Tazewell County. Charles M. Duce lived

on the farm with his parents till he was twenty-two years old. He then became a fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, where he worked three years. Following that he was Engineer at the Coal Shaft at Minonk two or three years, but came to Peoria in 1887, and entered the employ of the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company, serving as fireman two years. Since then he has been an engineer on that road. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. In politics, he is a Republican. He married Annie Plice in Peoria, November 17, 1881. They have three children: Minnie, Nellie and Mabel. Mrs. Duce was born in Tazewell County, August 26, 1862. Her parents were Fred and Jennie Plice, natives of Ostfriesland. The father died when Mrs. Duce was an infant, and the mother now lives in Peoria.

DUKE, WILLIAM B.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 25, 1851; son of James and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Duke. The father was born in Indianapolis in November, 1826, and died March 26, 1899; the mother, a native of Kentucky, died February 22, 1898. James Duke and wife had seven children, of whom five are living: William B., James S., Flora M., Charles S. and Homer B. William B. Duke married Mary Thorne, a native of Peoria, in that city, December 19, 1876. She is the daughter of Michael Thorne, born in Prussia in 1821. He came to the United States with his parents when a boy, and, on reaching manhood, married Margaret Winter, a native of Alsace. Of this marriage seven children were born, three of whom are now living: Martin, Mary and Michael. Mr. Thorne died in 1865, and Mrs. Thorne, May 15, 1895. The family are members of the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Peoria. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Duke are: William E., Walter C., Harry E., Flora M., Clarence M. and Alma M. William is in the United States Mail Transfer service at the Union Depot. Walter is a press-feeder with Franks & Son. Harry is in the office of Blusch & Company, Insurance Agents. Mr. Duke has been in railroad service for more than thirty years, having been in the engine department since 1874 and a locomotive engineer since 1876. His term of service with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway extends back ten years. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

DUNCAN, NELSON; Foreman; born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, January 14, 1858; son of Edward and Elizabeth (Dixon) Duncan, natives of Tennessee. The family moved to Illinois when Mr. Nelson was but a year old. His father, a farmer by occupation, served as a soldier in an Illinois Regiment in the War of the Rebellion. At nine years of age Mr. Duncan was obliged to begin making his own way in life, which he did by working wherever work was obtainable. While still a boy he went to work in the Great Western Machine Shops at Joplin, Missouri, where he learned the machinist's trade. Afterward he had charge of gangs putting up plants for concentrating lead and zinc ore in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and other States, following this occupation for

six years. He came to Peoria in 1892 and took the position of foreman of the Feed Department of the Peoria Glucose Sugar Refining Company, where he has charge of a force of over seventy men—a position which he has held eight years. He has acted as foreman of gangs in various occupations since he was nineteen years old. September 6, 1892, he married Serena Musgrove at Kahoka, Missouri, and they have two children: Elsie and Willie. Mrs. Duncan is the daughter of Henry and Clio (Gibson) Musgrove, natives of Alabama. Mr. Musgrove was a Union soldier in a Missouri Regiment in the War of the Rebellion, and for a number of years was a resident of Stone County, in that State. Mr. Duncan obtained such an education in the common schools as his circumstances permitted. He is a member of the Republican party.

DUNLEA, JAMES T.; Live-stock and Grain Commission Merchant, born in Peoria, September 7, 1856. His grandfather, James, and his father, Patrick Dunlea, were natives of Cork, Ireland. Patrick Dunlea married Elizabeth Byrne, a native of the Emerald Isle. At the completion of his studies in the High School, James T. Dunlea took a position as clerk in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad, where he remained one year. He then entered the employ of Fifer and Company, Live-stock and Grain Commission Merchants, as bookkeeper, and in 1891, became a member of the firm. This house was established in 1870, the same year as the organization of the Peoria Board of Trade, is one of the oldest of its kind in the city, and has handled a large share of the total volume of the business. James T. Dunlea and Almyra Wonder were married in Peoria, October 7, 1891. She is the daughter of Henry and Matilda Wonder, who came to Peoria at an early day. Mr. Dunlea is a Democrat, liberal in his political views, and votes for what he considers the best in local matters. He is successful in business and a favorite among his acquaintances.

EBAUGH, WILLIAM H.; Contracting Mason; born at Westminster, Maryland, January 21, 1847. His grandfather was the owner of a large farm on which his children and grandchildren grew up, and on one of the three divisions of this farm Zachariah and Elizabeth (Armacost) Ebaugh, the parents of William, had their home. Mr. W. H. Ebaugh began to learn his trade when nineteen years of age, and completed it at the age of twenty-one, when he went to Baltimore and stayed one year, came to Illinois in 1870 and was employed at several places until 1885, when he settled in Peoria. He began as a mason contractor in 1888, and, in the past twelve years, has done the mason-work on various large buildings, including the Ballance Building, on Adams Street, (Ebaugh & McFarland); Monarch Distillery (re-built); the Peoria Wagon Works; and, since the dissolution of the partnership, the Peoria Livery Stable, Rhea-Thielens Implement Company's Warehouse, Peoria & Pekin Railway Company's shops and roundhouse, the Van Sant Block, on South Adams Street, Kingman Flow Company's Works (four buildings—the largest eighty by

four hundred and forty feet, the entire plant containing four million bricks); a warehouse for the Avery Planter Company, containing one million bricks; a brick schoolhouse in Geneseo, and one in Tremont; Robinson's business house opposite the Union Depot, and Rhea's Building in the same block. In 1890 Mr. Ebaugh built himself a handsome residence at 701 Seventh Avenue, where he resides. He owns several dwellings and other property in the city. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and of the Bankers' Mutual Association. On January 19, 1883, William H. Ebaugh and Nancy J. Allgire were married, in Carroll County, Maryland. Mrs. Ebaugh was born on a farm adjoining that on which her husband was born. She is the daughter of Melchor and Julia (Houck) Allgire. Mr. and Mrs. Ebaugh have four children: Flora, Glenn M., Imogene and Loretta.

ECKLEY, OSCAR E.; Railway Conductor; born in Peoria, April 11, 1858; son of John W. and Barbara (Weidner) Eckley. His father was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1834, and died October 29, 1899. The mother is a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, and is still living. The parents were married in Philadelphia, later came west and settled in Peoria in 1855. The father was a carpenter. The firm of Eckley & McKinzie were the builders of most of the houses on the Bluff in those days, succeeding in this line to the place occupied by A. J. Hodges. They built the Griswold, the Cooper and other residences well known in those days. Mr. Eckley retired from business about twenty years before his death. There were four children in the family: Oscar, Lillie (the wife of Thomas West), Sherman and Kate. Thomas attended the Peoria High School and also Cole and Parish's Business College, and, at the age of eighteen years, went to St. Louis, where he was employed two years in a millinery store. He subsequently became a clerk in the office of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, where he worked two years, when he became a brakeman and, eight months later, was made a conductor. After four years' service with this road he went to Evanston, Wyoming, and spent one year in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. While in the cab of an engine at Evanston the engine exploded, severely injuring Mr. Eckley and killing the man at his side. Returning to Peoria he had charge of a train on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad for two years, and afterward held a similar position with the Santa Fe, with headquarters at Chillicothe. For no other purpose than a change of occupation, Mr. Eckley took charge of a grocery store in Peoria for one year, but afterwards worked one year for the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway; then filled the position of yard-master at Urbana for four years, that of conductor on the Iowa Central for three years, and for the past six years has been a passenger conductor on the Lake Erie & Western. His railway service covers a period of twenty-three years. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and of the Modern Woodmen of Amer-



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ica. He married Clara Cooper in Peoria, August 23, 1881. Her parents were natives of Ohio, who came to Illinois and settled in Washington, Tazewell County, more than fifty years ago. They now live at Pekin, where Mr. Cooper is engaged in fruit-growing; also conducts railroad excursions to California and Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Eckley have seven children: Bessie, Flossie, Grace, Howard, Fred, Clarence and Mona.

EICHHORN, LOUIS G.; Clerk; born at Spring Bay, Woodford County, Illinois, August 28, 1861; son of John C. and Magdalena (Rapp) Eichhorn, natives of Waldorf, Baden, a sketch of whom is given under another head in this volume. Louis Eichhorn was educated in the common schools and at Cole's College, at which latter place he obtained the principles of a good business education. September 25, 1882, he entered the employ of the Great Western Distillery, where he has worked ever since and now holds the position of Shipping Clerk. He married Clara Belle Green in Peoria, December 24, 1885. She was born at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, December 2, 1865, daughter of Frank Green, a Union soldier in the Civil War who died at the Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1897. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Eichhorn are: Lena May and Myrtle Irene. Mr. Eichhorn has a handsome cottage at 1811 Western Avenue, which he built and moved into June 1, 1899. He is a Democrat and was School Inspector in Peoria in 1892 and 1893. He is a member of Baker Camp, and the "Modern Woodmen of America."

EICHHORN, PETER J.; Dry-gauger; born at Spring Bay, Woodford County, Illinois, November 17, 1867; son of John C. and Magdalena (Rapp) Eichhorn, natives of Waldorf, Baden. The paternal grandfather, Peter Eichhorn, was also a native of Waldorf. The family of Magdalena Rapp were relatives of the well-known Astor family. John C. Eichhorn was a brewer and cooper in his native town and possessed a large property, consisting of a block of buildings in which he carried on his trade. He was an officer on the People's side in the Revolution of Forty-eight and left Germany to find a home in America. He first settled at Newark, Ohio, where he carried on coopering. From there he came to Spring Bay and, with his father, formed the firm of Eichhorn Brothers, brewers and coopers. In 1860 he moved to Peoria and operated a cooper shop, employing from fifty to one hundred men. He bought the property at the corner of Lisk and Washington Streets, known as the La Fayette Hotel, together with a piece of ground 150 by 350 feet in dimensions. Here he ran the cooper-shop, a hotel and a saloon, doing a large business for several years, but retired in 1876 and died in 1881. He was a man of influence and was Sheriff of Woodford County one term, and twice Alderman of the old Sixth Ward and Township Collector in Peoria. He was the father of eight children, of whom six, four daughters and two sons, grew to maturity. Mrs. Eichhorn died in 1885. Peter J. Eichhorn started in the employ of the Great Western Distillery in 1881, and has been in the employ of that Company ever since without miss-

ing a pay day. He has charge of the trimmers, of whom there are twenty-eight. He married Louisa Meidroth, in Peoria, October 15, 1877, the daughter of William F. Meidroth, an old citizen of Peoria. They have six children: William F., Clara Louisa, Frank G., John P., Edna May and Hazel. Mr. Eichhorn was educated in the common schools. He is a Democrat, and served as President of the Board of Trustees of South Peoria three terms—1896, 1897, 1898. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Redmen, and the Columbian Knights. His residence is 1411 Howett Street, where he built a house in 1892.

ELLIS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; Merchandise Broker and Real-estate Agent, Peoria; was born at Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, January 21, 1826, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Atwood) Ellis, who came to Peoria in 1836, where the father died two years later. The son was educated in the academy at Rochester, Massachusetts, and at sixteen years of age accepted a position in a clothing store at Galena, Illinois, where he remained six years. Inspired by the gold discoveries in California, at the age of twenty-two he fitted out an expedition and crossed the plains, reaching his destination in October after a six months' journey, and spent the winter in Northern California. Going to Sacramento the following spring, after passing through a serious illness he joined a small party which, having crossed Mt. Shasta, began prospecting on the western slope with fair success. The following autumn he returned East by way of Panama, Cuba and New Orleans, and thence up the river to Peoria, where, in 1852, he engaged in the grocery business, which he conducted successfully some twenty years. He then gave his attention to a brokerage business for the wholesale grocery trade, which he continued twenty years longer, when he retired. In politics though in no sense a seeker for office he is a staunch Republican and an original Blaine man, being a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1884, which nominated Blaine for the Presidency. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, serving twenty-two years as a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, but, as an opponent of extreme ritualism, joined in the establishment of Christ (Reformed Episcopal) Church, of which he has ever since been a vestryman. On September 17, 1860, Mr. Ellis was married to Esther T. Woodworth, daughter of George and Louisa (Hovey) Woodworth, of Hebron, New Hampshire, and related to the author of the celebrated poem, "The Old Oaken Bucket." A genealogy of the Woodworth family in possession of Mrs. Ellis traces their lineage to Walter Woodworth, one of the original settlers of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1632. Her grandfather Woodworth was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill; also assisted in the removal of Dartmouth College from Lebanon, Connecticut, to its present location at Hanover, New Hampshire. Her great-grandfather Tucker was a trumpeter in the army of the Revolution and was publicly thanked and presented with a silver

trumpet by General Washington at the close of the war for conspicuous bravery. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, three of whom died in infancy, those still living being Benjamin Franklin, teacher of Physics in Northwestern High School Chicago; Elizabeth, Reference Librarian in Peoria Public Library; and Louise Woodworth, Designer, in Kansas City. Mr. Ellis resides at No. 104 North Perry Avenue.

FELTEN, JOHN S.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1860; son of Christian and Polly (Nycum) Felten, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandfathers were Christian Felten and John Nycum. Christian and Polly Felten were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters; Martha, Leonard, Elizabeth, Wilson, John S., William and Emma. Christian Felten was a soldier in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He died in 1898, and his widow October 17, 1899. They were people of high religious standing. Mr. John S. Felten married Sophia Gaus in Lincoln, Illinois, March 6, 1883. They have one daughter, Leila B. Mrs. Felten is the daughter of Lawrence and Katherine (Baumann) Gaus, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. Her father was born August 9, 1828, and came to the United States when a young man, locating at Lincoln, Illinois, where he married Miss Katharine Baumann. Five children were born of this union: Reinhold, Sophia, Oswald, Rosa and Bertha. Mr. Gaus died May 20, 1893. He was a member of Mozart Lodge, No. 345, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Lincoln. Mrs. Gaus is still living. Mr. Felten has been employed by the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company for twelve years, the last ten years holding the position of Locomotive Engineer. He is a member of Division No. 417, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

FISCHER, JACOB H.; Grocer; born in Peoria May 10, 1854; son of Henry and Talleta (Harbers) Fischer, natives of Holland. His father was a skillful millwright, who came to Peoria in 1851 and assisted in the construction of all the principal mills about Peoria in his time. He was also a carpenter and boat-builder and worked at the latter trade when Peoria was a boat-building center. He died in 1858, and Mrs. Fischer in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer were the parents of four children. The only daughter living is Mrs. R. F. Walter, who lives on First Avenue, Peoria. The maternal grandparents came to America and settled at St. Louis in 1852, where they remained one year and then came to Peoria County and settled on a farm. Mr. Jacob H. Fischer started to work in a grocery house when thirteen years of age, but afterwards attended school four years, taking a course in the German and English Schools and Cole's Business College. At the age of twenty he became a partner with his step-father, Mr. John Goodhardt, the firm taking the name of Goodhardt & Fischer.

This partnership lasted till 1882, when Mr. Fischer became sole proprietor of the business, which he has since carried on. In 1900 he left the store at 739 Lincoln Avenue, where he had been for several years, and moved into a handsome brick building which he erected during the summer of that year and still occupies. In 18— Mr. Fischer was nominated for Supervisor on the Democratic ticket without his consent, and elected without effort on his part. He served but one term, not caring for re-election. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, The Turners, and the "City Club of Bowlers." He married Lydia Dilzer in Peoria September 7, 1882. Of eight children born to them, seven are now living: Talleta, Lydia, Jacob, Robert, Rosie, Virginia Ruth, Freda and Erma. Mrs. Fischer is the daughter of John and Rosa Dilzer, who were married in Peoria. The father was a native of Baden, Germany, and was a carpenter by trade. The mother was born in Switzerland. Mr. Dilzer came to America in 1853, and Mrs. Dilzer in 1854. For several years they kept the Washington House in Peoria.

FISHER, EDGAR; Foundry Foreman; Averyville; born at Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1859, the son of Charles and Phoebe (Bergstresser) Fisher, natives of Selinsgrove. The paternal grandfather, Jonathan Fisher, owned a large farm on the banks of the Susquehanna River, where he spent his life. The great-grandfather, George Fisher, was a Hollander by birth and owned a large estate in his native country. On account of trouble that grew out of hunting deer out of season, he came to America when a young man and settled in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, and never came in possession of his property again. Charles Fisher lived on his father's farm till 1865, when he came to Illinois and settled at Pekin, where he spent the remainder of his life except two years that he lived at Spring Lake. He died in 1874, and Mrs. Fisher in August, 1879. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Edgar is next to the youngest. All grew up and live in this portion of Illinois. Edgar Fisher received his education in the schools of Pekin, and then learned the baker's trade, serving four years, when he learned the iron-molder's trade, at which he worked six years in Pekin. Then coming to Peoria he entered the employ of the Avery Planter Company, where he has been since, except one winter spent in Pekin. He has been with this company constantly for fourteen years, the last ten years acting as foreman of the foundry. At twenty years of age he became interested in politics and a friend of good government. In 1890 he was elected one of the Trustees of the Village of Averyville for a term of two years. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and the Molders' Union. In politics he is independent. He married Oma Hulbert in Peoria September 21, 1887, and they have two children: Lona J. and Leonard E. Mrs. Fisher was born March 19, 1869, and is the daughter of John and

Eliza (Steele) Hulbert. The father was born at Alton, Illinois. The mother was born in Virginia, February 9, 1832, and is still living. Seven children were born to them, of whom three are living. Mr. Fisher lives at 511 Haungs Avenue, where he owns a lot and a nice cottage which he built in 1896.

FRANCIS, WILLIS Y.; Retired Manufacturer; born at Lexington, Kentucky, August 8, 1830; son of Littlebury and Mary (Hubbard) Francis, natives of the same State. The Francis family originally came from Virginia, and settled in Garrard County, Kentucky. Littlebury Francis and wife were the parents of eleven children, all of whom grew up and married. He lived to the age of seventy-four years and died in 1879. Mrs. Francis died in 1853, aged forty-five years. Willis Y. Francis came to Will County, Illinois, at the age of eighteen years, having previously lived in Dearborn County, Indiana. Two years later he came to Peoria, and, in partnership with his brother John, who had settled in Peoria a year previous, engaged in the coopering business, employing seventy-five men and having the largest establishment in the State outside of Chicago. This business continued ten years. Jas. H. McCall was senior partner in the firm of McCall & Francis, coopers, which was succeeded by Moss, Bradley & Co., coopers and distillers, in which business the Francis Brothers had a fourth interest. Mr. Francis was a distiller till 1880. About that time he became Superintendent of the warehouse and cistern room at the Monarch Distillery, and later spent a year mining in Wyoming. Subsequently he became inspector of cooperage at the Great Western Distillery, and it was through him that the Government adopted the present practice of weighing the spirits instead of measuring the barrels to ascertain the quantity. This method was adopted in 1890, and saves both the Government and the distillers many thousands of dollars each year. In October, 1850, Mr. Francis married Sarah Jane Brunson in Dearborn County, Indiana. She was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, daughter of George and Mary Brunson. The father was from New York and the mother from New Jersey. Of this marriage eleven children were born, four of whom grew to maturity, and of these two are now living. Lewis and Albert died after attaining manhood. Mary Jane is the wife of Ernest Pfeiffer, and Alice is the wife of William Balser, of Peoria. August 8, 1878, Mr. Francis married Mary Elizabeth Freeland, born at Seneca Falls, New York, November 7, 1841, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Kniffin) Freeland; the father being a native of New Jersey, and the mother of Seneca Falls, New York. Of this marriage there is one child, Frank R. Mr. Francis is a Republican and was a member of the Board of Health in 1875. In 1890 he was re-elected Alderman of the Third Ward by a large majority in a three candidate contest, though the ward was largely Democratic. In 1892 he was elected Township Assessor and held that office three years. He was Deputy Assessor in 1899. He joined the Peoria Lodge of Masons in 1861.

He is now a thirty-second-degree Mason, has twice filled the chair of Worshipful Master in the Blue Lodge, and has taken all the degrees in both the Commandery and Consistory, in both of which he has frequently held office. The residence he now occupies at 1212 South Adams Street, he built on the edge of a cornfield in 1853 and has lived there ever since.

FRANKS, GERALD B.; President and Manager of J. W. Franks & Sons, Printing, Lithographing and Binding Plant; born in Chicago, August 8, 1860, the son of Joseph W. and Nano (Barrett) Franks, the former a native of Nottinghamshire, England, born April 13, 1829, and the latter of Milltown, County Kerry, Ireland, born June 21, 1829. Joseph W. Franks learned the printing trade in Chicago, came with his family to Peoria in 1864, and for a time, was connected with the publication of the "National Democrat," but in 1872 established the job-printing concern of J. W. Franks & Sons, which has since grown to be the largest establishment of its kind in Central Illinois. Gerald B. was educated in the public schools of Peoria, after which he was employed in the grain commission house of Tyng & Brotherson until 1878, when he became connected with the printing house established by his father and brothers six years previous. On December 8, 1891, he was married at Washington, Illinois, to Katherine Danforth, who was born November 2, 1868, and they have one child, Danforth W. Franks. In religious affiliation, Mr. Franks is an Episcopalian, and politically a Republican. At the present time he is President of the Printing and Lithographing firm of J. W. Franks & Sons, which, in a period of thirty years, has had a remarkable development, and is also President of Franks' Peoria Directory Company. Mr. Franks' father, J. W. Franks, the founder of the concern, still survives.

FREEMAN, SETH WALTER; born at Pocasset, Massachusetts, August 31, 1830, is the son of Charles H. and Permelia (Davis) Freeman, the former born at Sandwich and the latter at Falmouth, Massachusetts. Sandwich appears to have been the home of the Freemans for several generations, as it was here that both the grandfather and the great-grandfather—both named Seth—were born. Seth (I.) married Experience Hatch, a native of Pembroke, Massachusetts, and his son, Seth (II.), Maria Nye, also born in Sandwich, the last named couple becoming the parents of Charles H. Freeman, already mentioned. Charles H. Freeman's wife, Permelia Davis, was the daughter of Walter and Hannah (Hatch) Davis, both born at North Falmouth, Massachusetts. Seth Walter Freeman was educated at Galesburg, Illinois, and became a farmer. He has been twice married; first on January 4, 1859, to Amanda S. Dudley, at Oxford, New York, and the second time, on May 10, 1893, to Mellie E. Emery at Peoria. Mr. Freeman has five children: Charles Walter, Carrie Nye, Jessie Lee, Minnie Miles and Helen Dudley. In religious belief he is a Universalist, and, in his political relations, a Republican.

GATES, GOODWIN; Locomotive Engineer; born in Kirtland, Ohio, August 3, 1850. The Gates family of New England originated from Thomas Gates, who was born in Hingham, England, and came to America in the ship "Diligent," with his wife and two children, in 1638. He settled at Hingham, Massachusetts, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1662. The parents of Goodwin Gates are Lorison and Salome P. (Felt) Gates. The father, a minister of the Christian denomination, was born in Malone, Franklin County, New York, March 3, 1813, and is still living. The mother was born in Cavendish, Windsor County, Vermont, October 11, 1815, and died January 3, 1869. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters; Stillman; Lorison L., who died in California; Salome E., deceased; Ira R., deceased; Lucy J.; Hosea F., who resides at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and is an engineer for the Iowa Central Railway Company; Goodwin; and Ruth, who died in infancy. Goodwin Gates married Theory A. Williams, in Mechanicsville, Iowa, December 29, 1869. They have one son, J. Willard, born November 12, 1870. Mrs. Gates' father, Miles Williams, was born in Plainfield, Oswego County, New York, August 22, 1822. He was a farmer, and married Mrs. Emily C. Brown (*nee* Bristol), November 3, 1845. To them were born nine children—five sons and four daughters: Pomeroy, Filenas, Theory A., Emily T., Elmina J., Irvin M., Miles, Jerusha E. and Benjamin F. Mrs. Williams died August 13, 1887, and Mr. Williams April 6, 1893. J. Willard is in the employ of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railway Company as conductor. He was married twice—first to Agnes J. Glass, February 19, 1890. Two children were born of this union: Theory A. and Agnes G. The mother died February 6, 1898. The second wife was Annie White, who has one son, Willard. Goodwin Gates came to Peoria to reside in 1873, and entered the employ of the Peoria Horse Railway Company. In March, 1883, he was promoted to the position of engineer. He is a member of Division No. 417, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; also of Hargrove Lodge, No. 310, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and of the District Court of Honor, No. 765, of Forrest, Illinois. He is independent in politics. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GAUSS, WILLIAM P.; Confectioner and Wholesale Grocer; Peoria; was born July 19, 1842, at Nürtingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, which had been the home of his ancestors on both sides for generations. In 1853 his parents came to the United States, settling first at Amboy, New Jersey, where they remained two years, when they came to Peoria and engaged in cigar manufacturing. In 1869, Mr. Gauss embarked in the grocery business on his own account, which he has continued ever since, being now at the head of one of the largest wholesale establishments of its kind in the city. Mr. Gauss was married October 31, 1867, to Miss Louise Pott-hoff, who was born in Germany in 1846, and they have a family of seven children: William

F., Sophia, Julia, Tillie, Louis Julius, Ida and Clara. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as Alderman of his ward and in religious belief is a Lutheran.

GIESE, DANIEL; Blacksmith; born in Germany, March 2, 1853. His parents died when he was still a child. At the age of twenty years, he came to America, and, after traveling about the country for two years, he came to Peoria in 1877. He worked as a journeyman blacksmith till 1881, when he erected a two-story building and opened a blacksmith and general repair shop at 2322 South Adams Street, where he has since carried on the trade. He is the inventor and patentee of a coal-drilling machine, which he manufactures. He employs two men and is doing an increasing business. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and a Republican. In 1881 he was married to Julia Gager, in the city of Peoria, and they have two children living, Annie and Emma.

GLASS, ALEXANDER; Engineer; born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 11, 1848; son of Vincent and Lucinda (Graham) Glass, natives of Ohio. The father was engaged in farming till the discovery of gold in California, when he went there and engaged in mining. After spending three successful years in the mines, he wrote to his family that he had secured gold enough to spend the remainder of his life in comfort and would soon be home again. Later news came that he was dead. His family never obtained any of the property he was supposed to possess. He left a widow and four children: Lucretia, Sanford, John and Alexander. The mother afterward married David Riegel, by whom she had two children. The family moved to Pontiac, Illinois, about 1857. Here Alexander Glass lived on a farm till 1871, when he came to Peoria and obtained employment in the Mash and Yeast room of the Darst Distillery, working in that department for ten years and, later being employed about three years in Spurck's Distillery. He also spent a year in distilleries about St. Louis and Kentucky. On account of poor health his friends secured for him the appointment of United States Storekeeper, and he filled that position from 1889 to 1893. He has been in the employ of the Monarch Distillery as engineer from 1879 to the present time, except for five years as stated above. Since 1894, he has been chief engineer. In May, 1899, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Examining Engineers of Peoria, for a term of two years, under Mayor Lynch. This appointment was unsolicited and has been well and conscientiously filled. Mr. Glass is a member of the Order of Mutual Protection, and the Association of Stationary Engineers. In 1900 he represented his Lodge at the meeting of the National Society of Stationary Engineers, which met at Milwaukee. October 15, 1871, he was married to Frances Ingram, at Pontiac, Illinois, and three children were born of this union, of whom two are living: Frank, and Mary, now Mrs. Charles Smith. Mrs. Glass was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, September, 1848, daughter of Richard and Nancy

Ingram. The father died at the age of sixty-eight, but the mother lived till 1900, dying at the age of seventy-eight. Mrs. Alexander Glass died in June, 1898. Mr. Glass has charge of about thirty men and is capable of filling any place about a distillery.

GREEN, JAMES.; Highway Commissioner; born at Wilksburg, a suburb of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1845; son of Lawson and Sarah (Baker) Green. Both parents were natives of Allegheny County, the father born in 1812, dying in Peoria in 1882, while the mother died in 1871, aged forty-five years. She was the daughter of Samuel Baker, a native of Germany, who came to America and married in this country. The paternal grandfather, Patrick Green, was a native of Ireland, and his wife of Scotland. He was a showman and traveled over all the Western States. His home was in Allegheny County, where he had a large landed property. He died about the age of seventy-five years. Lawson Green was the monied man of Wilksburg and a prominent contractor. He built many highways and, among other things, ballasted the Pennsylvania Central Railroad when it was constructed. He also built the Greensburg Turnpike, and for many years kept it in order. He came to Knox County, Illinois, about 1859, and was engaged in farming. Returning to Pennsylvania, he enlisted in the Sixty-third Infantry, known as the "Kelly Guards," and served two years and ten months. He took part in both the battles at Bull Run, the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond, the battle of Gettysburg, and others. Having been struck on the head by a gun in the hands of a Union soldier, as the latter fell in battle, he was never afterwards able to walk. He had four sons and three daughters, three of the former seeing service in the army. Morris L., died in the three months' service, and was the first soldier from Allegheny County to give his life for the Union; Jacob had three honorable discharges from the service. James Green, the third son, enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, February 5, 1865, and went direct to the front. With a portion of his regiment, he fought at Fort Hell, Petersburg, April 2 and 3, 1865, as dismounted cavalry. He was discharged July 1, of that year, and came to Peoria and, after farming awhile, located in Peoria, where he remained till 1870, when he returned to Pittsburg, remaining there until 1876. Returning to Peoria in the latter year he entered the service of the Woodruff Ice Company, where he was employed nine years. Three years following he was a bridge carpenter on the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway; for five years was a member of the Peoria police force; and served as Constable and Deputy Sheriff four years, resigning, April 18, 1898, to assume the office of Commissioner of Highways, to which he had been elected. By careful management the debts of the Board were paid and it now has a fund to its credit. He is now Treasurer of the Board. Mr. Green married Rebecca A. Pace in Peoria, December 29, 1869. She is the daughter of William and Mary (Frazier) Pace, and was born in Richwoods Township, April 16, 1852. Her fa-

ther was born in Ohio, and her mother in Virginia. The former was a farmer, and served during the War of the Rebellion as a soldier in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was a prisoner fourteen months at Tyler, Texas. He was the father of five sons and five daughters all of whom are living—most of them in Peoria County. Mr. and Mrs. Green have three children: Charles Clinton, Harry James and Wilbur Morgan. Mr. Green owns his residence at 328 Chicago Street, also the house at 330. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and votes the Republican ticket.

GRIER, ROBERT C.; Secretary of the Board of Trade, Peoria, was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1835, the son of John C. and Elizabeth (Perkins) Grier, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The elder Grier was the son of Rev. Isaac Grier, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was President of Northumberland College, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1814. This was also the birthplace of his son, John C., who was born there in 1808, went to Danville, in the same State, in 1819, where he obtained employment in a mercantile house, remaining twenty-seven years. Having in the meantime been married to Elizabeth Perkins, who was born in Wyoming Valley, in 1814, he removed in 1846 to Wilkesbarre, and there spent the next five years in mercantile business. In 1851 Mr. Grier removed with his family to Peoria, where he soon entered into the grain business, and became one of the leading business men of the young Western city. His death occurred July 27, 1891. Robert C. Grier came to Peoria with his parents in 1851. He was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania and at Michigan University, graduating from the latter in 1854. Meanwhile he had been in course of training for a business career, and early engaged in the grain trade, and in 1866, joined his brother, Gen. D. P. Grier, in the erection of the first grain elevator in the city of Peoria. Mr. Grier was the second President of the Peoria Board of Trade under its present organization, and for the past twelve years has been Secretary of the Board; was also one of the original incorporators of the Chamber of Commerce and at the present time, is President of the Association. On May 14, 1863, he was united in marriage to Caroline M. King, of St. Louis, and they have had three children: Mary, Elizabeth and Wyllys King. The latter entered upon a successful business career in New York City, but died February 1, 1902. General David P. Grier, who was a prominent soldier during the War of the Rebellion, was Mr. Grier's next younger brother.

GUTSCHE, ERNST; Dyer; son of Gottlob Gutsche; born at Zirke, Prussia, December 6, 1834, and learned his trade with his father, who was also a dyer. After completing his three years course as apprentice, he spent three years (1852-55), traveling through Germany and working in different towns and learning the various features of the work. He served three years in the Prussian Army (1855-58), and in the latter year he came to America, reaching New York on No-

vember 2. He spent several years in various occupations, visiting Chicago (where he stayed one year), New Orleans and other cities. He was in New Orleans at the outbreak of the war and left when General Butler took the city. He came to Peoria in 1868 and started the Peoria Steam Dye-Works—the first establishment of its kind in the city. He has been in business thirty-two years, and at the present time enjoys a very lucrative trade. He owns and occupies a handsome brick block and the lots on which it stands, 206-208 North Jefferson Street. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is independent. Ernst Gutsche married Anna Guenther in Peoria, October 21, 1870. They have eight children: Pauline, the wife of Charles F. Weber; Mathilda; Charles; Ernst; Emma, wife of Ormo H. Garrels; Lillian; William, and Elsa.

HAMMER, JULIUS C.; Locomotive Engineer; born at Hammersebo, near Oscarshamn, Sweden, April 16, 1866; son of N. P. and Matilda S. Hammer, natives of the same vicinity as their son. The mother died in 1868. The father was born in 1848 and is still living (1901). He was a sailor in the King's Fleet, and as such visited many parts of the world, especially the countries bordering upon the Mediterranean, around the British Isles and in the far North. In 1872-73 he was a member of the expedition commanded by Prof. Nordenfeldt in search of the North Pole. Mr. J. C. Hammer came to America in the spring of 1884, and settled in Boone County, Iowa, where he worked two years on a farm. In 1886 he came to Peoria, and became an employe of the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company, and for several years worked about the round-house and shops. Later he worked as a fireman on an engine for two years, and, in August, 1892, was promoted to engineer, and has since served in that capacity. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he is Independent. He and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. In 1888 he was married in Peoria to Beda Flack, who was born in Jonkoping, Sweden, and died in Peoria, November 9, 1891, leaving two children, Albert and Edward—the latter dying eighteen months after his mother. May 22, 1894, Mr. Hammer was again married to Miss Louisa Johnson, in Peoria, daughter of John and Sophia (Monson) Johnson. She was born in Sweden and came to Peoria in 1893. They have two children: George C. and Nanette J.

HARMS, CHARLES G.; Millwright; ex-Mayor of South Peoria; is a native son of Peoria, born September 19, 1856, and is the son of Daniel G. and Ahltje (Frerichs) Harms, whose sketch appears in this volume. Before he was twenty-one years of age Mr. Harms had learned the trade of plow-maker and that of carpenter, working at the latter in summer and the former in the winter until 1892. In that year he engaged to the American Glucose Sugar Refining Company as a millwright, where he has continued to the present time. He is a Republican and takes an active part in poli-

tics. He was elected Mayor of the Village of South Peoria in 1889, and re-elected the next year. In 1893 he was elected for a third term, was re-elected in 1896, and for a fifth term in 1900. The Village Hall was built during his third term and the Fire Department organized in his fourth year as Mayor. Mr. Harms does what he thinks is right and has the courage of his convictions. September 5, 1883, he married Fannie Folkers, a daughter of Seibolt and Gretie Backer Folkers, natives of Ost Friesland, Germany. They have four children: Daniel G.; Grace, Alice and George.

HARMS, DANIEL G.; Plow manufacturer; born at Ochtelbur, Hanover, November 24, 1832, where he received his education in the public schools. His father, Harm Weets, was the son of Weet Uphoff, each following the ancient custom of that country, by taking as a surname the Christian name of his father, to which he added an "S" prefixed to the Christian name. Uphoff was the name of an estate, which the family used as a name until it was dropped by Harms, who took for his cognomen the name of "Weets" from "Weet," his father's first name. Harm Weets was a freeholder and proprietor of a grocery store, in his native village, and a farm near by. Daniel G. Harms learned blacksmithing and came to America in 1851. He crossed the Ocean from Bremen to New Orleans between April 18 and June 18, on the sailing vessel "Edmund." He came up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, reaching Peoria July 1. In 1853 Harm Weets and other members of his family came to Peoria. Daniel G. began work in Rodecker's Plow Factory and was later employed by Tobey and Anderson and Pettengill & Lazell, and later for the factory of the Peoria Plow Company, also worked independently, and his knowledge extends back almost to the beginning of plow making in Peoria. For many years he has been in business for himself, and he now manufactures the Peoria Steel Plows, Cultivators, and other farm utensils, which meet ready sale. He is an industrious and honest representative of the laboring men of the city. In Peoria, March 20, 1852, he married Ahltje Frerichs, who was born in Morhusen, Hanover, January 1, 1825, and came to Peoria, via New Orleans, in 1849, reaching America after a voyage of thirteen weeks on the Ocean. Mr. and Mrs. Harms have six children: Anna, now Mrs. Lewis Clausen; Mary, the wife of Joseph Peters; Charles; Frank; Louise, now Mrs. John E. Zoller, and William.

HAVENS, ERNST A.; Proprietor of Pattern and Model Works; born near Tonica, La Salle County, Illinois, April 1, 1861; the son of Jesse D. and Martha (Curtis) Havens. His father was born in Ohio in 1818, and his mother at Erie, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1828. The maternal grandfather was Nathan W. J. Curtis, and the grandfather on the paternal side, Jesse Havens, born June 23, 1787, near the mouth of Squawm River, New Jersey. The father of the latter came from Wales when quite young, was a sea captain and lost his life in a shipwreck on



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the ocean. In boyhood Jesse Havens went to Virginia, and lived with a brother-in-law, named Newman. While there he frequently went bear-hunting with his brother-in-law and killed many of these animals. Mr. Newman made bear-hunting a business and during these hunting tours Mr. Havens often spent three months at a time without seeing a human being, except members of the company. He was a fine marksman and many stories are told of his hunting adventures. In 1801 he went to the site of Newark, Ohio, and built several log cabins for a company that settled there. He married Rebecca Hinthorn and settled in Licking County, about eight miles north of Newark, and there cleared off a small farm, also kept a furniture shop. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and was at the desperate defense of Fort Stephenson made by Major Croghan and his band of one hundred and sixty men at Lower Sandusky. He came to Illinois in 1829 and settled on the site of what is now Leroy, in McLean County, moving his family there in December of that year. In 1830 he settled where Hudson now is, bought land and went to farming, but in 1850 removed to Iowa, where he remained most of the time till his death, December 2, 1862. He was buried at Havens Grove, Illinois, to which place he gave his name. Mr. Havens was one of the first Commissioners elected in McLean County after its organization. He had eleven children, all of whom became men and women. Jesse D., the seventh of these, and father of Ernst A. Havens, is a resident of Lincoln, Illinois. Ernst A. Havens grew up on his father's farm, but in his youth began to learn the potter's trade, at which he worked for two years. He then became a millwright, but later learned his present business in St. Louis, and in March, 1889, opened a shop in Peoria using foot-power. From that beginning he has built his business up to its present proportions, and now manufactures all sorts of wooden and metal patterns, rubber molds and all similar work, using electric power. Mr. Havens was married in Peoria, December 18, 1883, to May C. Lawrence. They have five children: Jesse T., Rena May, Ruth J., Grace and Lee H. Mr. and Mrs. Havens are members of the Union Congregational Church. In politics he is a Republican.

HECHT, JACOB; Merchant; Peoria; born in Giershofen, Prussia, February 20, 1848; son of Gerson and Dorothea (Baer) Hecht, the former of Giershofen and the latter of Puderbach, Prussia. Mr. Jacob Hecht learned his trade while working with his father who was a butcher and dealer in cattle. In 1867 he came to Illinois, stopping for a time at Springfield and La Salle, and in the fall of 1868 located in Peoria. For two years he worked for wages, and in 1871 engaged in business for himself. In 1885 he and his brother Solomon engaged in the clothing business, under the firm name of Hecht Brothers, which has proved very successful. Mr. Hecht owns the buildings at Nos. 2109 and 2111 South Adams Street, where he conducts his business; he also owns other valuable property in Peoria. In politics Mr. Hecht is a Republican. In 1891-2

he was fruit inspector, and in 1895 he was elected Alderman of the Seventh Ward and re-elected in 1898; he was a prominent member of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, of which he was President in 1899. He is a Mason; a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America; he is a member of the Swedzeit Turnverein, of which he has been the presiding officer. Mr. Hecht was married to Louisa Schmidt in Peoria, August 22, 1871. They have four children living; Gerson, Jacob, Bertha and Louisa. In 1883 Mr. Hecht visited his parents, and traveled through various parts of Germany, France and England. Mr. Hecht is one of the substantial and influential men of the Seventh Ward.

HEID, LEWIS; Locomotive Engineer; born in Pekin, Illinois, February 5, 1871; son of Jacob and Eliza Heid, natives of Germany. They were the parents of four children: Lewis, Emma, George and William. At thirteen years of age Lewis Heid began work in a machine shop in Pekin, where he remained several years, but at the age of eighteen found employment in the round-house of the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway Company, and later accepted a position as locomotive fireman which he held for about eight years, running an engine part of the time. About 1897 he was given permanent employment as an engineer, which position he still holds. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He has been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen for several years.

HENSELER, JOHN E.; Carpenter and Builder; born in Opladen, near Dusseldorf, Rheinfalz, Germany, February 2, 1820. His parents were Henry and Margaret (Muenster) Henseler. The father was born at Blankenburg, Rhine Province, February 2, 1788 and died in July, 1857. The mother was a native of Opladen, born December, 1799, and died in June, 1834. She was the daughter of William and Gertrude (Neusz) Muenster, the former a native of Opladen and the latter of Hittdorf. The paternal grandparents were John E. and Margarite (Dorn) Henseler, natives of Blankenburg. The grandfather was the proprietor of a vineyard and died at the age of seventy. Henry Henseler was a builder and served in Spain and Russia under Napoleon between 1810 and 1815. Only two of his ten children grew to adult age. William Muenster, who died at the age of forty, was a tax collector for nearly twenty years. His son, Fred, was with Napoleon in the Russian campaign. After leaving school, John E. Henseler served three years in the Engineer Corps of the Prussian Army. In 1854 he came to America and settled in Chicago, where he lived from September to April. He then came to Peoria, and soon after the outbreak of the Civil war (September, 1861), entered the service of the United States, afterwards holding the position of Captain in the Engineer Corps. He went from St. Louis to Paducah and from there to Columbus, Kentucky, and superintended the construction of the fortifications there. He also performed similar services about Vicksburg. After

two years' service in the army he returned to Peoria County, and for nine years lived in Princeville, where he served as Alderman two terms. He has been a resident of Peoria since 1872, except one year, when he lived in Washington, Tazewell county. He carried on the contracting business in Peoria until 1885, when he retired. From 1884 to 1888 he held the position of Government store-keeper. For two years in the early seventies he was a member of the Old Volunteer Fire Company, Number 2. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Henseler married for his first wife, Wilhelmina Kirsch, and five children were born to them, of whom John and Alexander, the only two who survived childhood, were merchants in Peoria. Alexander died in 1898. For his second wife Mr. Henseler married Margaret Doyle, born in Dublin, Ireland, February 6, 1846. They have had fifteen children, of whom eleven grew to maturity: Philip, Clara, Nellie, Henrietta (who died at the age of twenty-two), Regina (the wife of Julius Breckinridge), Anna (wife of John B. Otten), Isabel (wife of Charles W. Green), John, Lucy (wife of Rudolph Trefzger), Francis and Mary.

HEWITT, FRANK E.; Railway Engineer; born in Galesburg, Illinois, June 23, 1858; son of William O. and Minerva (Kennedy) Hewitt, natives of Upperjay, Essex County, New York. The father was born in July, 1831, and died at the age of fifty-three years; the mother died in 1887, aged fifty-four. The paternal grandfather was William Hewitt, and the grandfather on the maternal side, Jerome Kennedy, a native of Upperjay. Both were farmers. William O. Hewitt was a school teacher when a young man, but coming to Galesburg in 1855, entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, working in the machine shop until 1867, for most of the time acting as a foreman. Coming to Peoria at a later date, he started with the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway as a common workman. By repeated advancement he became successively foreman for a term of twelve years, and then master mechanic of the Peoria shops for the twelve years following. Later he went to Belleville, Illinois, where he was master mechanic of the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad for one year. On account of poor health he returned to Peoria and died one year later, June 4th, 1883. Frank E. Hewitt took a three years' course in the High School and also learned telegraphy. During his vacations he was employed as carrier for the "Peoria Transcript." He left school in 1874, and after being engaged for a short time as telegraph operator, store-keeper and time-keeper for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company, became a locomotive fireman for three years, and on May 29, 1879, at twenty-one years of age, was put in charge of a locomotive. Since that time to the present he has filled the same position with the T. P. & W. and Wabash Companies, except one year (1883-84) when he was in the employ of the Chicago & Alton, with headquarters at Roodhouse, Illinois. On July 10, 1882, he was mar-

ried in Peoria to Mrs. Ruecklos (whose maiden name was Carrie Grant), the youngest daughter of David and Marietta (Gulick) Grant, born at St. Louis, Missouri, September 25, 1851. Her father was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October, 1800, and died in St. Louis, Mo. For many years he was a steamboat captain on the Mississippi River. The mother was born at Maysville, Kentucky, October 2, 1803, and died in August, 1897, aged nearly ninety-four years. Capt. Alex. Grant, a brother of Mrs. Hewitt, and a prominent steamboat owner and pilot, commanded a United States dispatch-boat between New Orleans and Cairo during the War of the Rebellion, and afterwards commanded the steamer Atlantic. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt have one son, Frank E., born November 23, 1884, and now in the first year of the High School. At the Field Day Exercises of the schools in 1900 he took most of the prizes in athletics, except that for wrestling. Mrs. Hewitt is a graduate of the Lake Forest Seminary, near Chicago. Mr. Hewitt is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

HILL, WILLIAM H.; Physician; born in Keokuk, Iowa, June 15, 1873; son of Benjamin F. and Elizabeth (Steinberger) Hill. The father was born in Richmond, Indiana, and the mother in Iowa. William H. Hill graduated from the city schools of Keokuk at the age of seventeen years; subsequently was stamp clerk in the Keokuk Post Office four years, and for two years engaged in the tobacco business at Honey Grove, Texas. Having graduated from the Keokuk Medical College in 1898, he entered upon the practice of medicine, and after a brief sojourn in Missouri came to Peoria in 1899, where he has enjoyed a growing practice. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, of the Home and Fireside, Fraternal Tribunes, Columbian Knights, and the Royal Circle, for all of which he is medical examiner. He has lately been chief officer of the Home and Fireside and Fraternal Tribunes. In 1887 Dr. Hill became interested in silk-culture, and has since devoted much time to the study of the silkworm and the silk industry. He has a wide experimental knowledge of the worm and its product, and is one of the best authorities on the subject in America. He has the largest Magnanerie, or place for silk-worm culture, in the United States. Dr. Hill married Anna V. Johnson in Keokuk, Iowa, March 24, 1897, and they have one child, Garnet B. Mrs. Hill's parents, Louis and Eliza (Rupe) Johnson, were early settlers of Minnesota. Mr. Johnson was a dentist by profession. Dr. Hill is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at Keokuk, Iowa. They reside at 2520 South Adams Street.

HILLYER, FRANK R.; Yardman; born in Ohio, March 7, 1867; son of James M. and Martha Hillyer. His father was born in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1831, and the mother in Hudson, New York. The paternal grandfather, Abram R. Hillyer, was a native of New England. James M. Hillyer had three children, two sons and a daughter: Anna

R., Frank R. and George L. The last named is in the theatrical business. James M. Hillyer died in 1893. His widow is still living. Frank R. Hillyer married Eva M. Macy at West Superior, Wisconsin, January 7, 1894. She is the daughter of Theodore Macy, a native of New York, born September 24, 1833. He was a railroad employe for twenty-five years. He married Sarah Wilkes, February 7, 1864. She was a native of London, England, and came to America when one year old. To them were born nine children—six daughters and three sons: Frankie, George, Lottie, Lulu, Eva M., George, Blanch, Theodore and Daisy. The two sons named George and the daughter Daisy died in infancy. Mr. Macy died April 18, 1899, leaving a widow. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hillyer are Harry J. and Sarah L. Mr. Hillyer is politically a Democrat. He has been in the railway service fifteen years, six years of that time with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. He is a member of Burlington Voluntary Relief Corps.

HITCHCOCK, CHARLES F.; Real-estate and Loan Agent; Peoria; was born at Pittstown, Rensselaer County, New York, January 11, 1836, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Freeman) Hitchcock. The father, who was a merchant tailor, resided at Pittstown until his retirement from business, when he removed to New York City, where he died. He was a man of retiring disposition, positive in his convictions and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Charles F. Hitchcock was educated in the common schools and at Salem Academy, New York, and, at an early age, obtained employment as clerk in a general store, in which he continued until he reached his majority. He then came to Illinois, and in April, 1857, engaged in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing business at Aurora. In May, 1862, he removed to Sparland, Marshall County, and there embarked in the grain trade, also acting as railroad agent; but in June, 1875, came to Peoria, where he opened up a grain commission business, and for ten years was a member of the Peoria Board of Trade. For the past fifteen years Mr. Hitchcock has been engaged in the real-estate business, and is now a member of the firm of Hutchinson & Hitchcock, real-estate and loan agents. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, of which he became a member in August, 1858, and has held official positions in all branches of the order, at the present time being a thirty-third-degree Mason and Past Grand Master of the State. He is also a member of two benevolent societies, and although not a church member, is affiliated with the Society of the Universalist Church. On politics he is an unswerving Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. He was married in October, 1861, to Mary E. Pease, and they have three children—one son and two daughters: Harry P., Grace and Maude.

HURD, CHARLES T.; Merchant; born in Peoria, November 16, 1840; son of Thomas and Sarah D. (Hall) Hurd. His father was a native of New York, born May 25, 1810, and his

mother at Stephentown, New York, February 20, 1813. Both the paternal and maternal ancestors were residents of New York and New England. Thomas J. Hurd, who came to Peoria in the early 'thirties, was a carpenter by trade, but was engaged in the mercantile business in Peoria for several years previous to 1837. At the latter date he resumed carpentering and helped to build up the new city. Among some of the contracts that he filled was that for the old Peoria House. In 1850 he sent a ship-load of lumber to San Francisco via Cape Horn, taking a shorter route himself via the Isthmus. He engaged extensively in contracting and building in San Francisco, but died in 1851. Mrs. Hurd was the daughter of Judge Hall, of Rensselaer County, New York, coming to Peoria in 1837. After receiving a common-school education in Peoria, Charles T. Hurd went to Massachusetts and attended school at Lanesboro for two years, but afterward lived in Boston, where he held a position as cashier in a dry-goods store for one year. Returning to Peoria in 1861, he organized a wholesale paper house, associating with him Asa Mayo and T. E. C. Wheeler. In August 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the battles at Vicksburg and Arkansas Post, but was afterwards transferred to the Signal Service Corps, a branch of the regular army, where he served as Sergeant till the close of the war. After the surrender of Vicksburg he took part in the Red River Campaign and about Mobile. He was mustered out of service July 4, 1865, and returning to Peoria engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1869 he became a partner in the firm of Kingman & Company, agricultural implement dealers, where he remained three years. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of buttons from vegetable ivory, but discontinued in 1881 on account of the influence of tariff reduction on the business. Since then he has been a commercial traveler and is now manager of the Peoria Trading Association, a combination of Peoria merchants for advertising purposes. Mr. Hurd is an Independent Republican. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

IRWIN, WILLIAM T.; Attorney at Law, was born in the ancestral home at Dayton, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1856, the son of Joseph T. and Mary J. (Travis) Irwin. On the paternal side Mr. Irwin is of Scotch-Irish descent, his great-grandfather, Benjamin Irwin, having been born in the North of Ireland. His grandfather, Benjamin (2d), was a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and married Margaret J. Marshall, who was born in Armstrong County in the same State, which was also the birthplace of their son, Joseph T. Mr. Irwin's maternal grandparents were William and Jane Travis, both of whom were natives of Indiana County, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Irwin, already mentioned, although born under the British flag, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and after the achievement of National Independence settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, but later took

up his residence on the farm in Armstrong County which has been the home of his descendants for three generations. William T. Irwin was educated in the common schools of his native town and at Glade Run Academy, graduating from the latter in the class of 1878, taking a turn during his vacations in labor on his father's farm; taught for a time in the graded schools at Dayton, and in 1879 came to Illinois and began the study of law with Judge Alfred Sample at Paxton, Ford County; was admitted to the bar at Springfield in May, 1881, and, in the following autumn, came to Peoria, where he entered into partnership with Judge J. W. Cochran, which continued until the removal of the latter to Fargo, North Dakota. Then after practicing alone for some time, in 1896 Mr. Irwin formed a partnership with W. I. Slemmons, which still exists. In 1891 he was elected City Attorney for the city of Peoria, and re-elected two years later, although a Republican, winning at each election by a decisive majority in a city where the preponderance of votes has been largely on the side of Democracy. In religious belief Mr. Irwin is a Presbyterian, and fraternally a thirty-second-degree Mason, and member of the Knights of Pythias. On June 1, 1886, he was married to Miss Ida M. Woodruff, daughter of Nelson L. Woodruff. Mrs. Irwin died in Peoria, August 7, 1899, leaving one son, Joseph W. Irwin, who was born September 19, 1889.

JANSSEN, JOHN G.; Bookkeeper; born in Hanover, Germany, February 18, 1847. He emigrated with his mother to America in 1861, and for several years lived in Freeport, Illinois, attended school at Mt. Morris, and came to Peoria in 1863, where he has since lived. For eighteen years he was clerk and bookkeeper for the late A. W. Bushnell. He has been connected with various fraternal organizations and served two years as National President of the Order of Mutual Protection. In 1899 he was elected Township Assessor of Peoria Township, an office to which he has been re-elected each of the succeeding years, and is now serving his third term. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He married Annette Potthoff at Bloomington, Illinois, August 14, 1869. They are the parents of six children: George, Joseph, Annie, Nettie, Rosa and Ella.

JOHNSON, ANDRES G.; Railway Engineer; was born in Sweden. His father, Peter Johnson, lived and died in Sweden; but his mother, Brita C. Johnson, came to the United States, where she lived until her death, January, 1884. Andres G. Johnson was educated in his native country and came to the United States in 1873, and located in Peoria. In 1880 he married Hannah Johnson, a native of Sweden. They have two daughters: Hilda C. and Anna E. Mr. Johnson has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company since the year 1875, filling various positions, for the last ten years serving as an engineer. He is a member of Division No. 417, Brotherhood of Locomotive

Engineers; of Fort Clark Lodge, No. 109, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHNSON, AUGUST P.; Locomotive Engineer; born near Gottenburg, Sweden, July 30, 1860; son of Johan Johnson. The father was also a native of the same place, born June 27, 1821. The mother died in 1861 when August was but one year old. Immediately after her death the father came to America and settled in Lewistown, Illinois, where he died March 3, 1899. Mr. August P. Johnson remained in Sweden with a cousin till he was eleven years old, when he sailed from Gottenburg to New York and from there came to Lewistown, where he lived till he was seventeen years old. He then went to Chicago, where he was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company two and a half years. From there he came to Peoria and entered the service of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company. After working about the roundhouse for a time he became a fireman and filled that place seven years. He then accepted a position as engineer, which he has filled for the past fourteen years. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. On March 17, 1884, he married Augusta Hammer in Peoria, and they have four children: Annie, William, Minnie and Tillie. Mrs. Johnson was born at Oscarshamn, Sweden, December 12, 1863. Her parents were Nels P. and Tillie (Swanson) Hammer. The mother died when the daughter was but five years old. The father (who is still living in Sweden at the age of sixty-three) has been a sailor all his life, and has made many long voyages over the world. He accompanied the celebrated Baron Nordenfeldt on his Arctic voyage, and was not heard of for two years. He now lives on a farm which he bought with the savings from years of sea service.

JOHNSON, CHARLES A.; Contractor and Builder; Averyville; born at Andover, Henry County, Illinois, June 12, 1861; son of Charles E. and Carrie (Lindborg) Johnson, natives of Sweden, who were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters. When sixteen years of age Charles went to work in a planing mill at Cambridge, and in connection with that employment learned carpentering. In 1885 he bought the proprietor's (George Webster) interest and operated the mill one year, when it was destroyed by fire and Mr. Johnson was a heavy loser. The same year he came to Peoria, where he worked as a carenter till 1893. He then formed a partnership with his brother John, and since that time they have been engaged in contracting and building. Among some of the principal buildings they have erected are the residence of Rev. Arthur Tapping, Knoxville Avenue; ten houses for Callender & Company; City Livery Stable; Peoria Livery Stable; three dwellings for Thomas Hayden on Perry Avenue; St. Andrews Parsonage on Madison Avenue, which

was the first stone residence in Peoria; Michael Meyer's residence, 1606 Madison Avenue; the Callender Flats, Eaton Street; the Forbes Flats on Perry Street; the residence of Herbert Powell in Fairbury, and buildings at Laura. Mr. Johnson is a Master Mason, a member of the Consistory and the Shrine; a Past Vice-Grand in the Odd Fellows, which order he joined when twenty-one years of age; a member of the Redmen, the Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has a handsome two-story residence at 201 Rock Island Avenue, which he built in 1896. Mr. Johnson married Carrie M. Burger in Peoria, November 19, 1896. They have one child, Ruth Evelyn. After completing the grammar school course she attended the High School one year. Her father, George W. Burger, was born in New York State, September 14, 1826, came west when a boy and settled in Detroit, Michigan. In 1848 he married Hannah E. Green, a native of New York. They lived together forty-six years and were the parents of ten children, six of whom—four sons and two daughters—grew to maturity. Mr. Burger died October 19, 1894, and Mrs. Burger March, 1900. At the time of his death Mr. Burger was one of the oldest railroad men in the western service, having been employed as an engineer and in the shops for forty-five years. He was first employed in the construction of engines, then as engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later as an engineer on trains in the military service during the War of the Rebellion. After the close of the war he was an engineer on the California and Sacramento Road two years. Coming to Peoria, he was with the Toledo, Peoria & Western eight years, then with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in New Mexico, and afterwards returning to Peoria operated a stationary engine for two years previous to his death.

JOHNSON, JOHN S.; Contractor and Builder; born in Sweden June 27, 1857; son of Carl Eric Johnson. He left school when eighteen years of age, but at sixteen began to learn the carpenter trade, which he followed until twenty-one. In August, 1881, he came to Peoria and worked as a carpenter for thirteen years, but in 1893 became a partner with his brother Charles. Since that time they have been engaged in contracting, erecting each year an average of twenty houses. Some of their important contracts embrace the remodeling of the New Peoria House (1900); the construction of two houses for John Powers, on Dechman Avenue, and one for Herman Alfs on Frye Avenue. Mr. Johnson was married in Peoria June 30, 1886, to Eliza B. Waughop. They have two children: Winifred J. and Genevieve L. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Richard Waughop, who was born in Virginia. Mr. Johnson and his family are members of Grace Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, the Consistory, the Chapter and the Shrine. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. He has a pleasant home at 713 Morton Street.

JOOS, RAGETH; Carpenter and Builder; born in Andeer, Canton of Graubunden, Switzerland, January 14, 1832; son of Conradin and Annie (Men) Joos, natives of Andeer. The maternal grandmother was Margaret Men. In 1849 the brothers, George and Rageth Joos, came to America, landing at New York after a voyage of forty-two days. From there they went to West Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where Mr. Rageth Joos worked on a farm for three months, when, in September of the same year, he came to Peoria, where he learned the carpenter trade. He worked as a journeyman till 1873, much of this time being in the employ of Valentine Jobst and Michael Meintz, contractors. In 1873 he engaged in business for himself and, between that time and the date of retiring from business (1897), built many fine houses in Peoria. Mr. Joos has been married twice—first in March, 1856, to Barbara Walter, a native of Woodford County, by whom he had seven children, only one of whom, Mrs. Mary Ann Frey, is now living. Mrs. Joos died in July, 1870. In 1872 he married Catherine Kraut, a native of Bavaria, born April 25, 1844, by whom he has two children, August and Robert. Mr. Joos is an Odd Fellow and has passed all the chairs of the Western Lodge, No. 295, of Peoria, and represented that organization in the Grand Lodge of the State for many years. He is also a member of Peoria Lodge No. 15, Ancient Order of United Workmen; of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid; of the Turners, and other societies. He is the owner of the Champion Flue Scraper, which is manufactured by himself and his son Robert. He lives at 902 South Adams Street, where he has a handsome house, and in the rear a large workshop, both built in 1878. August Joos was born February 8, 1874; worked at the carpenter trade for his father six years; then became partner in a bird store on South Adams Street with his brother Robert, whose interest he bought in June, 1899, since then being sole proprietor. Robert Joos was born April 22, 1876. He is now conducting the publication of the "American Pigeon Keeper," of which he is the editor and proprietor.

KAMMERER, CHARLES; Brickmaker; Peoria; was born in Peoria January 19, 1862. Both his great-grandfather and grandfather were named Martin Kammerer. The latter was a brick mason, and the father of four sons. One of these, Philip, born in South Germany, October 23, 1828, came to America, arriving in New York May 1, 1854. After remaining in New York two months he came West, making brief stops at Pittsburg and Wheeling, and reaching Peoria August 28, 1855. Two of his brothers, Adam and John, came later and located at Warsaw, Illinois. Mr. Kammerer is a brick mason and plasterer, and built numerous residences and other buildings in Peoria. For six years he served as Alderman of the Sixth Ward. He was chairman of the first fire and water committee appointed in the city. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Catholic. Philip Kammerer

was married May 11, 1866, to Mary Frye, a daughter of Samuel and Anna Frye, who were natives of Lanzberg. Mr. and Mrs. Kammerer are the parents of seven children: Charles, Philip, Lizzie, Mamie, August, John and Ida. Charles and his three brothers learned the trade at which their father worked all his life. Charles Kammerer began contracting in 1888, and has been very successful in business. The brick work on Plymouth Church was done by him, as was the brick work on the German Baptist Church, and also on St. Anthony's Church, the Cordage factory, the Lee School, the East Bluff Hose House, and other Peoria structures. On February 23, 1883, he married Mary Manser, of Peoria, by whom he has three children: Herbert, Ida and Charles. Mrs. Kammerer is the daughter of John and Mary (Haase) Manser, both natives of Germany. Her father was a bugler in a New Jersey regiment during the Civil War. Mr. Kammerer owns a handsome residence, which is well furnished, at No. 815 Fifth Avenue, and possesses other property in the city. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Modern Woodman and a member of the Old Peoria Volunteer Fire Company, No. 4.

KEENE, JOHN E.; Manager for Aetna Life Insurance Company, Peoria; born in Loudoun County, Virginia, March 28, 1853, is a son of Thomas W. and R. E. A. (Jacobs) Keene. His father was born in Virginia, a son of J. N. T. G. E. and Harriet (Triplett) Keene, natives of that State. Thomas Keene, his great-grandfather, the original representative of his family in Virginia, was born in England and married Ann McAdams, an Englishwoman. Price Jacobs, his great-grandfather in the maternal line, was the father of Elam Jacobs, who was born in Virginia and married Eleanor A. Lyons, a native of Ireland, and became the father of R. E. A. Jacobs. John E. Keene was educated in Illinois public schools, and at De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, in which year he represented his University in the State oratorical contest. He was selected to deliver the Master's oration for De Pauw University in 1880, and that year received from his Alma Mater the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Keene was brought by his parents to Elmwood in 1858 and has lived in Peoria County almost continuously since. He assumed the duties of his present position at Peoria in 1884. He is junior partner in the firm of R. W. Kempshall & Company; Vice-President of the Peoria Title and Trust Company; member of the Peoria Public Library Board and School Inspector for the Fifth Ward. He is a Republican and a communicant of the Congregational Church. He married Florence M. Murray, at Chicago, August 8, 1893, and they have two children, Floyd E. and Florence R. Mr. Keene's aptitude for, and his devotion to, business have made him prominent in Peoria's financial circles.

KELLERSTRASS, CHARLES H.; Barber; Peoria; born in Peoria August 7, 1873, is a son of Robert and Margaret (Augustin) Kellerstrass.

His father was born February 14, 1831, at Salingen, Rhine Province, Germany, and his mother at Gimeldingen, Rheinpfalz, Germany, September 22, 1829. Robert Kellerstrass came to America in 1851, with three brothers, and settled in Peoria. For several years he was a baker, but later went into the liquor business. Later in life he retired entirely from business, and died January 14, 1887. Mrs. Kellerstrass came to America when twenty-three years old, making her home at first in Ohio, but subsequently came to Peoria, with her two brothers, making the journey in wagons. Mr. and Mrs. Kellerstrass were married in 1853, and became the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom are now living. The others died when young. Mrs. Kellerstrass is still living at the age of seventy-two years. Charles H. Kellerstrass began the barber's trade when only thirteen years of age, and was employed at it four years. In 1891 he opened a shop for himself, which he has since conducted in the lower part of the city, at first being located at No. 2025 South Washington Street, where he remained two years, when he moved to No. 1203 South Adams Street, where he has been since 1893. October 29, 1895, he was married at Bloomington, Illinois, to Anna Feldkamp, a daughter of George and Christiana (Lund) Feldkamp, who have been residents of Peoria for many years. To this marriage was born one child, Earl C. Kellerstrass. In the spring of 1899 Mr. Kellerstrass was elected Assistant Supervisor by the largest majority any candidate received at that election. During his first year he was a member of committees on Public Buildings and Finance. In 1900 and 1901 he was chairman of the Public Buildings Committee, and was re-elected in 1901, again receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket. He belongs to Western Lodge, No. 295, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Barbers' Local Union, No. 44, and Knights of the Maccabees, of which latter organization he is Finance Keeper. He is a staunch Republican.

KELLERSTRASS, ROBERT; Sheet Metal Worker; born October 12, 1860; son of Robert and Margaret (Augustin) Kellerstrass. His father was born February 14, 1831, at Solingen, Rhine Province, Germany; his mother was born at Gimeldingen, Rheinpfalz, Germany, September 22, 1829. Robert Kellerstrass, Sr., came to America with his parents, three brothers and two sisters in 1851, and settled in Peoria the same year. For several years he followed the trade of baker, but later engaged in the liquor business, which he conducted until 1876, when he retired. He died January 14, 1887. Margaret Kellerstrass came to America in the spring of 1851, making her home for a short time in Ohio, and came to Peoria September 23, 1851, making the journey by wagon. She is now conducting a confectionery store at 2008 South Washington Street. Mr. Kellerstrass and wife were married in Peoria August 20, 1853, and became the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom are now living: Maggie, who is Mrs. John Rouse; Minnie, who is Mrs. Edward Meinders; Robert; Rickie, now



W. Williamson

Mrs. Charles Baumgardner; Ernst; Christian; Charles; and Joseph. Robert Kellerstrass was educated in the Peoria Public Schools, the German Free School and Cole's Business College. In 1876 he began working at his trade, which occupation he has since followed. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and in 1890 was nominated for Alderman, but was defeated by a very small majority. In 1898 he was again nominated and elected Alderman of the Sixth Ward by a large majority, holding the office for two years. In 1901 he was appointed Oil Inspector of the city of Peoria. Mr. Kellerstrass was married July 23, 1884, to Elizabeth Mackey, daughter of Edward and Mary Mackey, natives of Ireland. Edward Mackey came to America in 1854 and died in 1862; his widow died November 1, 1900. Mrs. Elizabeth Kellerstrass was born November 5, 1861, and is the mother of five children: Mary Elizabeth, born October 15, 1885; Margaretta, born March 20, 1887; Lorena, born December 30, 1888; James Robert, born November 25, 1890; and Ruby, born February 11, 1897. Mr. Kellerstrass has for a number of years been a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor Lodge, Independent Order of Foresters; Heptasophs Lodge; New Peoria Fire Company, No. 4. Sheet Metal Workers Union, and Trades and Labor Assembly.

KENNEDY, JAMES: Superintendent of Highways; was born in the city of New York, and received his education in the common schools. His parents, John and Margaret (Clary) Kennedy, were both natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, where they were married, and came to the United States some years prior to the birth of James. After living in New York for a time the family moved to Flushing, Long Island. When James was eleven years old the family left Flushing, and located in Bloomington, Illinois, soon after coming to Peoria. Here the father worked in Barker's Distillery for many years, and here both father and mother died. While still a young man James entered into the employment of the Street Car Company, where he was engaged for five years, and for four years drove a transfer team. He worked in the distilleries for the same length of time, and was then foreman of the repairing crew for the water-works, being employed in replacing street paving. For a year and a half he was Assistant Superintendent of Streets, and foreman at Glen Oak Park three years; also held the same position one year at Bradley Park. During these four years he also carried on a grocery and drug business at No. 1805 South Adams Street. For about two years he was in the employ of the Gas Company, and during the season of 1899 he held a city position as sidewalk inspector, and in the spring election of 1901 was chosen Superintendent of Highways on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Kennedy was married in Peoria June 11, 1872, to Bridget Doyle. They have five children: Thomas J., John D., Edward, Mary and Agnes. Mrs. Kennedy is the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Malone) Doyle, both natives of Ireland, but residents of Peoria for forty-five years. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Ken-

nedy owns his handsome residence at No. 700 Milman Street.

KIRK, WALTER H.; Attorney-at-law; Peoria; born at Baxter Springs, Kansas, December 5, 1870, the son of John E. and Laura J. (Sevier) Kirk—the former born at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, March 4, 1850, and the latter, in Sullivan County, Missouri, December 3, 1852. John E. Kirk's father was James F. Kirk, a native of Tennessee. Walter H. Kirk came to Peoria with his father's family in August, 1881, and attended the Franklin School and the Peoria High School, graduating from the latter in 1890. The same year, he entered the Literary Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, later taking the course in the Law Department of the same institution, from which he graduated in June, 1894, with the degree of LL. B. In October following he opened a law office at his present location in Suite 444 Woolner Building, in the city of Peoria, which he has occupied ever since. In the spring of 1901, Mr. Kirk was elected to the office of Supervisor of Peoria County, and has been employed by the Board as assistant and associate counsel in the defense of the celebrated small-pox cases brought by the City of Peoria against the County, involving \$18,000, recently compromised by the payment on the part of the County of \$7,000. Mr. Kirk was married in Peoria, November 12, 1895, to Miss Pearl Matthews, who was born June 30, 1870, and they have one daughter, Evangeline born November 12, 1897. In religious views he is a Liberal, and in politics a Republican.

KLINGENBERG, NICHOLAS: Confectioner; a native of Riepe, Hanover, where he was born June 5, 1838, son of Nicholas N. Klingenberg, who was a hunter and fisher, and died at the age of forty, leaving his widow, Anna (Remps) Klingenberg, with four sons, of whom Nicholas, the youngest, was only four years old. She died about 1880, aged eighty years. Nicholas Klingenberg attended school during the winters until he was fifteen years old, when he spent two years on a farm. In 1857 he came to the United States, and was nine weeks on the ocean between Bremen and New Orleans. He came up the river as far as Naples, Illinois, where the steamer was frozen in and he made the remainder of his journey to Peoria by rail, arriving here about the first of December. For a time he worked at farming, and then secured a position in a blacksmith shop until 1862. That year he enlisted in Company B, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was afterward transferred to Company A of the same regiment, when the command underwent reorganization. He served in all the campaigns and was present at every battle in which his regiment participated until his discharge. When he left the service he had a record of the following engagements at which he was present: Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863; Assault on Vicksburg, May 22; Siege of Vicksburg, June 4th; Richmond, Louisiana, June 15th; Fort De Russy, Louisiana, March 14, 1864; Henderson Hill, Louisiana, March 24th;

Pleasant Hill, April 9th; Chentsville, Louisiana, April 21st; Cane River, Louisiana, April 22d; Bayou Rapids, April 24th; Skirmish near Alexandria, Louisiana, from May 2d to May 9th; Mansura Plains, Louisiana, May 14th; Coffeeville, Louisiana, May 15th; Yellow Bayou, May 16th; Lake Chicot, Arkansas, June 6th; Tupelo, Mississippi, July 14th, 15th and 16th; Abbeville, Mississippi, August 23d; Campaign through Arkansas and Missouri in September, October and November; and Siege of Spanish Fort, Alabama, from March 27th to April 9, 1865. Mr. Klingenberg was discharged August 12, 1865, at Selma, Alabama. Returning to Peoria, he was engaged in mechanical employment until 1870, when he opened a confectionery establishment, which he carried on for six years. During the next fourteen years he was a policeman for six years and had charge of the County Jail eight years. In 1885 he built a house and store at No. 1206 North Adams Street, where he has since carried on business as a confectioner. Since 1898 Mr. Klingenberg has conducted the Glen Oak Park Pavilion, one of the finest pleasure resorts in the State. On September 12, 1877, he was married to Maggie George, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth George, early settlers of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have two daughters, Anna and Elizabeth Viola, and an adopted daughter, Minnie.

KNEER, RUDOLPH; Retail Liquor Dealer; born in Peoria, April 8, 1859; son of Wendelin and Mina (Seibold) Kneer. The father was born in Germany October 20, 1836, and died in 1892. The mother was born in Germany in 1840. Wendelin Kneer came to the United States in 1856. For thirty years he was proprietor of the Railroad Exchange Hotel in Peoria. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, five of whom are still living: Frederick W., who is in the liquor business at 501 South Adams street, Peoria; Renia; John W., a plumber, Peoria; Emil, Bookkeeper and Manager of the Godel Packing Company; August, deceased, who was Deputy County Recorder of Deeds of Peoria County; William, Frieda and Minnie, deceased; Rudolph Kneer married Carrie Rawlings in Milwaukee in 1892. Mr. Kneer is a Democrat.

KRAUSE, CHARLES A.; Market Gardener, South Peoria; born at Jarchow, Stettin, Prussia, September 17, 1841, is a son of Christian and Joanna (Schultz) Krause. His father was born at Garstin, Prussia, and died September 27, 1876, at the age of eighty-one years. His mother was born at Sterum, Prussia, and died in June, 1877, at the age of seventy-four. Charles A. Krause left home when he was sixteen years of age, and came to Quebec, by way of Hamburg, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel in forty-six days. Then going to Milwaukee, he worked on a farm near there for a year and a half, when, in January, 1858, he came to Peoria, where he held a position as clerk, for eighteen months. For the next seven years he was employed as a journeyman painter. In 1865 he moved to South Peoria where he bought two acres of ground, leased five more, and built a house, which has since been greatly enlarged and

improved, affording a commodious home. At the present time he owns a finely equipped market farm of twenty-three acres of rich land, for part of which he paid at the rate of \$1,100 an acre. During the summer season he employs eight people, and disposes of a large amount of produce about the city. He also owns several buildings in Peoria, and has a well-improved farm near Bluehill, Nebraska. Mr. Krause was married in Peoria October 18, 1863, to Caroline Seibold, daughter of Frederick and Fredericka (Neff) Seibold, of Peoria. She was born at Felbach, near Stuttgart, Germany, and came to this country with her parents in 1854. Her mother died in 1887, at the age of seventy-five years; and her father in 1892, at the age of eighty. Mr. and Mrs. Krause have eight children now living: Minnie (who is Mrs. A. B. Weers), Anna, Charles, Carrie, Otto, Henrietta, Paul A. and Olga. Mr. and Mrs. Krause visited the Fatherland in 1892, and renewed their acquaintance with many places of interest there. Mr. Krause is a Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

KRAUSE, FRITZ; Market Gardener; son of Christian and Johanna (Schultz) Krause, was born near Kolburg, Prussia, February 9, 1849. When he was sixteen he came to this country, landing at Quebec, and making his way first to Chicago, and from there to Peoria. Until 1873 he was employed by market gardeners. By this time he had learned the business thoroughly, and with his savings bought seven acres of land in what is now South Peoria, paying for this tract, with some small improvements, \$3,000. To this he has since added three acres, and now has on his place a handsome residence, green houses, and all the conveniences needed for a successful market farm. He is also a part owner of other land and valuable buildings in Peoria, and is one of the leading market gardeners in the city. In 1891 he took a trip to Europe, traveled through Ostfriesland, Holland, Alsace-Lorraine, and parts of Germany, seeing much of the magnificent scenery of the Alps. On his return to the United States he visited Washington, D. C., New York, and other points of interest in the Eastern States. Mr. Krause is a popular man, and has served two terms as Alderman of the village of South Peoria in 1889 and 1893. He is now President of the Peoria Market Gardeners' Association. Mr. Krause and Matilda Bruntzel were married in Peoria March 16, 1873. They have twelve children: Fred L., August, Hannah, Mathilda, Louisa, Wilhelmina, Harry, Frank, Emma, Edith, Jennie and Elmer.

KRIEG, FRIDOLIN; Carpenter; son of George and Mary (Bootz) Krieg, was born at Ettenheim, Baden, February 7, 1850. His father was a gardener by trade, and was also born at Ettenheim in 1812, and died in 1875. His mother, who is now living, was born in 1815. George Krieg the grandfather of Fridolin, served in the Napoleonic Wars on the side of the French. Fridolin Krieg, who was reared to the weaver's trade, came to New York February 7, 1868, and from there made his way direct to Peoria, where

he was engaged as a mason's helper. Afterwards he worked at the carpenter's trade, and was in the employ of Joseph Miller & Sons sixteen years. For the next fifteen years he was a carpenter at the distilleries. While in the employ of John H. Francis he was head carpenter for the distillery; also superintended the construction of the residence and three other houses on High Street for Mr. Francis, working two and a half years. He made the drawings and laid out the plant of the Great Western Distillery, the construction of which he superintended, and is now head carpenter of that enterprise. Mr. Krieg is a Catholic, and in politics independent. He married Katherine Minchbach in Peoria February 9, 1873, and they have had six children, all but one of whom are now living: Freda the wife of Albert Santo; Louisa, the wife of Robert Arends; Katie, George, Fridolin and Caroline. Mrs. Krieg is a daughter of Franz Joseph and Mary (Wetterer) Minchbach, and was born April 24, 1845. Her father was a butcher, and he had seven children, of whom three came to this country—a son and two daughters. Mrs. Krieg came to the United States in 1870, and made her home in Peoria. Her grandfather, Peter Wetterer, was Mayor of Ichenheim nine years. Her brother, Carl Joseph, a cavalryman, was killed near Bel-fort, in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. Theodore Krieg, a brother of Fridolin, died from a gunshot wound received at Tauber, Bischoffsheim, while in the infantry service.

KRUSE, HENRY; Retired Stock-dealer; a son of Frederick and Louisa (Fly) Kruse, was born in Hanover, Germany, June 27, 1824. He came to the United States in 1844 and settled in Chicago, where he made his home until 1847, when he came to Peoria. In 1850 he opened the first butcher shop at Canton, Illinois, but soon returned to Peoria, where he established a packing-house, and engaged in killing animals for others engaged in the trade. In 1853 he began a butchering and cattle-feeding business, in which he was engaged for some time, when he established a distillery, which he operated until he sold out to "the Trust." Later he was engaged in pork packing, in which business he was engaged until he retired from active business in 1880. He now lives in a fine house on property he has occupied for thirty-five years. In 1850 Mr. Kruse was married to Johanna Kruse, who was born in Germany April 28, 1832, by whom he has had four children: Frederick G., Lewis H., George O. and Lena L. Mr. Kruse has been Alderman two terms in Peoria, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the city. Mrs. Kruse died March 19, 1900.

KUCHER, THEODORE N.; Master Mechanic; born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 9, 1870, is the son of the Rev. John J. and Anna Kucher, both natives of Germany. His father was sent by the Missionary Society of Basel, Switzerland, to preach the Gospel among the Germans of the United States. He was married in Philadelphia March 2, 1859, to Anna Murck, who was born at Stuttgart, Wurtemberg. To them were born nine children, of whom Theodore N.

is the sixth. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1885 as messenger, and the following year he became an apprentice in the company's machine shops. In 1890 he was made assistant foreman, and four years later went on the road as fireman for six months. The following year he was put on special work for the Superintendent of Motive Power. In 1898 he became assistant master mechanic of the shops at Allegheny City. In 1900 he was appointed Master Mechanic of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad at Peoria. He was educated in the Lutheran Schools and College at Fort Wayne, and holds to his ancestral faith. In politics he is a Republican.

KUCK, HENRY G.; of the firm of Stuber & Kuck; manufacturers of piece tinware; was born in Peoria September 26, 1866. His grandfather, Henry Kuck, was born at Colheim, Hanover, and was a glass blower by trade. He married Anna Adelheit Maeyer, and was the father of Dietrich Kuck, who married Trintje Willms, a native of Norden, Ostfriesland. Her parents were George Willms, a miller at Uphusson, and Itje Clausen, of Norden, Ostfriesland. Henry G. Kuck learned the tinner's trade between his fifteenth and eighteenth years, after which he worked as a journeyman for H. Sandmeyer and Company. When he was twenty-one he was admitted as a partner in the firm of Stuber & Kuck, the only general manufacturers of tinware in Peoria. A notable item of their large trade was the recent order of 25,000 dozen roach-traps. Henry G. Kuck married Anna Janssen in Peoria February 15, 1893, and they have one child, Catherine E. Mr. Kuck was educated in Peoria, is a staunch Republican, and belongs to the Baptist Church.

LANDIS, WILLIAM C.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1848; son of Adam and Mary (Caley) Landis, natives of Pennsylvania. They are now residents of Kansas. Their children are: William C., Samuel C., Daniel C., Lizzie, Franklin C., Mary and Solomon B. William C. Landis married Hannah Ellinger, in Palmyra, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1868. They are the parents of seven children: Ida M., Harry H., Katie, Charles F., John E., William A. and Robert M. Of these Ida M., Katie, Charles F., John E. and Robert M. died in infancy. Harry is a tin and sheet iron worker. He married Margaret Schroder, of Peoria. They have three children: William F., Frederick C. and Robert H. Mrs. Landis' father, Michael Ellinger, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and was a farmer. He married Hannah Ulmer and to them were born seven children: Lizzie, John, George W., Fannie, Jacob, Hannah and Kate. Mr. Ellinger died January 9, 1895, and Mrs. Ellinger in 1885. William C. Landis came to Illinois in 1869 and has been in the railway service since 1872, when he entered the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company. He has been an engineer on this road since 1876. He is a member of Division No. 417, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which

Division he is Chaplain. He is also a member of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Chapter No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; Peoria Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Central City Lodge, No. 202, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his family are members of Calvary Presbyterian Church, of which he is an Elder and Trustee. In politics he is a Republican.

LAPP, AUGUST; Dairyman; Averyville; born in Wolferode, Hesse Cassel, February 11, 1873; son of Conrad Johannes and Elizabeth (Bussenberner) Lapp. The father was a native of Hesse Cassel, born May 28, 1835, and died August 11, 1899; the mother, born at Axtaf, Hesse Cassel, November 6, 1837, is now living in Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Lapp were married in Germany, and there all their children, of whom there were five daughters and one son, were born. They came to America in 1881, sailing from Bremerhaven and landing at Baltimore, coming thence direct to Peoria. Mr. Lapp was a stonemason, but did not work at his trade in this country. He purchased three and a half acres of land on North Madison Avenue, and in 1898 erected a handsome two-story frame house and other buildings at No. 3523, which occupy a part of this property. August Lapp attended school till about fourteen years of age, and afterward worked at whatever employment he could obtain. He spent one year in the rolling mill and two years at the Peoria Water Works. In 1893 he engaged in dairying on a small scale, and now has thirty cows and does a good business. He married Matilda Fagot, in Averyville, August 23, 1890, and they have one child, Anna Elizabeth. Mrs. Lapp is the daughter of Peter Fagot, a native of France, and his wife, Anna (Kerker) Fagot, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They are farmers and reside in Woodford County, Illinois. Mr. Lapp is a member of the German Methodist Church. He votes the Republican ticket.

LEISY, EDWARD C.; Brewer; was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1850, and the history of his family for nearly two centuries is a matter of record. All his ancestors were born in Germany. John Leisy, his father, born in 1828, married Christina Schowalter, who was born in 1831. Abraham Leisy, born in 1802, married Catharine Rohrer, born in 1805, and they were the parents of John Leisy. Edward C. Leisy's great-grandfather was born about 1736 and married Miss C. Runer, who was born about 1742. John Schowalter, Mr. Leisy's grandfather in the maternal line, was born about 1736, and married a member of the Fellman family born in 1740. Their son, Christian, born in 1777, married Magdalena Bader, born in 1787, who was the mother of Christian Schowalter. Edward C. Leisy was educated at Keokuk, Iowa, and early acquired a practical knowledge of brewing. He has long been President and General Manager of the Leisy Brewing Company, and is prominent in the business circles of Peoria, and, as a Democrat, is influential politically. He married Emma Walte, at Peoria,

April 12, 1893, and they have three children—Florence, Lucille and Lena.

LEISY, ALBERT E.; Brewer; brother of the preceding, was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1868—the son of John and Christina (Schowalter) Leisy. The genealogy of the family has been given quite fully in the preceding paragraph. Albert E. was educated in his native city, and on reaching manhood became Secretary and Treasurer of the Leisy Brewing Company, of Peoria, which position he still retains. A history of this enterprise will be found elsewhere in this volume under the head of "Manufactures." In politics Mr. Leisy is a Democrat. He was married October 18, 1899, in Peoria, to Miss Jennie Thode, and resides at No. 1709 North Perry Avenue.

LEVINSON, ISAAC J.; Lawyer; born at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 30, 1857, is a son of Jacob and Deborah (Hirsch) Levinson, natives, respectively, of Prussia and of Bavaria. Louis Levinson, his grandfather, and his wife Fanny were born in Prussia. Isaac and Hannah Hirsch, his grandparents in the maternal line, were natives of Bavaria. Mr. Levinson received his entire education at Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar at Chicago March, 1880, and was the first lawyer of the Jewish faith to practice in Peoria. He came here in September, 1880, to enter upon his profession, and has gained a lucrative practice. He devotes his leisure time to social and charitable work, and since 1880 has been at the head of the local Jewish charitable societies, and has done great work in that line. As an ardent Democrat he is active in politics, but has no ambition for public office. He was married to Miss Belle Woolner, in Peoria, June 24, 1885, and they have two sons, Jerome and Melville W. Fuller Levinson.

LINES, CALVIN CURTISS; Assistant Cashier, Peoria National Bank; was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 20, 1833, the son of Edwin L. and Elizabeth (Curtiss) Lines. His family, in both of its branches, was of New England colonial origin—the ancestors of the Lines family having settled in New Haven Colony (Connecticut) at an early day, while the Curtiss branch came over in the ship Lyon to Plymouth Colony in 1632. Mr. Lines' great-grandmother on the maternal side was a sister of John Eliot, the celebrated missionary and translator of the "Eliot Bible" in the Indian tongue, while one of his great-grandfathers was a soldier, in the War of the Revolution. Soon after Mr. Lines' birth his parents moved to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where his boyhood was spent and he attended the common schools. After clerking for two or three years, in 1854 he came to Peoria and entered the banking house of J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., as bookkeeper; later was employed in the same capacity by their successors, Lewis Howell & Co., and the Second National Bank of Peoria—now the Peoria National Bank. Previous to the reorganization of the Second National under its present name, he became Assistant Cashier, a position which he has retained under various



Geo. Alvilson

changes since, and in length of service is now the oldest banker in the city of Peoria. Mr. Lines was one of the founders and a charter member of Grace Presbyterian Church, while the present Mrs. Lines was one of the founders of the Peoria Free Kindergarten system, including a Training School, and for several years has been President of the board of management.

LITTLE, JOHN W.; Farmer; born in Hampshire County, West Virginia, January 13, 1832; son of David C. and Ann (Harrison) Little. His father was born in West Virginia and his mother in Devonshire, England. The paternal grandparents were George Little, a native of Scotland, and Miss Carlyle, a native of Pennsylvania, and his maternal grandfather, Robert Harrison, a native of Devonshire, England. John W. Little came to Peoria March 23, 1853; went to Brimfield the next day and settled in Princeville, where he has since resided, except ten years when he lived in Iowa. He came to Peoria County in very moderate circumstances, but with the assistance of his wife has acquired a large estate. He now owns nine hundred acres of land besides property in Princeville and Peoria. Mr. Little married Harriet E. Harrison, in Princeville, March 28, 1865, and they have had four children: Lillie M., Henry G., Lenora (who died at the age of twenty), and M. Emma (who died at nineteen). Mr. and Mrs. Little now reside in Peoria, where their son and daughter are attending school. Mr. Little is an independent Democrat in politics.

LOHMAR, ALEXANDER W.; Proprietor of Grocery Store, Meat Market and Saloon; born at Oquawka, Illinois, August 23, 1855. His grandfathers were John Lohmar and Robert Burrus; his father, Henry Lohmar, born in Prussia May 1824, died February, 1898, and his mother, Theresa (Burrus) Lohmar, born in Prussia, May, 1825. Robert Burrus and his family accompanied by Henry Lohmar came to America in 1853 via Bremen and New York. Soon afterward they settled at Oquawka, where Henry Lohmar and Theresa Burrus were married. He carried on a tin and hardware business there, afterward lived fifteen years at Bonaparte, Iowa, and later practiced law in that State and at Cassville, Barry County, Missouri. Alexander W. Lohmar began life for himself at thirteen years of age as a painter, and worked at that business twenty years. In 1883 he came to Peoria, and was in the employ of the Avery Planter Company for several years. He left that firm in 1890, and started a grocery store and meat market, three years later adding a saloon next door. He now has a handsome stock of goods and a large trade. He is a member of the Domestic Circle. In politics he is independent. He was married at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, August 23, 1883, to Lena Haefner, and they have four children: Rollie, Lulu, Leo and Elmer.

LOUIS, AUGUST AND CHARLES N.; Roofers; sons of Nicholas J. and Juliana (Goehring) Louis. Nicholas J. Louis was born in Lorraine, France, April, 1832, and was the son of Christopher and Elizabeth Louis. At eighteen years

of age he came to America, landing at New York in March, 1850. Having learned the tinner's trade at Utica, New York, after three years' service as an apprentice, he came to Chicago, where he worked as a journeyman three and a half years. In 1857 he came to Peoria, where he spent the remainder of his life. He began business for himself in 1865, making a specialty of galvanized cornices, slate, tin and gravel-roofing. The business was carried on at 225 Bridge Street until 1891, when it was moved to Maple and Forsyth Streets. Mr. Louis was for three years Chief Engineer of the Peoria Volunteer Fire Department. June 9, 1859, Nicholas Louis married Julian Goehring, born at Ganershein, Germany, June 24, 1837. Four children were born of this marriage: Annie, Juliana, August and Charles N. Mr. Louis died December 2, 1885. The firm since has long been known as N. J. Louis & Company, but since the death of the elder Louis, the business has been conducted by his sons, who do a large business, employing an average of fifteen men. Among some of the principal buildings upon which they have put roofs and galvanized iron work are: The Union Depot; the Peoria and Pekin Freight-house; the Sumner, Douglas and Greeley schoolhouses, and St. Joseph's Church; and more recently the roof of the Peoria & Pekin Terminal's Depot at Pekin; the round-house, car-house and power-house at South Bartonville; also the roofing for the Marsden Company in Bartonville, Chenoa and Lincoln. August Louis, the elder of the two sons, was born in Peoria October 5, 1863, spent one year in the public schools and then about five years in St. Joseph's School, after which he assisted his father in business. He is a Democrat. Charles N. Louis was born September 18, 1869, and was educated in the public and St. Joseph's schools. He was married to Margaret McEnany in Peoria, on Thanksgiving Day, 1898. In 1898 he was elected Alderman of the Third Ward on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1900; is very popular with his constituents.

LOVETT, ROBERT H.; County Judge, Peoria County; was born in Brimfield, Peoria County, Illinois, July 2, 1860. His parents came from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and located at Brimfield several years before he was born, wherefore he claims the honor of being the only "sucker" in the family. He had three brothers and three sisters, two of whom have died. Judge Lovett comes from the common people, his father and his father's father having been blacksmiths, while his mother's parents were farmers in Pennsylvania. He attended the high school in Brimfield, working on the neighboring farms in the summer until he was sixteen years of age, when, having completed the high school studies, he began teaching in the public schools, following this vocation for seven years, with the exception of one year spent in the State Normal, at Normal, Illinois. While engaged in teaching he studied law under the supervision of James M. Cameron, of Peoria, afterwards entering his office as a student, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1885, ranking the highest in his class.

After remaining with his tutor one year he formed a partnership with Dan R. Sheen, of Peoria, which lasted until he was elected County Judge, taking his seat in December, 1894. Soon after his election he received railroad passes, all of which he returned with thanks, which action called forth favorable resolutions from the "Pomona Grange" of Peoria County. In politics Judge Lovett has always been a Republican, and is serving his second term, with a strong prospect for a third, for which he has already been nominated without opposition by his party for the election of 1902. He does not smoke, chew or drink. He belongs to the order of Masons, the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Maccabees. He was married in 1886 to Miss Laura Gilson, of Brimfield, where they were both born. They have a son and daughter, born, respectively, in 1896 and 1899.

LUCAS, ADAM; Structural Iron and Steel Works; born February 19, 1822. His father, George Lucas, son of Adam Lucas, Sr., was born in 1800, and died in Pekin, Illinois, at the age of seventy-one. His mother was Johanna H. (Metzger) Lucas. All were born at Gimbsheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. Adam Lucas began to learn the trade of locksmith at the age of fifteen years in Darmstadt. In 1849 he came to this country, the voyage from Rotterdam to New York occupying forty-nine days. After a brief stay at Cincinnati, Ohio, he went to New Orleans, where he remained one year, going thence to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained till 1857, when he moved to Peoria. On his arrival here Mr. Adam Lucas started the first safe and lock factory in Peoria, his location being at 211 Fulton Street. For a time he did most of his work himself with the help of one assistant. Before the end of the second year he employed five or six men and supplied the demand for safes and locks throughout a large territory west of Peoria. Later he went into the manufacture of architectural steel and iron work. In 1897 the firm of A. Lucas and Sons was incorporated and the business moved into a large and well equipped new building at the corner of Cedar and Washington Streets, where fifty men are now employed. Safe opening and repairing are still features of the business. Many of Mr. Lucas' locks are still in use in Peoria. In December, 1846, Mr. Lucas was married to Anna G. D. Erkes, a native of Crefeld, Rhein Preusen. Seven children were born of this marriage: George H., Friderika, Edward R., Emma L., Emil E., Hugo V. and Helen J., the latter now Mrs. Herman Erkes. Adam Lucas is one of the representative men who have assisted in making Peoria a manufacturing and business center.

LYNCH, HENRY W.; Wholesale Coal-dealer, Peoria; was born at Magnolia, Putnam County, Illinois, July 26, 1857, the son of Jesse and Harriet (Whitcomb) Lynch. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Michigan—his maternal grandfather being Oren Whitcomb. After receiving an education in the common schools of his native county and at the University of Illi-

nois, in 1888 Mr. Lynch came to Peoria and accepted a position as manager of a coal company, but for the past eight years has been engaged in the same line of business on his own account. At the present time he represents several mining companies in this and adjoining States, besides other coal interests in different parts of the country. Mr. Lynch is a conservative but earnest Republican, and has been prominent in political affairs, having been twice elected to the City Council—1895 and 1897—and in 1899 was elected Mayor of the city, serving one term. His religious affiliations are with the Congregational Church. On July 24, 1884, he was married in Oxford, Indiana, to Miss Frances Baldwin, and they have two sons—Ralph and Harold. Mr. Lynch's business and social standing in the community is attested by the official trusts which have been reposed in his hands.

MCCABE, WILLIAM L.; Foreman; born at Pekin, Illinois, May 12, 1871, is a son of Daniel and Kate (Nelson) McCabe. The father was born in County Kings, Ireland, August 10, 1839; the mother at Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1852. The grandfather McCabe came to this country and settled in the city of New York after the death of his wife. He died in 1871, leaving a family of eight sons and three daughters. Two of the sons, James and John, became members of the New York police force. William, another son, was a farmer near Danville, Illinois, and now has his home in Champaign. The other members of the family are widely scattered, and the whereabouts of several are not known. The two brothers, Daniel and William, met in Illinois after being absent from each other's sight for over thirty years. Daniel wore the Union blue, and proved a gallant soldier from 1861 to 1865. Daniel and Kate (Nelson) McCabe had eleven children, all of whom are living. Mr. McCabe was killed by the explosion of a boiler in the Glucose Sugar Refining Works, where he was employed, in 1895. Mrs. McCabe afterward became the wife of James Fitzsimmons, and now lives at Pekin. William L. McCabe attended school until he was sixteen years of age, and at eighteen assumed the responsibility for his own support. For three years he was in the employ of the Chicago & Alton Railway at Delavan, when he came to Peoria, and was employed in the Great Western Distillery, in the cooperage works of the Hutchinson Company, and on the Fort Clark Car Line. In 1891 he began work for the Glucose Refining Works, where he is still to be found, in 1897 becoming foreman. Mr. McCabe is a member of the Catholic Church, and votes the Democratic ticket. He was married in Peoria, August 7, 1894, to Emma Raschert, and of this union three children have been born, two of whom—Annie and May—are still living. Mrs. McCabe is the daughter of George and Annie (Schwab) Raschert, natives of Darmstadt, Germany, who came to Peoria in 1879. They are engaged in the gardening business near East Peoria. The father served in the German army.

MCCLELLAND, FRANK W.; Railroad Conductor; born in Coles County, Illinois, October

11, 1861, is a son of Robert W. and Luvena (Ricketts) McClelland. The father was born in Pennsylvania June 14, 1833; the mother in Rising Sun, Indiana. The grandfathers were Robert McClelland and Isaac Ricketts. Robert W. McClelland and wife have six children: Charles B., Frank W., Eva R., Jennie L. (died in infancy), Lee W. (who died in infancy), and Catharine. Mr. McClelland was a soldier in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the War of the Rebellion, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. Frank W. McClelland married Catharine Lehr, in Peoria, January 22, 1891, and they have one son, George L., who was born March 6, 1892. Mrs. McClelland's father, Henry W. Lehr, was born in Germany May 16, 1825; came to the United States in 1853, and married Katherine Kohrell, a native of Germany, by whom he had eight children: Anna C., Frederick, Marguerita, Elizabeth, Henry P., Louisa (who died in infancy), Catherine and George M. Mr. Lehr died in September, 1893, and his widow December 23, 1898. Mr. McClelland has been a railroad man for seventeen years, has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway since 1884, and is now a conductor on that line. He is a member of Peoria Division, No. 79, Order of Railway Conductors, and of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

MCCLURE, COLONEL JOHN DICKSON; Real Estate and Loans; Peoria; born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1835, the son of Josiah Espy and Jane (Dickson) McClure. Colonel McClure's great-great-grandfather was Richard McClure, an emigrant from the north of Ireland, who, prior to 1730, settled in Paxtang Township, then Lancaster County, Province of Pennsylvania, where he took up a tract of six hundred acres of land. His great-grandfather was William McClure, second son of Richard, who married Margaret Wright, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Their son, Robert McClure, born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, married Priscilla Espy, a native of the same County, and they became the parents of Josiah Espy McClure, already mentioned. On the maternal side, Colonel McClure is descended from James Dickson, a native of Ireland, whose son, John Dickson, born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, married Jane Russell, a native of Gettysburg, and they became the parents of Jane Dickson, the wife of Josiah Espy McClure and the mother of Col. J. D. McClure. Colonel McClure came to Peoria in May, 1849, in the fourteenth year of his age, was educated partly in his native State and in Galesburg, Illinois, afterwards engaging in the lumber and grain trade until the beginning of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry; was elected Captain of Company C, in which position he served one year, when he was promoted to the rank of Major, and six months later to the colonelcy of the regiment, which position he continued to fill for the remaining eighteen

months of the regiment's term of service. While serving as picket officer on the staff of General Sherman, Colonel McClure was severely wounded in the breast, and had his horse shot under him. Returning to Peoria at the expiration of his term of service, he was elected Clerk of the County Court, serving for eighteen years. Since retiring from that office he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business, in the meantime, however, having served for a period of twelve years as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County—also one term on the first Park Board. He was for ten years a member of the old Mercantile Library Board, and a member of the committee which superintended the erection of the new Library Building. On September 17, 1863, Col. McClure was married, in Peoria, to Miss Virginia Cunningham, and they have had four children: Martha Heron, now Mrs. Luther M. Thurlow; Jane Dickson, now Mrs. Frederick F. Blossom, William Cunningham, and George Nathaniel. Colonel McClure is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, a Republican in political principles, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Loyal Legion.

MCCOWAN, SAMUEL M.; Superintendent of the Indian Industrial School at Phoenix, Arizona; born in Canada, the son of Robert and Hannah McCowan. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother English. Mr. McCowan came with his parents to Illinois when an infant, and was educated in the schools of Elmwood, completing his education at Valparaiso College, Indiana. At the age of eleven, on account of the death of his father, he was obliged to leave school and engage in farming and coal mining. For nine months he was employed on the farm at Elmwood, and was for three months in the year at Edwards Station in the coal mines. When he was eighteen he attended the Elmwood high school for one year, during which time he filled the position of janitor of the building. For about a year he worked in the coal mines, and then attended college. For some years after this he studied law, while teaching school. In 1893 he was admitted to the practice of the legal profession in Kingman, Arizona. In 1889 he was appointed Superintendent of the Government Schools on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. After serving there but eight months he was promoted for merit to the Fort Mojave Indian School in Arizona. During his six years' occupancy of that position his salary was twice increased. In 1897 he was made Superintendent of the Industrial School at Albuquerque, with an increased salary. After a year there he was made Supervisor of Indian Schools, having under his inspection all the Indian schools of the nation, but declined the appointment. In the same year he was named for the Phoenix Industrial School. This institution has become, under his able management, the second largest of the kind in the United States, having seven hundred students. Since going to Arizona Mr. McCowan has taken a prominent part in the Republican politics of the

Territory, and has been honored in many ways. He is now serving as Colonel on the Governor's staff, and is a Trustee of the Territorial Normal School at Tempe. In 1900 he was urged to accept the nomination of his party for delegate to Congress, but declined. In November, 1901, he was asked by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take charge of the Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma, and make it a large agricultural college.

MCDONALD, JOHN J.; General Contractor; was born in New York City June 22, 1853, and is the son of Alexander and Ellen (Connerly) McDonald, both natives of County Langford, Ireland. When young he learned the mason's trade, and in 1876 he went to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus route. After two years in California he went to Denver, and was there and at Omaha for some years, returning to Peoria in 1881. Until 1891 he worked for wages, when he began contracting. His first contract was for the rebuilding of the Central City Power House, and other important contracts taken since that time, including the Pabst Brewing Company's Storehouse, on Hamilton and Water Streets; St. Joseph's Home for the Aged; St. Boniface's Church; the Peoria Public Library Building; ten flats for Jamison & Heidrich, on Creston Avenue; Nailon Brothers' business house on Liberty Street; the high school building at Fairbury; the Great Western Distillery, which was rebuilt; the power plant of the Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway at South Bartonville; the plant of the Marsden Cellulose Manufacturing Company, and several other almost, if not quite, as important undertakings. In 1892 Mr. McDonald was elected Alderman on the Democratic ticket for the Seventh Ward, and has since been twice re-elected to that position. In 1897 he was chosen City Treasurer and served two years. He is a charter member of Glen Oak Court, Independent Order of Foresters. Mr. McDonald was married to Mary M. Sullivan, of Lafayette, Indiana, in 1889, and they have had two children, both of whom are dead.

MCGINNIS, JOHN; Packer and Live-Stock Commission Merchant; born near Rockville, Park County, Indiana, September 24, 1833, is a grandson of James McGinnis, who was born May 17, 1776. He married Temperance (Irwin) McGinnis, and their son, George I., was born in Granger County, Tennessee, and married Sarah Johnson Montgomery, a native of Russell County, Virginia. She was a daughter of John Montgomery, a native of North Carolina, born in 1764. He married Elizabeth Harris. Montgomery was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, entering the service when only twelve years of age, and serving seven years. He was a contemporary of Daniel Boone in Kentucky, and died near Peoria January 26, 1845. John McGinnis has erected recently to his memory a fittingly inscribed monument in a cemetery in Princeville Township. John McGinnis was brought by his parents to Princeville, Illinois, in October, 1835, where they settled on a farm. This he continued to make his home until his marriage, when he purchased a farm for himself,

which he still owns. August 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until mustered out June 6, 1865, at Washington, D. C. He entered the service as a private, and rose by successive steps to be Second Lieutenant at the time he left the service. Among the battles in which he participated were: Perryville, Chickamauga, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Nashville. He was present at the surrender of General Johnston. At the close of the war he returned to his farm. In 1871 he engaged in business at Princeville, and ten years later was made United States Storekeeper. Four years after he became Government Gauger, serving four years. Since 1881 he has been engaged in business in Peoria with very successful results. He belongs to the Methodist Church; in politics he is a Republican, and frequently writes well and entertainingly to the local press on current topics. He was married December 9, 1858, to Sarah Jane Russell, of Akron Township, Peoria County who died April 1, 1893.

McKINNEY, DAVID; Grain Commission Merchant; was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1829, and is descended from early settlers of that State. His grandfather, David McKinney, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1745, and lived to be seventy-four. He married Janet Smith, who was born at Fagg's Manor, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1752, and died in the ninety-first year of her age. His maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth (Maclay) Reynolds. The former was born in Roxbury, Pennsylvania, and Mr. McKinney's father, Abraham Smith McKinney, in Cumberland County, and died in Peoria in his eighty-second year. The wife of the latter was Margaret Reynolds, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Maclay) Reynolds, born in Roxbury, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and died in 1886. David McKinney acquired his education at the Academy in Shippensburg, the Academy at Chambersburg, and at Jefferson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1849. He taught in Millwood Academy and at Shade Gap from 1850 to 1852, came to Peoria in 1853, and was junior partner in the firm of Bushnell & McKinney, lumber dealers. In 1862 he retired from the firm to take a position as secretary of the City Fire Insurance Company at Peoria. This position he resigned to become Regimental Quartermaster of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. While filling that position he saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, was present at the capture of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, in the Red River Campaign and at Pass Cavallo. He was promoted to a captaincy and became Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers in 1864, being stationed at the mouth of White River and Duvall's Bluff, where as Master of Transportation, he had charge of the steamboats and other means of transportation. He was mustered out of service in February, 1866, and returning to Peoria, became a member of the firm of Roswell Bills & Company, Insurance Agents.

This was his occupation until 1870, when the Chamber of Commerce Association having been organized, he became one of its Directors and Secretary. These positions he still holds. During this time he has been engaged also in the grain commission business. Mr. McKinney belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican with independent tendencies, and served for some time as Alderman from the old Third Ward.

MANSFIELD, HENRY (deceased); Druggist and Capitalist in his lifetime in Peoria, born in Esperance, New York, March 22, 1816. He was the son of Leverett and Sarah (Sanford) Mansfield. His father was born in North Haven, Connecticut, in 1786, and his mother in New Haven. The American branch of the Mansfield family is descended from Richard Mansfield, who came from Devonshire, England, in 1639, and locating near the town of Hampden, Massachusetts, became the progenitor of a large family. Nearer the present in time, came Joseph Mansfield, the father of Titus, the great-grandfather of Henry. He was a large landowner and proprietor of the famous Mansfield farm. Titus Mansfield married Mabel Todd, and their son, Richard, a native of North Haven, married Mary Styles. They became the parents of Leverett Mansfield, who lived many years in Esperance, New York, where he held a prominent place in the community. In 1843, having disposed of his property, he settled near Elgin, Illinois, but lived later at Princeville, Peoria County, where he died in 1868. His wife, born in North Haven, Connecticut, March 8, 1789, died December 20, 1868, preceding the passing away of her husband by only three days. Henry Mansfield left home at an early age, going to Albany, New York, where he secured a position in one of the prominent drug stores in that city, remaining until his health demanded a change of occupation. He became a member of a Government surveying party in Northern Michigan, among the Chippewa Indians, a hundred miles from a white settlement. For four years he was engaged in this service. when he came to Peoria on his way to St. Louis, in search of a warmer climate to alleviate lung and throat trouble. Compelled to stop here on account of inability to continue his journey, he placed himself under treatment of Dr. Tucker, a nephew of Dr. Ed. Dickinson, which finally resulted in a partnership between him and Dr. Tucker in the drug business. They were intimately associated in business enterprises until the death of the Doctor in 1888, after a continuance of fifty years lacking only three months. Mr. Mansfield accumulated a fortune by investments in city property and farm lands, which with the addition of property that came to him by inheritance, made him one of the wealthier citizens of Peoria. In 1846 Mr. Mansfield was married to Harriet A. Elding, a native of Red Hook, Dutchess County New York. With her people she came west to Peoria at an early day, and, at the time of her marriage, was living in this city. She had three children, only one of whom, Fannie (now Mrs. Blakesley, of

Chicago), is living. In 1856 Mr. Mansfield married Isabelle F. Servoss, a native of New York City, and a daughter of Thomas L. Servoss and granddaughter of John Pintard, of New York City. Of this union were born eight children, all of whom are now living: Louise P., the wife of C. W. Mosher, of Chicago, afterwards of Nebraska; Henry, a lawyer of Peoria; Nathaniel S.; Eleanor T., now Mrs. J. Harold Ross; Isabelle F., now Mrs. J. Lee Newton; Margaret F., now Mrs. F. J. Green; Sarah Sanford, now Mrs. George H. Newton, and Eliza H., unmarried.

MAPLE, JOSEPH W.; Lawyer; born in Hollis Township, Peoria County, Illinois, April 14, 1862, the son of Abraham and Louisa Maple. His paternal grandfather, Isaac Maple, was a native of Ohio, who, with his wife, Mary Maple, also a native of Ohio, where their son Abraham Maple was born in 1830, settled in what is now Hollis Township as early as 1838. Mr. Maple's grandparents on the maternal side were Samuel and Julia Watrous, who were natives of Ohio, also settled in Hollis Township at an early day, and their daughter, Louisa Watrous, married Abraham Maple. Joseph W. Maple's birthplace was on a farm about one mile north of the present village of Mapleton, where the house in which his parents then lived still stands. His father, Abraham Maple, still survives in the best of health at seventy-two years of age, a resident of Glasford in Timber Township. Joseph W. was educated in the common schools and at the Elmwood High School, spending the winter of 1881-82 in the latter, and for about four years engaged in teaching, a part of this time being prior to his term in the high school. On March 20, 1886, he was admitted to the bar, and continued in practice in the city of Peoria up to 1897, when he was elected Probate Judge of Peoria County to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Leslie D. Puterbaugh. At the close of his term in 1898, he resumed practice, which he continues at Rooms 538 and 539 Woolner Building. On September 15, 1887, Judge Maple was married in the city of Peoria to Monmie F. Miller, and they have three children: Ethel, Lucille and Phyllis. In religious belief, he is a Protestant and in political affiliation, a Democrat. Judge Maple is widely known and occupies a front rank among the younger members of the bar in Peoria County.

MARKLEY, JOHN H.; Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings, Toledo, Peoria and Western Railway; was born in Pennsylvania, November 8, 1856, the son of Christian and Sarah (Swank) Markley, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born in Bucks County, October 9, 1810; the mother in Montgomery County, December 24, 1841. To them were born seven children: Mary, Lavina, Aaron S., Levi, George L., John H. and Abel S., who died at the age of thirty-nine. Mr. Markley died October 9, 1862, and his widow March 18, 1863. John H. Markley married Fannie E. Ramsey, in Crawfordsville, Indiana, May 22, 1877. They have two children, Harriet and J. Wallace. Pleasant Ramsey, the

father of Mrs. Markley, was born in Kentucky, about 1810, where he was bred a carriage maker, but during the Rebellion he was in the employ of the United States Commissary Department. He was twice married: first to Bernetta Fish, by whom he had two sons, William T. and Alexander F., now residents of Crawfordsville, Indiana; and, as his second wife, to Elizabeth Renfro, who was a native of Crab Orchard, Kentucky. The latter was the mother of seven children: Anna, Fannie C., Mary, Harriet, Commodore, Alice and John, the last of whom died in infancy. Mr. Ramsey died in 1876; his widow still lives. John H. Markley has been in the railroad service in various positions since he was eighteen years old, and has been superintendent of bridges and buildings, for the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Companies for sixteen years. He belongs to West Bluff Lodge, No. 199, Knights of Pythias, and to the Association of Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings. The family are connected with the First Baptist Church of Peoria, of which Mr. Markley is a Trustee. He is a Republican in politics.

MAXWELL, WESLEY C.; Railway Employee; was born in Hancock County, Illinois, October 29, 1872, and is a son of William and Jenny (Metcalf) Maxwell. The father was born in Ohio in 1829, and the mother in Utica, New York. The elder Maxwell and his wife were the parents of eight children: William, who married Nellie Graves, of Virginia, Illinois, and has one daughter, Virginia; Charles, who was killed in the service of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company; Wesley C., whose name appears above, and who is connected with the train service of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway; Louis A.; Lela A., the wife of Axel Applegreen, and now the mother of one son—Charles Wesley; and Ethel D., who resides at home. Two members of the family died in infancy. The father and mother are both living. Wesley and Louis are members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 27, Brotherhood of Railway Firemen. Wesley also belongs to Glen Oak Lodge, No. 3027, Order of Foresters. The family is of Scotch origin and are Protestants in religious faith and, in politics, Republicans.

MEALS, BARNHART; Retired Manufacturer; born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1830, is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Jones) Meals, natives of that State, where his grandparents, Samuel and Mary (Balsey) Meals, were also born. Mr. Meals came to Peoria in 1854, and began his career as a blacksmith with the firm of Tobey & Anderson, plow manufacturers. Mr. Anderson having retired from the firm, it was reorganized in 1862 with William Tobey, L. G. Pratt and Barnhart Meals as partners. Upon the retirement of Mr. Tobey, about two years later, the firm assumed the style of L. G. Pratt & Company, and, in 1866, it became the St. Louis & Peoria Plow Company. In 1873 it was incorporated as the Peoria Steel Plow Company. Mr. Meals retained an interest in the concern and was Superintendent from 1879 to April, 1884,

when the works were burned down. Mr. Meals and E. B. Pierce acquired the stock of the corporation, rebuilt the works and continued the business till the fall of 1890, when they sold the enterprise to an Ohio firm that failed a few years later. Mr. Meals has not since been in active business. He has been a Director in the People's Loan and Homestead Association since its organization twenty-five years ago, and, except one year, has been on the Board of Directors and its President continuously for the last fifteen years. He was elected Treasurer of Peoria in 1874; served two terms as Supervisor, three years on the poor farm committee, and has been a member of the School Board nine years, its President eight years, and has lately been elected Inspector for two years longer and President of the Board for one year. He married Mary C. Woodruff, at Peoria, July 18, 1865, and they have had three children: Charles and Harry (twins) and Frankie, who is dead. Mr. Meals is a Republican and a Protestant.

MEIDROTH, WILLIAM F.; Retail Liquor Dealer; born in Peoria, September 9, 1856; son of William and Caroline (Lidle) Meidroth. William Meidroth was born in Nordhausen in 1822, and died in Peoria in 1873, at the age of fifty-one. He was a cabinet maker, and came to America about 1854. Mrs. Meidroth was born in Swabia, and came to America, accompanied by her brother and two sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Meidroth were married in Peoria in 1855. William F. Meidroth did his first work in Peoria in a tobacco factory, and subsequently became a typesetter in the office of "The Deutsche Zeitung," where he was employed for five years, during which time Captain Fresenius was the editor. He also "held cases" on the "National Democrat." He afterwards went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where, for two years, he had charge of a fine Kentucky stock ranch, and prepared cattle for exhibition. In 1878 he became a member of the Peoria Fire Department, serving four years. From 1881 to 1885 he was employed by Charles Block in his present line of business. In 1885 he engaged in business for himself at Bridge Junction, where he remained five years. In 1890 he opened "The Pabst," on the ground floor of the Niagara Building, which was one of the largest and most elegantly furnished resorts in the State outside of Chicago. He prided himself on the good quality of the refreshments, both solid and liquid, and the attention and service rendered by his employes. In 1901, his ten-year lease at the Niagara Building having expired, he fitted up a new place of business at No. 104 South Jefferson Avenue, which is one of the coziest gentlemen's resorts in the State. Mr. Meidroth was married to Josephine Moutier, in Peoria, January 15, 1878. Two sons were born to them: Arthur J., who is now with the City Engineer, and William F., a resident of Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Meidroth died in 1884. Mr. Meidroth's second marriage was with Josephine Tendering, in Pekin, Illinois, October 12, 1886, and to them have been born two children, Leslie and Bernardine. Mr. Meidroth is a Democrat.



John Wilson

He is a Mason, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Heptasophs.

MEINTS, FREDERICK; General Contractor; born March 26, 1858, at Peoria. His father was Meint F. Meints, a native of Ostfriesland, Holland, where he was born, January 10, 1826, and died January 12, 1888. He married Ofka Tervehn, who was born in the same vicinity, September 23, 1830. She died June 10, 1886. Her parents died of cholera in Peoria in 1853. M. F. Meints and wife became the parents of four children: Ida, who is now Mrs. Dewein; Mary J., now Mrs. Hall; Herman and Frederick. Mr. Meints came to Peoria before the railroad era, landing at New Orleans in 1848, and making his way up the river to Pekin, Illinois. Six months later he came to Peoria, where he worked at the carpenter trade for a year, at the end of that time beginning contracting. Among the buildings which he has erected may be mentioned the Davis buildings, Dr. Murphy's store and the Kidder buildings, on Main Street. He also built the residences of Mr. Mahler and Mr. Francis, on Adams Street; the three-story building at the corner of Main and Madison Streets; the German Methodist Church, which was erected in 1886, and the building occupied by Frederick Meints, as a residence, at No. 416 Second Avenue, which was completed in 1865. After concluding his studies in the Grammar School, and at Cole's Business College, Frederick Meints became a partner with his father in business, continuing until the latter retired from business in 1886. Among the buildings erected by Frederick Meints are the bonded warehouse for the Monroe Distilling Company, which is capable of holding 50,000 barrels of spirits, no two touching; the Dewein block, M. D. Spurck's residence on Monroe Street, the Franklin, the Whittier, the Longfellow and the Lincoln School buildings, the County Poor House and many other notable structures. For twenty-five years he has been one of the four leading contractors of Peoria. Frederick Meints was married in Peoria, January 4, 1887, to Emma Borries, the daughter of T. H. Borries, of Nuremberg, Germany. Her mother, Emma Potthoff, was born in Westphalia. Mr. Meints is a Gold Democrat, a Mason and a gentleman of marked character and exceptional intelligence.

MILES, PHILO BUCKINGHAM; Grain Commission Merchant; born at Washington, Illinois, December 12, 1840, is a son of Benjamin E. and Jane (Crane) Miles, natives, respectively, of Athens and of Putnam, Ohio; a grandson of Joseph B. and Elizabeth (Buckingham) Miles, born, the one at Rutland, Massachusetts, the other at Ballston, New York; and a great-grandson of Benjamin and Hannah (Buckminster) Miles, natives of the Bay State, the former of Rutland. His mother's parents were Matthew and Martha (Rogers) Crane, the latter a native of Ohio. Benjamin E. Miles was a farmer, but eventually located at Washington, where his son was educated, and there engaged in the milling and grain business, giving Philo B. that predilection

which, as he grew older, led him into a wider field. After taking a commercial course at the St. Louis Business College, the young man became bill clerk and telegraph operator for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway at Washington. In 1870 he entered one of the grain offices of the Board of Trade, at Peoria, as a clerk, and five years later he and his brother embarked in the grain business under the style of P. B. & C. C. Miles. In 1883 he was elected President of the Peoria Board of Trade, and since then has served almost continuously on some of its important committees. He represented his ward as Alderman four years and served as Mayor *pro tem.* a short time in 1892, and on his record was elected Mayor by more than 2,000 majority. In many respects his administration was an admirable one, marked by close attention to the city's finances and public improvements, and the street-paving done during his term was the best up to that time and every department of the city government was kept under careful supervision. Mr. Miles is an ardent Republican and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. He married, at Washington, Illinois, March 6, 1873, Maria Helen Wrenn, and they have a son and a daughter: William S. Miles and Julia (Miles) Birks.

MOELLER, CARL; Chief of Fire Department; born at Waldkappel, Keurhessen, Germany, July 26, 1841; on September 12, 1857, arrived in New York, and immediately came to Peoria, where he went to work for his uncle, John Schmidt, then conducting a meat market at the corner of Adams and Cedar Streets. Having served his time as a butcher, about 1860 he started in business for himself at the corner of Warner and Lincoln Avenues. In 1862 he joined Volunteer Fire Company, No. 4, and in 1866 was appointed Foreman—a position which he held for the next eighteen years. This was before the era of a paid Fire Department, and, during a part of the time he received a salary of \$50 a year from the city as second in command. In 1887 he was appointed Chief of the Peoria Fire Department, continuing in this office the remainder of his life. During his connection with the Peoria Fire Department, Chief Moeller took part in numerous firemen's tournaments in various cities, including Monmouth, Springfield, Galesburg, Pekin, Ottawa, Bloomington, Decatur and Quincy, and, it is claimed, never failed to return with a prize. At a national tournament held in Chicago, participated in by some forty companies, his company won the championship of the United States, bringing home with them \$750 in gold prize money and a valuable silver trumpet. In 1861 Mr. Moeller brought over his parents from Germany, and they lived in Peoria during the remainder of their lives. On January 5, 1864, he was married to Miss Eva Kratzert, who bore him seven children: William, Louisa, Carl Jr., Albert (deceased), Mary, Emil and Anna. In 1870 he purchased a lot and built a home on South Adams Street, where he conducted his business until 1887, when he began giving his entire attention to protecting the city

from fires. His death occurred November 25, 1901.

MOOREHOUSE, LOUIS W.; Proprietor Meat Market; son of William and Amelia Moorehouse, natives of Germany, was born in Peoria November 2, 1857. His father died when he was two years old, and when he was seven years old he began work in the Peoria Pottery. From the time he was eleven years of age he has made his own way in the world. At fifteen years of age he secured employment in the plumbing business, and at nineteen was employed in hotels. Five years later he became chef, and for about ten years was at work in Chicago, and in various other cities and places, including summer resorts about the lakes. During the period of fourteen years he had his home in Chicago. For three years he was engaged in the National Hotel at Peoria under W. H. Murtagh. In 1892 he entered into the meat business, and opened the First Street Market, at No. 224 First Avenue, where he is now located, and enjoys a flourishing trade. For some years past he has been active in politics, and is now a member of the Democratic Central County Committee and of the City Central Committee. He was President of the Peoria Butchers' Protective Association. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, a Knight of Khorrassan, a Modern Woodman, and a member of the Home Fraternal League, of which he was Vice-President. Mr. Moorehouse was married to Maggie Kerwin in Battle Creek, Michigan, March 20, 1881, and they have eight children: Kate, George J., Lewis W., Jr., Harry C., Charles E., Albert E., Henry O. and Leroy. Mr. Moorehouse is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has worked his way against much adversity and trouble to a good business, and a position of usefulness in the community.

MOUNTS, CHARLES T.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Peoria, September 3, 1861, is a son of Caleb A. and Naomi (Newton) Mounts. The grandfather Mounts, born in Virginia, was a civil engineer, and was engaged in public works in that State. He died at the age of sixty. Caleb A. Mounts, who came to Peoria in the early '40s, kept a hat and fur store, where he manufactured hats and fur garments on Main Street, opposite Davis' Drug Store. His store was destroyed by fire, but his insurance having just expired it was a total loss. For several years after this misfortune he had a market garden, and ran a huckster wagon. In 1868 he removed to Crawford County, Illinois, where he bought a farm, and died there ten years later. Mrs. Mounts is still living. To them were born eleven children, of whom nine lived to reach maturity. Charles T. Mounts was educated in the public schools, and when he was seventeen years old began for himself as a farm laborer. In this line of work he was engaged for three years, when he became a fireman on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad. In December, 1887, he was made engineer, running a freight train until 1898. During that year he was put in charge of a passenger engine, a position which he still occupies. Mr. Mounts was married, May 14, 1890,

to Elizabeth Causey, at Washington, Illinois, where she was born. She came to Peoria with her parents when an infant. Her father, Aaron Causey, a native of Kentucky, was married August 27, 1842, to Mary M. Walker, who died April 14, 1860, leaving a family of seven children, of whom two are still living. On December 24, 1863, he married, as his second wife, Sarah A. Blackburn, a native of Pennsylvania, who still survives. Six children were born of this union—four still surviving: Mrs. Elizabeth May (Causey) Mounts, born in Washington, Illinois, May 10, 1867; Charles E., born May 1, 1869; Walter G., born September 22, 1871; and Harry B., born May 14, 1880. The father of Mrs. Mounts died in Peoria, in November, 1879, but her mother is still living. They were the parents of six children. Mr. Mounts is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in which he has been First Engineer. He is a Master Mason and a Republican.

MURPHY, JOHN; Physician and Surgeon; born in Belfast, Ireland, January 17, 1814, the son of John Murphy, a merchant of that city. In his youth he enjoyed exceptional advantages for acquiring an education and, having taken a preliminary literary course, spent some time in Edinburgh University, after which he entered the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in London, from which he graduated in medicine and surgery on August 31, 1840. Two years later he came to America, locating first in New Orleans, where he remained until 1845, when, on account of the effect of a semi-tropical climate upon the health of his wife, he determined to come North. Ascending the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, he reached Peoria, then a village of some 1,200 inhabitants, and, being attracted by the natural beauty of the scenery, he decided to remain here, which has remained his home for a period of over fifty years. His contemporaries of that period include such well-known names as Drs. Rouse, Dickinson, Frye, and of a later period, Drs. Andrew, Arnold, and William R. and John L. Hamilton, of whom he and Dr. W. R. Hamilton are the sole survivors. Dr. Murphy's career as a physician and surgeon has been conspicuously successful, and he has acquired a handsome competence, which he still lives to enjoy with remarkable physical and mental vitality at an age of eighty-eight years. Although retired from active practice for several years, he still retains a deep interest in whatever relates to the advancement of a profession with which he has been identified for more than half a century. His ripe scholarship and intimate acquaintance with general and classical literature enable him to spend the evening of his days in the enjoyment of one of the most complete libraries in the city and in the society of his friends.

NEWMAN, MAX; Cigar and Tobacco Dealer; born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1834; came to Chicago, Illinois, in 1856, and became bookkeeper in a wholesale house in that city, retaining this position until 1859. He then entered into partnership in Peoria with

Harry Ullman, under the firm name of Newman & Ullman, and began a jobbing trade in cigars and tobacco, which has continued without change of name ever since, constituting the oldest original firm in the city. While still a resident of his native land Mr. Newman held the position of Assistant United States Consul for the Kingdom of Wurtemberg under the administration of Franklin Pierce, and, by frequent association with Stephen A. Douglas while in Chicago and by an intimate acquaintance with the late Robert G. Ingersoll after coming to Peoria, he imbibed the principles of the Democratic party. Yet, in common with the great mass of the German American population of that period, he rigorously supported the policy of the General Government in the War of the Rebellion, and, although financially embarrassed at the time and physically disqualified for giving his personal service in defense of the flag, he hired a substitute to bear arms in his place without being drafted, paying therefor \$800—a very considerable sacrifice at that early period of his business career. In 1896 Mr. Newman left the party of Bryan and free-silver and adopted that of McKinley and a sound currency, and finding as the outcome a period of universal prosperity declares his purpose to "stick." In 1864 he was married to Rebecca Ullman, who, with four sons and one daughter, constitutes his family. Fraternally Mr. Newman is a member of the Schiller Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

NEWMAN, WILLIAM G.: son of George and Jane Newman, was born July 28, 1868. His parents settled on a farm on Orange Prairie, Peoria County, in the '60s. William G. stayed with his parents until the year 1886, when he went to Normal College, Valparaiso, Indiana, where he remained three years, returning in 1890. He retired from farm life and came to Peoria in 1896. He purchased property on Fairholm Avenue, Averyville, one of Peoria's suburbs, and erected a large and modern residence, where he has since made his home. He was united in marriage September 8, 1896, to Miss Isabelle McLoughlin daughter of Patrick and Maria McLoughlin, who reside at 1705 North Jefferson Avenue, Peoria. Mrs. Newman was one of Peoria County's teachers, having taught at Pottstown, Orange Prairie, Dunlap and Kellar Station between the years 1890 and 1896. To Mr. and Mrs. Newman three sons were born: William Anthony (deceased), Louis Edwin and Clarence Eugene. Mr. Newman was elected a member of the Village Board of Averyville in 1900.

NEWSAM, JOHN: Proprietor of a General Store; born in Lancashire, England, April 13, 1853, is the son of John and Sarah Ann (Blakeley) Newsam, both natives of Lancashire. John Newsam, Sr., came to this country in 1870. Several of his sons had preceded him, and he was soon after joined by the remaining members of the family, including his wife and John, Jr. They settled near Peoria, where John Newsam, Jr., engaged in coal mining. About 1885 he became a member of the Orchard Mines and Mapleton

Coal Company, and soon after united with the firm of Newsam Brothers, remaining with the latter company until 1894, when he came to Peoria to engage in the grocery business. Soon after locating he bought two lots at Nos. 3109 and 3111 South Adams Street, where he built a handsome two-story and basement brick building, in which he now handles a large stock of general merchandise and does a good business. Mr. Newsam and Mary Eberly were married in Peoria December 19, 1875, and have five children: Mary Ann, Lena, John, Sarah Ann and Frank. Mr. Newsam is a Mason, a member of the Second Congregational Church choir, and an active worker in the Republican party. He has frequently been a delegate to conventions, and was a member of the Peoria County delegation to the Convention in Peoria in 1900 which nominated Richard Yates for Governor, and took a prominent part in the "stampede for Yates," by carrying the county banner forward to the place where Yates' portrait was displayed.

NORVELL, THOMAS B.: Physician; born in Moniteau County, Missouri, December 2, 1851, is the third son of George W. and Luvisay (Boyd) Norvell. His father was born in Virginia, and his mother in Moniteau County, Missouri. To them were born eight children, five of whom are now living: John S., for many years a missionary of the Baptist Church in China, is now a resident of Los Angeles, California; Joseph S., a Methodist clergyman in South Dakota; Mary and Martha, twins, living in Iowa, and the wives, respectively, of Anthony Hyme and William Williams. The father was a pilot on a Mississippi river steamer, and from that occupation passed to farming in Moniteau County. In 1852 he went to Iowa, where he made a settlement in Mills County, dying there at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Norvell was about seventy-six years old when she died. Dr. Thomas B. Norvell attended Tabor College for a time, and then read medicine in the office of Dr. Merrill Otis three years at Tabor, when he entered the Chicago Medical College as a student. He began practice in 1874 at Percival, Iowa, locating later at Pacific Junction, Iowa, and at Harker's Corners, Illinois. In 1880 he opened an office in Peoria, and since that time has resided in the Seventh Ward, at No. 2106 South Adams Street. On December 31, 1874, he was married at East Nebraska City, Iowa, to Miss Alice Lumm, daughter of John and Sarah (Burns) Lumm, and they have two children: Helena D., who is the wife of J. F. Greene; and Justin W. The Doctor is a Medical Examiner for the Prudential Life Insurance Company and for the Death and Sick Benefit Association. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen, the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. In his politics he is a Republican.

NYBERG, JOHN HERMAN: Locomotive Engineer; born in Stockholm, Sweden, March 16, 1854. His grandparents on the paternal side were named Kellstrom. The father, who was a shoemaker, died when the son was two years old. The latter attended school from seven to

fourteen years of age. From the age of four to fourteen he lived on a farm in the Island of Gothland. Returning to Stockholm, he lived with an uncle six months, then learned the potter's trade and spent years in that business. In his twentieth year he came to America, leaving Stockholm August 27, 1873, coming to Chicago by way of Hull, Liverpool and New York. His first employment in this country was on a construction train near Logansport, Indiana, and later he was variously employed in and about Indianapolis. He then worked on a farm near Decatur, Illinois, and was later employed about Bloomington, finally coming to Peoria in the fall of 1878. Here he was employed on a section of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad under Swan Olander, and for two years following was employed in the C. B. & Q. freight-house at Peoria, and after pursuing various lines of work two years began as wiper for the Peoria & Pekin Union, November 24, 1884, working for three years on the night crew, and for one year during the day. After firing a locomotive four years, two years of which time he worked nights, he became an engineer, August 15, 1891. In 1885 Mr. Nyberg undertook to quit the railroad service and go to farming in Nebraska, but having been swindled out of \$2,300 was compelled to return to his old labor on the railroad. He bought his present home, No. 421 Gallatin Street, in 1900. He was married, in Peoria, February 3, 1879, to Betsy Peterson, who was born July 13, 1859, and is a daughter of P. G. and Anna Nelson, natives of Sweden. Mrs. Nyberg's mother died in 1873, leaving three daughters. Her father was born July 24, 1824, came to Peoria in 1877, and is still living. The daughter (Mrs. Nyberg) came to this country in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Nyberg have seven children: Ivan Hubert, John Hugo, James Herman, Joel Harold, Ulrica Carolina, Arthur Edgar and Robert Theodore. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Mr. Nyberg belongs to both the Engineer and Firemen Brotherhoods. In politics he is independent.

NYSTROM, NELS A.; Foreman Blacksmith, Agricultural Implement Manufactory; born in Oscarshamn, Sweden, April 11, 1842, is the son of Erland and Christina Nystrom. The father was born in 1812, in Oscarshamn, and died about 1878, at the age of sixty-six. The mother was born in the same vicinity as her husband, and in 1901 was still living in Sweden. Nels Nystrom, the grandfather of Nels A., was a farmer who became a marine in the Swedish navy. It is customary in Sweden for those who have no surname to take one on entering the service of the Government, and he became Nystrom, which has since been the family name. He died in 1848. Nels learned the blacksmith trade with his father, soon thereafter taking contracts for building stone bridges on the public highways. In 1869 he came to America, by way of Oscarshamn, Lubeck, Hamburg, Hull and Liverpool, landing at Quebec, whence he came direct to Galesburg, Illinois, arriving there August 9, 1869. Then after being employed nearly a year on a con-

struction train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, he spent two winters in the blacksmith shop of an agricultural implement factory at Monmouth, working during the summer on a farm. For about six months he worked in the blacksmith shop of the Burlington Road at Galesburg. In 1872 he was in the employ of the Avery Planter Company, and for five years was connected with the factory of George Brown in Galesburg. In 1878 he began work for the Avery Manufacturing Company, where he has since been employed for twenty-two years. When he began with that company they made about 500 stalk-cutters a year, and he was the only blacksmith. When the plant was opened at Peoria he was made foreman of the blacksmith shop, and has retained that position to the present time. In Galesburg he was married to Sarah Carlson, January 4, 1872, who was born near Oscarshamn, Sweden, in March, 1848, and is the daughter of Carl and Lena Pierson. The father was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Nystrom have three children: John Lawrence, Elmer Edwin and Carl August. Mr. Nystrom has land in Kansas, and a good home in Peoria, which he built at No. 2102 North Jefferson Avenue in 1891. He belongs to the Swedish Lutheran Church, and in his politics is a Republican.

OLANDER, FREDERICK; Grocer; was born in Sweden February 6, 1862, a son of Olaf and Margaret (Hurling) Olander, who were natives of Sweden. He early learned the painter's trade, at which he worked in Peoria for five years after coming to America, in 1882. He then embarked in business as a grocer and dealer in coal and feed, which he carried on for fourteen years at Nos. 305 and 307 Antoinette Street. In July, 1900, he removed to 308 Antoinette Street, near the corner of Warren, where he owns a block of land 100 feet square on which are several buildings, including a residence at 532 Warren Street. Mr. Olander married Hannah Swanson at Peoria, November 24, 1886, and they have three children, named Allen, Edward and Ethel Lucile. Mr. Olander, who is a Republican, was elected Alderman of the Seventh Ward in 1899, and in the City Council served as a member of four committees, and chairman of the committees on sewers, sidewalks and crossings. He was, for two years, a member of the Peoria Republican Central Committee. He is identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Khorassan, the Heptasophs, the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Red Men, the Turners and the Swedish Singing Society of Peoria.

OLANDER, SWAN; Railway Foreman; was born in Sweden, September 1, 1839, a son of Olaf and Bertha (Larsen) Jensen, natives of Sweden. Olaf Jensen was born in 1800 and died in 1842. The family came to America in 1868 and located at Princeton and removed to Peoria in 1873. The mother died in 1886. Olaf and Bertha Jensen had children named John, Betsey, Ole and Swan, besides three who died in infancy. Swan Olander was married in Sweden, April 28, 1865, to Anna Carlson, daughter

of Carl Magnusson and his wife Christina, both of whom were born in Sweden, the father in 1824. Mrs. Olander had brothers and sisters named Elsie, Caroline, Hannah, Carl and Swan, and another who died in infancy. Her father died about 1885; her mother is living. Swan and Anna Olander have had children named Hannah, Emma N., Ida A., Anna L. and Albert E., besides five others deceased. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Mr. Olander is a Republican. He has been in the railroad service thirty-one years, and for twenty-eight years has been yard foreman in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He is a member of the Burlington Volunteer Relief Corps, and has been trustee of his church organization.

OLSON, OLANDER; Locomotive Engineer; was born at Corlsom, Sweden, September 6, 1861, a son of Olaf and Betsy (Swanson) Larson, also natives of Corlsom. Mr. Olson's paternal ancestors were farmers and his grandfather fought under Napoleon in the latter's German campaigns. From the age of fifteen to the age of twenty-one years Olander Olson worked on a farm at Longburg, ten miles from Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein. He then sailed from Amsterdam for America and came directly to Peoria by way of New York. He arrived June 20, 1882, and at once entered upon a connection with the Peoria & Pekin Railroad Company, which has continued to the present time. For a time he was a section laborer, then a wiper in the round-house, then boiler-maker's and machinist's helper in turn, and later he had charge of the workmen who removed about a hundred of the company's wrecked cars from the ruins of the burned elevator A. In 1890, after having served two years as a fireman, he became a locomotive engineer, and for ten years he has been in charge of an engine in the switch yards. Mr. Olson married Betsy Swanson, at Peoria, October 16, 1885, and they have six children: Oscar W., Fred A., Bernard S., Bertha D. O., John Elmer and George L. Mrs. Olson was born at Malmo, Sweden, April 25, 1862, a daughter of Swan and Selma (Johnson) Benson, and came to America in 1884 and located at Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are Lutherans. In politics Mr. Olson is independent. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is influential in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He owns a fine two-story and basement residence at 628 Warren Street, which contains twelve rooms.

ORR, ROBERT M.; City Clerk; Peoria; was born at Wellsburg, West Virginia, September 21, 1838, the son of James and Martha (McKelly) Orr—the former a native of Ireland, born February 28, 1791, and the latter at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1802. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction, his great-grandparents on the paternal side, William and Mary Orr, and his grandparents, Patrick and Rose (Reed) Orr, being natives of County Antrim, Ireland. On the maternal side his great-grandparents, Mathew and Jane McKelly, were also

born in County Antrim, while his grandfather, Mathew McKelly, was a native of County Down, his wife being Mary (Bourland) McKelly. Mr. Orr's father arrived in America, October 4, 1816, and spent most of his after life in or near Wheeling, West Virginia, dying at the age of seventy-nine, while his wife lived to be ninety years old. Mr. Orr left home to seek his fortune in the West in 1859, first locating at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he engaged in railroad business on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad; in 1862 was promoted to engineer, remaining until February, 1869. In March, 1869, he came to Peoria and took a position as engineer on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, which he continued to occupy until April 20, 1897, when he was elected City Clerk of Peoria, and has held that office through various changes of the city administration since—being twice re-elected through the voluntary efforts of his friends. He was married, September 20, 1870, at Zanesville, Ohio, to Mary Caroline Carlow, and has four children: H. Miller, Selsor, Burt and Kitty. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious belief a Presbyterian, the faith of his fathers.

O'ROURKE, FRANK H.; Horseshoer; born at Killowen, County Down, Ireland, in 1845, is a son of Michael and Alice (Cunningham) O'Rourke. His paternal grandparents, John and Mary (Sloane) O'Rourke, and his maternal grandparents, James and Ellen (Colgan) Cunningham, were natives of Killowen. His father and grandfather were both horseshoers. The latter died at the age of eighty-six, his wife at the age of seventy-three. Michael O'Rourke was born in 1818, his wife in 1820; he died in his seventy-third year, she at the age of seventy-four. They had three sons and five daughters. Mr. O'Rourke's maternal grandparents lived to old age on their farm in Ireland. Frank H. O'Rourke learned horseshoeing in his father's shop. He landed in New York May 12, 1866, and went thence direct to Peoria, where some of his cousins had located. There at the age of twenty-one years he began life in America as a journeyman horseshoer. About ten years later he opened a shop for himself, and for more than a quarter of a century he has been one of the best-known horseshoers in Illinois. Mr. O'Rourke is a Democrat, and as such he was in 1888 elected Alderman for the then First Ward of the city of Peoria, and in 1893 Alderman for the Sixth Ward, serving two full terms of two years each. In 1900 he visited Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales and renewed his old acquaintance in the place of his birth. He and his family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. He was married at Peoria February 1, 1877, to Margaret McDonough, daughter of James and Ellen (Day) McDonough, and they have four children: Frank H., William L., James P. and Mary E. Mrs. O'Rourke, whose father was a farmer, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1853, and came to America in 1868.

OTTEN, JOHN B.; Locomotive Engineer; was born in Peoria May 21, 1868, a son of John

H. and Heermanna (Bremer) Otten. After attending the public and St. Joseph's parochial schools, Mr. Otten was a clerk for one year in the wholesale millinery and drv-goods store of Jacob Conigiski, and later worked for a year in the china store of Kavin & Co. Then for two years he was a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Meanwhile having learned telegraphy, he was for two years in charge of a branch telegraph office at the National Hotel, Peoria. Later he was for a time in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad Company until October 1, 1888, when he entered the employ of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad Company as fireman on engine No. 7, under Engineer Thomas Blair. For two years he worked on night runs, and from 1890 to November 10, 1893, was employed on day runs. He then became engineer of engine No. 7, and has been employed in that capacity ever since. In politics Mr. Otten is a Democrat. He and his family are members of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. He was married to Anna M. D. Henseler, daughter of John E. and Margaret (Doyle) Henseler, of Peoria, October 29, 1890, at St. Joseph's Church by the Rev. Father Rotter, and they have four children: Mildred, Clara, John and Alexander. Mr. Otten is a member of the Order of the Knights of St. John.

OTTEN, JOHN H.; Foreman; born in Werlte, Osnabrueck, Westphalia, Germany, November 19, 1841, is a son of John B. and Mariana C. (Grote) Otten. George and Elizabeth Otten, his grandparents in the paternal line, were born at Werlte. Herman and Telgrate (Benten) Grote, his maternal grandparents, were born at Lorup and Lahn, respectively. George Otten and his son John B. were both farmers. The latter, who had a family of ten children, died in 1866, aged about sixty years. His wife died one year earlier at the age of fifty-eight. Herman Grote was a merchant. John H. Otten became a clerk in a store at the age of sixteen years, and was so employed until he came to America ten years later. He landed at New York in July, 1865, and came thence direct to Peoria. He was employed in various capacities as opportunity offered for four years, and after that worked for five years in the carshops of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company. Then for six years he was in the employ of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad Company until he became car inspector for the Peoria & Pekin Union Company, which position he held for twelve years. For the past six years he has been foreman of the car department of the company last mentioned. Mr. Otten was married at Peoria October 14, 1865, to Heermanna Bremer, who was born in Germany in 1847, and came to America in 1865. They have seven children, as follows: John B., Anna M. C., Lizzie, Harry H. J., William H., Frederick A. and Agnes. Mr. Otten is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

PAGE, GEORGE T.; Attorney-at-law; was born at Spring Bay, Woodford County, Illinois, September 22, 1859, the son of T. C. S. and

Cordelia E. (Shope) Page. Mr. Page's ancestors on the paternal side had been natives of New Hampshire for several generations; his great-grandparents, Andrew and Elizabeth Page, and his grandparents, John and Betsy Page, having all been born in that State, which was also the native State of his father. On the mother's side his great-grandfather, Andrew Richmond, was a Mississippian; his grandfather, Simon P. Shope, a native of Pennsylvania, and his grandmother, Lucinda (Richmond) Shope, of Mississippi; his mother also having been born in the latter State. Mr. Page was educated in the public schools of his native county, also spending six months in the University of Illinois at Champaign, after which he engaged in teaching for a time in Woodford County. He then began the study of law with his brother, then the senior member of the firm of Page & Elwood, at Metamora, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Ottawa, January 14, 1882. During the following year he commenced practice at Denver, Colorado, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. Having regained his health, he returned to Illinois, locating in Peoria, where he was associated for a time with his brother, S. S. Page (afterwards a Justice of the Circuit Court for Peoria County); was also a member of the firm of Worthington, Page & Brady, but now the senior member of Page, Wead & Ross. In political faith Mr. Page is a Democrat, and a Presbyterian in religious belief and affiliation. On September 7, 1887, he was united in marriage, at Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Jessie S. Stevens, of that city, and they have one child—Gerald H. Page.

PARKER, JAMES WILLIAM; Physician; of New England ancestry, was born at Nauvoo, Illinois, July 4, 1867. His great-grandparents in the paternal line were Abijah and Phoebe (Harris) Parker, natives of Cheshire, Massachusetts. Their son, Leonard Cornwell Parker, born in Madison County, New York, married Betsy Tarbal Bennet, of Flat Hill, Connecticut. Their son, Roland Milton Parker, born at Bouckville, Madison County, New York, married Dr. Jennie Angelina Swan, born at Milan, Ohio, granddaughter of Adam Swan, of Stonington, Connecticut. Adam and Angelina (Betts) Swan—the latter a native of Norwalk, Connecticut—were the parents of George M. Swan, also born at Norwalk, who married Jane Gardner Knight, of Huron County, Ohio. Dr. James William Parker, son of Dr. Roland Milton Parker (also a physician of fifty-six years experience), began his literary education in the high school at Nauvoo, and completed his course at the University of Iowa in 1888. After receiving ample education at that mixed medical institution he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, which he completed in 1893. In 1894 he took a course in the Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago, while acting as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy in the National Medical College, and in the same year took a post-graduate course at Rush Medical College, Chi-



J. B. Wolfe

cago. He began practice in 1888 at Warsaw, Illinois, where he was physician to the Board of Health and County Physician for Hancock County; also a member of the State Board of Health Auxiliary Association and President of the Board of Education. He came to Peoria July 1, 1899, and at once took high rank as a surgeon. He makes a specialty of general surgery, diseases of women and rectal and genito-urinary diseases. Associated with him in his practice is his wife, Dr. Donna M. Parker, who, after having attended various institutions of learning, entered the State University of Iowa in 1884 and there completed the Homeopathic and Allopathic courses with extra hospital advantages. She has since taken post-graduate courses in Chicago medical colleges, and since 1888 has been active and successful as a medical practitioner. They were married at Riceville, Iowa, July 11, 1888, and have four children: Roland Bennett, Mildred Jennette, Theodore Chase and James William. Mrs. Parker is a daughter of Captain James E. and Eliza V. Bennett. Captain Bennett, who was during his early life long engaged in whale fishing, settled at Riceville, Iowa, in 1855. Dr. James William Parker is a Mason, a Modern Woodman, a member of the Order of Maccabees, of the Court of Honor, and of the Knights of Pythias. (See chapter on "Medical Profession.")

PECK, JAMES D.; Painter and Paperhanger; is a son of Leonard and Harriet (Short) Peck, and was born near Providence, Rhode Island, September 3, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and brought up to farm work, and at the age of twenty-one entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to the painter's trade. He worked as a journeyman until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, with which he served nine months in the army of the Potomac. He came to Peoria in 1865, worked for a time for wages, and was for three years a partner in the firm of Frazier & Co. In 1871 he engaged in his present business, which is so extensive that during busy seasons it gives employment to fifteen to twenty men. He has done a large amount of ornamental painting and fresco work on the residences of J. B. Greenhut, William Bartlett, Samuel Bartlett, Frank Hall and Walter Barker, and on other residences scarcely less conspicuous, and on several public buildings. His store, at 208 Main Street, is well stocked and well patronized. In politics Mr. Peck is a Republican, and he was a member of the City Council under Mayor Leslie Robinson, and again in 1898-1900. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Peoria. He was married, in 1862, at Providence, Rhode Island, to Harriet Woodbury, and their only child, June, is the wife of Oliver C. Boynton.

PETERS, CYRUS; Railway Engineer; son of John and Mary (Curtz) Peters, was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1868. So far as known, his paternal ancestors for many generations have been farmers. His grandfather, Frederick Peters, who married Christine

Bleicher, was born in Pennsylvania, and their son John was born in Dauphin County of the same State. Mr. Peters' father and grandfather settled with their families in Putnam County, Illinois, in 1878, and John Peters still lives there on a farm. Cyrus Peters had two brothers and eight sisters, all of whom are living. He began life for himself as an employe in the shops of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company, where he remained a year. Then, at the age of twenty-three, he became a fireman. In 1895 he was given charge of an engine, which he has since run. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. On March 16, 1893, he was married at Hennepin, Illinois, to Miss Frances May Coleman, daughter of William and Margaretta (Rauch) Coleman, and they have three children: Hazel May, Franklin C. and Harry L. Mr. Coleman, the father of Mrs. Peters, was born September 9, 1845, became a farmer in Putnam County, was married March 2, 1871, and died January 29, 1900. He was taken by his parents to Oregon in 1847, and after four years' residence in Oregon and California, the family returned by way of Panama and New Orleans and the rivers to Hennepin, where they arrived April 2, 1851. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman had eight children, six of whom are living. Mrs. Peters has borne her husband three children: Hazel May, Franklin S. and Harry L.

POOL, ARTHUR Q.; Railway Conductor; born in Morgantown, West Virginia, is a son of Hamilton S. and Mary (Wood) Pool, natives respectively, of West Virginia and Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Asby Pool, his grandfather, was born in Maryland. The American ancestors of the family came from England to Vermont two hundred years ago. Hamilton S. and Mary (Wood) Pool had seven children: Asby, Arthur Q., Alvin, Annie C., Cora H., Hamilton W. and Ollie A. Asby and Alvin are dead; the parents are living. Arthur Q. Pool has been in the railway service twenty-four years, and in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company in different capacities eighteen years, and has been a conductor for a like period. He is a member of Peoria Division, No. 79, Order of Railway Conductors; Peoria Lodge, No. 15, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and Central City Lodge, No. 202, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Pool has been a resident of Illinois since 1863. He was married in September, 1884, to Nellie Stokes, who died in February, 1895. Mr. Pool married Katie Malone, daughter of Lawrence and Ann (Whalen) Malone, and they have two children Irene M. and Arthur Q. Mr. and Mrs. Malone had nine children, of whom five are living: James, Julia, Katie, Mary A. and Lawrence. Mr. Malone died in January, 1897, and Mrs. Malone in January, 1894.

POPPEN, HERO TJARKS; Grocer; born February 4, 1867, in Grosholum, Amt Aurich, Ost-Friesland Germany, is a great-grandson of Johan Christoph and Hilke Margaret (Ommen) Poppen, whose son, Gerd Bruns, married Eltsche

Margaret Braams and was the father of Diedrich Hermann Poppen, who married Martha Catharine Becker, daughter of Hero Tjarks and Maria (Hicken) Becker. Gottfried and Elizabeth (Menssen) Becker, the parents of Hero T. Becker, were natives of Ostfriesland. Johan C. Poppen was a goldsmith and George B. Poppen was a teacher. Diedrich H. Poppen was liberally educated and taught school in Germany until 1887, when he came to America. He and his wife and five of their six children are living. Hero Tjarks Poppen received a common-school education, and worked a year and a half in a grocery store, and August 4, 1883, sailed from Bremen for America on board the Moselle, which three days later was totally wrecked on Lizard Point on the English coast. No lives were lost, and Mr. Poppen came to Baltimore on the ship Hermann, arriving August 23, and reached Peoria five days later. After attending school a few months to gain a knowledge of the English language, he became a clerk in a store, and afterward was junior partner in the firm of D. H. Poppen & Sons until 1893, when he engaged in the grocery business independently at No. 1000 Lincoln Avenue. In 1898 he more than doubled the capacity of his store, and since then, at Nos. 1000-1002, he has had the leading mercantile business on that avenue. He sells both groceries and meats, employs nine persons and owns another good property across the avenue. Mr. Poppen was married September 19, 1893, to Louise E. Gloeckel, of Peoria, and they have children named Helena M., Walter J., Telma M. and Alma M. George Gloeckel, Mrs. Poppen's father, was of a prominent family of Hanover and held the office of Oberforester. Her mother, Marie (Nitschke) Gloeckel, was a native of Milwaukee.

PUTNAM, FRANK H.; Wholesale and Retail Coal-dealer, Peoria; born in Peoria, September 9, 1866, the son of Parker T. and Laura A. (Austin) Putnam. His father was a native of New York and his mother of Vermont. The former came to Illinois in 1854, first locating at Rockford, but in 1860 came to Peoria, where he engaged in the live-stock commission business, and was first President of the Live Stock Exchange. He was a Republican in politics, and served two terms in the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County. The son passed a pleasant childhood in the paternal home, and had superior advantages for acquiring an education, but having aspirations for a business life, after passing through the ward school, took a course in Brown's Business College, then became a clerk in Day Brothers & Co.'s wholesale dry-goods store, and later an employe of J. C. Streibich, stationer, finally in April, 1892, embarking in the wholesale and retail coal trade, which he has continued since. In politics Mr. Putnam has been a firm and steadfast Republican, and has been three times elected a Supervisor of Peoria Township, serving from 1895 to 1901. In 1899 he was Acting Secretary of the Peoria Corn Exposition and prominently connected with the Exposition of 1901. In religious belief he is a

Universalist, and fraternally a member of the order of Free Masons, of Modern Woodmen of America, of Knights of Pythias and the Creve Coeur Club; is also a member of the Travelers' Protective Association and has served as a delegate to its conventions. Mr. Putnam was married, January 14, 1891, to Miss Hattie K. Miller, daughter of John A. and Margaret (Aultmeyer) Miller. They have two children: Richard Austin, aged eight years, and Frances, aged five years. Mr. Putnam is firm and sincere in his friendship, jovial in temperament, with generous impulses, but quickly resents a wrong inflicted, and enjoys the pleasure of home life rather than the fascinations of modern club life.

RAILSBACK, WILLIAM P.; Locomotive Engineer; was born in Wayne County, Indiana, November 24, 1845, a son of David and Mary (Smith) Railsback. His father was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1809, and his mother in Bourbon County, Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, David Railsback, married a Miss Lewis, both being natives of Virginia. His maternal grandparents were Peter and Lizzie (Smulzer) Smith, natives of North Carolina. Mr. Railsback began his railroad service in 1868. He entered the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company January 16, 1869, and six months later was promoted to be an engineer, in which capacity he has labored continuously for thirty-two years. Mr. Railsback married Lavinia Davidson, who died March 31, 1868. On July 13, 1870, he was married to Viola Staples, of Hancock County, Illinois, who died October 16, 1875, after having borne five children: Frank P., Lenora B., Charles S., Lulu B. and Julia M. March 15, 1893, he was married at Keokuk, Iowa, to Lenora M. Smith, of Hancock County, Illinois. She was a daughter of Joseph Smith, who was born in Ohio in April, 1829, and married Nancy J. Ellis in Hancock County, Illinois, who bore him six children: Ida B., Maria C., Lillian M., James L. A., Lenora M. and Nancy E. Mr. Smith died in 1894; his widow is living. Roy Jett Railsback is the only issue of his father's third marriage. Frank P. Railsback, Mr. Railsback's eldest son, is an engineer in the employ of the Illinois Central Railway Company. He married Estella Leitgart, of Hancock County, and has two children, named Ruby and Lee. Mr. Railsback's daughter Lenora B. married Samuel Cornelius, of Illinois, and has two daughters, named G. Irene and Helen.

READ, JOHN A.; Auctioneer; was born in Hannibal, Oswego County, New York, July 16, 1850. Amos Read married Mary Bennett, in Connecticut, about 1776. Their second child, Caleb, born at Lisbon, Connecticut, November 24, 1780, died in Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, March 15, 1849. He married, at Montville, Connecticut, September 6, 1804, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Lettis (Camp) Lef-finewell, who was born in Montville, or at Boswell, Connecticut, January 17, 1782, and died September 30, 1825. Their son, Dwight Ripley,

the father of John A. Read, was born at Brookfield, Madison County, New York, and married Margaret J. Wasson, who was born at Little Sodus Bay, Cayuga County, New York, in 1825, a daughter of George and Sallie (Brewster) Wasson, who were born near Schenectady, New York. John A. Read at the age of twelve years began to earn his own living. In 1867 he accompanied his parents to Peoria. Two years later, having reached the age of nineteen, he went to Kansas, and in 1872 settled on a Government claim in Morris County in that State, where he remained two years. After spending some time in Iowa, he lived for a year at Elmwood, Illinois, where he was engaged in the auction business. He became an auctioneer and dealer in second-hand goods in Peoria in 1878, and is now the proprietor of the largest and oldest auction-house in his part of the State. In 1899 he was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures for the city of Peoria. An active Republican politician and a fluent speaker, he has done much effective campaign work for his party. He was married at Brimfield, Peoria County, in May, 1887, to Mary E. Barlow, and they have children: Mary Lillie, Emma Alice, J. Stella, John Wilbur and Sala Hamilton.

REEVES, WILLIAM HAWKS; Architect; born at Bloomington, Illinois, December 1, 1866, is the son of Owen Thornton and Mary E. (Hawks) Reeves, of Bloomington. His great-grandparents on the paternal side were Isaiah and Elizabeth (Davis) Reeves, who were natives of Virginia, and became the parents of William Reeves, also a native of Virginia, who married Mary McLain, a native of Ohio. Their son, Owen Thornton Reeves, was born in Ross County, Ohio, graduated at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and came to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1854, has served for several terms on the Circuit Bench for the Bloomington District and has for many years been a Trustee and a Professor in the Law Department of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington. Judge Owen T. Reeves was married to Mary E. Hawks, whose parents were Matthew H. and Elizabeth (Major) Hawks, both born in Kentucky. The parents of last named Mrs. Hawks (who were the great-grandparents of William H. Reeves) were William J. and Margaret (Ship) Major, likes their daughter, natives of Kentucky. William Hawks Reeves received his primary education in the public schools at Bloomington, took a three years' literary course at the State Normal University at Normal, and later studied architecture for two years in the State University at Champaign. Soon after leaving college he located at Peoria, and seven years ago became a member of the firm of Reeves & Baillie, architects, and for some five years has been official architect and superintendent of the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, at Bartonville. In 1897 at the establishment of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, he was appointed a member of that Board by the Governor for two years, and was then reappointed for a second term of four years. His firm has furnished plans for

the City Hall at Peoria, Spalding Institute, the Christian Science Church, and for other notable buildings, and has given much attention to designing and superintending the erection of large public school buildings. Mr. Reeves and Miss Colima French, of Springfield, were married December 4, 1895, and have one child, Owen Thornton Reeves.

REIGART, WILLIAM H.; Engineer; was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1840, a son of Daniel and Barbara (Bechtold) Reigart. His grandfather in the paternal line came from England and settled at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, where his son Daniel was born August 6, 1812. The latter, a tanner by trade, came to Illinois in 1855, and settled at Ottawa, devoting his attention to the cultivation of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in that vicinity. He died September 26, 1884, leaving several sons. Barbara Bechtold, his wife, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in February, 1818, and died at her son's home in Peoria December 13, 1886. William H. Reigart passed his early life on the farm, and in 1862 became a fireman on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad. In six months he was made an engineer, and for more than four years ran a locomotive between Peru and Chicago. In 1866 he was given an engine on the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road, and continued in the service of that line for twenty-seven and one-half years, running most of the time between Peoria and the State line, his engine drawing a passenger train after his first six months' service. It is a remarkable fact that, during that long period, he never suffered an injury. On October 20, 1875, he was presented with a solid gold watch worth \$275, by the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, for meritorious service, his general record, as well as that for care of live-stock, being superior to that of any other engineer on the road. He retired from the road in 1894; is a Republican in politics, and still a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He has lived at 1002 First Avenue for thirty-five years, and owns considerable property in that vicinity, and is one of the best known and most highly respected railroad men in Peoria. Mr. Reigart married Laura Cutting at Joliet November 9, 1864, who was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, March 14, 1846. She is the daughter of John H. and Abigail (Emerson) Cutting, who were natives of Rochester New York and Methuen, Massachusetts, respectively. About 1849 Mr. Cutting and his family located at Chicago, and a year later removed to Joliet, where they lived thirty-five years. John Cutting, father of John H. Cutting, accompanied John C. Fremont in his western expedition and, in making those discoveries which have led to the development of a vast extent of country, attained distinction as an explorer. He died at the age of sixty-nine years.

RHEA, EBENEZER B., Office Manager Kineman Plow Company; born in Peoria County, Illinois, August 1, 1857, the son of Elias B. and Phoebe (Paddock) Rhea, both of whom were natives of Preble County, Ohio. Mr. Rhea's

great-grandfather was Robert Rhea, born in Mecklenberg County, North Carolina, and his grandfather, Jehu S. Rhea, a native of Monroe County, Tennessee. On the maternal side his grandfather was Ebenezer Paddock. He was educated in the common schools in the city of Peoria, and, in 1875, became office-boy in the office of Kingman & Co., where he remained until 1881, when he traveled for a year as agent in Minnesota and Dakota, selling agricultural implements. Returning to Peoria in 1883 he entered into the employment of Kingman & Co. as order clerk, soon after removing to St. Louis, where he occupied the same position in their St. Louis house until 1886, when he went upon the road selling heavy hardware. In 1889 he became associated with the branch house of Kingman & Co. at Kansas City, as correspondent and general office man, remaining there until 1896, when he again removed to Peoria to accept a position with the Rhea-Thielens Implement Company. Here he remained until 1900, when he became office manager for the Kingman Plow Company—a position which he has since occupied. Mr. Rhea was married in Chicago, April 16, 1888, to Mary Bell Hart, and they have four children: Justina, Edith Belle, Helen and Harold Hart. In religious belief he is a Protestant and in political affiliation, a Republican.

RICE, JAMES MONTGOMERY; Lawyer; born in Monmouth, Illinois, March 8, 1842; the son of George Poage Rice, born in Greenup County, Kentucky, October 27, 1812, and Caroline (Montgomery) Rice a native of Danville, Pennsylvania. On the paternal side the Rice family trace their ancestry to Thomas Rice, born in England of Welsh parents, who came to Virginia in 1695, where the next three generations were born. His son, William Rice (who was the great-great-grandfather of James M. Rice, of Peoria) was a native of Hanover County, Virginia, and he and his wife, Sarah, had a son named John, born in Culpepper County, Virginia, who married Mary Finney, a native of Accomac County. The next in line of descent was James Rice, born in Rockingham County, Virginia, married Ann Hopkins, a native of the same county, and settled in Kentucky about 1804, which became the birthplace of their son, George Poage Rice, already mentioned. On the maternal side Alexander and Marv Montgomery, natives of North of Ireland, were parents of Gen. William Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame, born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, who married Margaret Nevin, a native of the same county. Their son, John Montgomery, also of Chester County, married Isabella Bell, and they became the parents of James Montgomery, of Danville, Pennsylvania, who married Margaret Reed, of Chester County, in the same State; their daughter, Caroline, becoming the wife of George Poage Rice, and the mother of James M., as stated above. George Poage Rice settled in Monmouth, Warren County, Illinois, in 1835, and after remaining there many years, removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Lyman W. Case, until his death,

July 7, 1890. His wife died in Nebraska, January 15, 1886. Both are buried at their old home at Monmouth. James M., who was the oldest child of the family, spent his boyhood on his father's farm near Monmouth, and acquiring a primary education in the district schools, entered Monmouth College. The Civil War having broken out during his freshman year, although still a minor, on August 20, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until September 14, 1864, a period of more than three years, without asking a furlough or losing a day from duty. His first service was as Military Storekeeper at General Grant's headquarters, but having been appointed Corporal, he returned to the ranks and took part with his regiment in some of the most important battles of the war, including that at Pittsburg Landing, the advance on Corinth, the Nashville campaign of 1862, the battles of Mission Ridge and Chickamauga, and the march to the relief of Knoxville, Tennessee. Having been promoted to the rank of Sergeant, in December, 1863, he was examined and recommended for a commission in a regiment of colored troops, afterward participating in the battles of Buzzard's Roost and Resaca, in the capture of Rome, Georgia, in Sherman's march to Atlanta, and the battles of Peach Tree Creek and Ezra Church. As opportunity afforded while in the service, he continued his studies which had been interrupted by his enlistment, and, on returning from the field, entered the Law Department of Michigan University, graduating there in March, 1866; was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois and in the District Courts of Iowa, and, later, in the United States District, Circuit and Supreme Courts. Immediately after graduation he began practice at Oquawka, also serving as Master in Chancery, but early in the next year removed to Peoria, where, a year later, he became a partner of Judge David McCulloch, continuing until his election as Representative to the General Assembly in November, 1870. In 1875 he joined in the reorganization of the National Blues, which took a prominent part in guarding railroad and other property during the great railroad strike at East St. Louis, in 1877; the same year was commissioned Captain and Special Aid on the Governor's Staff; two years later became Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector of rifle practice; in 1887, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Brigade, took part in suppressing the riots at East St. Louis, and, in 1890, was commissioned Colonel and Inspector-General of rifle practice, I. N. G., resigning this position on the accession of Governor Altgeld in 1896. Colonel Rice is the author of a volume on rifle firing, which has received the approval of officers of the regular army; has also written numerous articles for the periodical press (military and miscellaneous) in which he favored the incorporation of the National Guard into the organization for the National defense. While the principle has not been incorporated into the general law, it has received the approval of many leading military

officers, and was partially recognized in the permission given to the National Guard, in several of the States, to enter the service with their regimental organizations at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. From the time of casting his vote for Mr. Lincoln for President in 1864, Col. Rice has been prominent in Republican circles, having served as Secretary of the Peoria County Republican Central Committee, and been a frequent contributor to the press on current political issues. He was a charter member of Bryner Post, G. A. R., organized in 1879, and its first Adjutant and, for three successive years (1894-96), Special Aid on the Staff of the Commander-in-chief, with a view to promoting military training in schools and colleges. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. On September 14, 1871, he was married to Miss Eliza F. Ballance, a native of Peoria—where her father, Col. Charles Ballance, settled in 1831—and a graduate of Monticello Female Seminary, and they have five children: Lillian R. (now Mrs. Daniel R. Brigham, of Denver, Colorado), Caroline Montgomery, Mary Virginia, Montgomery, Gordon and Willis Ballance.

RIGGS, JAMES L., pioneer settler, Peoria County; born in Maryland, the son of Romulus and Mercy A. (Levering) Riggs. His father lived for a time in Philadelphia, where the son was educated. The latter came to Peoria County in 1840 and settled on lands which his father had purchased in Jubilee and Brimfield Townships. He was one of the early County Commissioners of Peoria County, and was elected Sheriff in 1850, serving two terms. During his incumbency in the Sheriff's office, he resided in Peoria, but on the expiration of his second term returned to his farm. Mr. Riggs was, for a time, partner of Halsey O. Merriman in the real estate business under the firm name of Riggs & Merriman, and, during this time, laid off an addition to the city of Peoria, which bears his name. It embraced a tract of forty acres, on a part of which St. Joseph's Catholic Cathedral is located. Politically Mr. Riggs was a Republican. He was married, February 11, 1846, at Springfield, Illinois to Marietta Francis, and they had one daughter, Alice, now the wife of Alexander G. Tyng, Jr. He died upon his farm in February, 1859.

ROBERTSON, JOSEPH L.; Educator, County Superintendent of Schools, Peoria; was born at Prairie City, McDonough County, Illinois, October 27, 1864, the son of Hugh and Harriet (Lupher) Robertson. His father was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and his mother of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Robertson was educated in the high school of his native town, and in the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Illinois. His training in the Normal was acquired during his vacations while engaged in teaching in the district schools, in which he spent some five years, after which he became a teacher in the grammar school in Prairie City, where he remained two years, when he became

Principal of the Sheffield school in Bureau County. In 1891 he was chosen Superintendent and Principal of the schools in Chillicothe, Peoria County, continuing in that position four years. In the fall of 1894 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools for Peoria County, was re-elected to the same office in 1898, and in 1902 was nominated for a third term. His successive re-elections afford evidence of satisfaction on the part of the people with the manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Union Congregational Church of Peoria, while politically he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. In January, 1902, he was appointed by Governor Yates a member of the State Board of Education, which is charged with the management of the State Normal University at Normal, Illinois,—a position of honor rather than profit, as no salary is attached to the office beyond the payment of necessary expenses incurred by the incumbent in attending meetings of the Board. In this case the appointment seems to have been most happily bestowed. Mr. Robertson was married in Lee Township, Fulton County, on June 23, 1887, to Miss Eva L. Terhune, and they have a family of four children, viz.: Jennie N., Josephine, Hugh Schuyler and Dorothy.

ROGERS, JOHN F.; Grocer and Meat Merchant; was born in Hardin County, Ohio, November 10, 1856, a son of William H. and Hannah (Caseman) Rogers, natives of that State. Mr. Rogers' paternal grandfather was William Rogers and his maternal grandfather Joshua Caseman. Only a common-school education was afforded him, but he was so studious and so industrious that he prepared himself for teaching, a work upon which he entered at the age of nineteen, and which he followed for five years until impairment of his health obliged him to seek other employment. After trading in stock for two years he was for ten years a farmer and stock raiser in Logan County, Ohio, and was awarded several premiums for meritorious exhibits at Ohio State Fairs. He located in Peoria in 1893, and in June, 1895, opened a meat market at 1716 North Jefferson Street, which he still owns. In 1896 he established a branch market on Adams Street, and in 1897 the firm of Rogers & Tawzer was formed and opened a grocery at 1903 Adams Street. Mr. Rogers has been successful in all his business ventures and his stores are well patronized. He is a Protestant Methodist and a Republican, a member of the Order of Foresters and of the Fraternal Tribune. He married Ida M. Miller in Logan County, Ohio, October 12, 1882, and they have a son and a daughter, named Clyde M. and Lena L.

ROSKOTEN, ROBERT, M. D. (deceased); Peoria; was born of wealthy parents at Metman, near Dusseldorf, Germany, February 5, 1816. The repudiation by the Austrian Government of a debt of \$80,000 due to the elder Roskoten, who was a cloth manufacturer, for military uniforms, left the family financially crippled, and, on the

death of his father the son, being thrown upon his own resources, was compelled to work his way through the higher schools of Erfurt by giving private lessons. He then saw three years of military service, first in the Prussian uniform, then in that of France, and finally as a Lieutenant in the service of Portugal, during which time he acquired means to begin a four years' course in medicine at the University of Halle, taking his degree at Jena in 1848. Meanwhile, without neglecting the cultivation of his literary taste, he gained a working knowledge of pharmacy, which he hoped to utilize on his contemplated removal to America. A passionate lover of liberty and endowed with a fiery temperament, he soon became involved in the revolutionary movement then sweeping over Europe, and, on its collapse found himself agitating the cause in Paris, where he escaped arrest and imprisonment by immediate flight. Then coming to America, he was one of that large colony of educated and polished Germans scattered over the United States who did so much to pave the way for those who were to follow them from the Fatherland,—founding churches, schools and societies, many of which still exist. After a year's practice in New York City and a brief stay in Pekin, Illinois, in 1850, Dr. Roskoten came to Peoria, where he continued in practice until his death on May 8, 1897. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was one of the first to be appointed by President Lincoln member of the Board for the examination of Army Surgeons, next rose to the rank of Brigade Surgeon, but was compelled to ask for a discharge on account of injuries received at the battle of Shiloh. Few men could thus look back upon active service in the armies of four nations; pride would not permit him to apply for a pension, though fully entitled to one. For many years he served as Secretary upon the local Board of Pension Examiners. Among the numerous civil and social organizations with which Dr. Roskoten was associated in his later years may be named the City Board of Education (one term); the Board of Directors of the Peoria German Free School; the local, State and National Medical Societies, and of the Association of Army and Navy Surgeons. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was one of the founders of the Cottage Hospital. His wide acquaintance and reputation for diagnostic acumen caused him to be much sought after as a consultant in general practice, giving freely, on all occasions, the fruits of his ripe experience. Even in his later years he manifested a remarkable ability in keeping abreast of the times, and was as popular among the young as with those of his own age. An accomplished linguist, he had a thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek, and besides writing with vigor and precision in English and German, also spoke fluently in the French, Spanish and Portuguese languages. With all he was a deep student of history and possessed marked literary ability, as shown by his drama entitled "Carlotta," founded upon the romantic career of the Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlotta of

Mexico, and another based on the siege of Granada—both works containing evidence of strong individuality and dramatic power. An enthusiastic student of nature, a scientist, an ardent admirer of all that is good and pure, he was ever ready to tear the mask from the hypocrite and the charlatan. Dr. Roskoten was twice married—first to Miss Charlotte Haas, who died in 1862, and of whose four children only one (Dr. O. J. Roskoten, of Peoria) still survives; his second marriage was in 1865 to Miss Emma De Vries, who, with her two children, Charles Oscar and Miss Matilda, is still living.

ROWCLIFF, JOHN WESLEY; Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; born in Lynn Township, Huron County, Ohio, June 17, 1844, the son of William and Mary (Ford) Rowcliff. Both parents were natives of England, his father—late of Jubilee Township, Peoria County—born March 12, 1818, and his mother in January, 1819. His paternal grandfather was John Rowcliff and his maternal grandparents, James and Mary Fordall, of English nativity. Mr. Rowcliff first saw Peoria at eight years of age, his parents coming to Peoria County early in 1853, and for the next fourteen years lived on a farm; in 1867 he removed to Princeville and engaged in the drug business until 1873, when he came to Peoria, and for eleven years traveled for Singer & Wheeler, wholesale druggists. December 25, 1879, he was married to Caroline M. Gilbert, of Peoria, and they have one son, Gilbert J. Rowcliff, who graduated with credit from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. During the last year of Cadet Rowcliff's term at the Naval Academy, he was a member of the editorial staff of the "Lucky Bag," an annual published by the graduating class of each year. Mr. Rowcliff has been twice elected Alderman for the Second Ward of the city of Peoria; is a Republican in politics and a Deputy in the office of Internal Revenue Collector for the Fifth District of Illinois; a member of the Masonic order, and a Presbyterian in religious opinion.

RUCH, ADOLPH J.; Butcher; was born in Peoria April 19, 1874, and is a lineal descendant of Christian Ruch, of Bleienbach, Switzerland, a wealthy tanner, who for more than twenty years was stadtholder or mayor of his village. Christian Ruch was killed accidentally while hauling a load of bark to his tannery, when he was sixty years old. His wife, Elizabeth, was also a native of Bleienbach. Their only son, Jacob, married Elizabeth Sollberger, a woman of wealth who lived to be eighty-six years old. He was killed while hauling stone for the foundations of a barn, and left thirteen children, of whom Jacob, the eldest, born at Wiedenbach, September 1, 1834, married Maria Josephia Diemer, born at Ardsheim, Bavaria, September 29, 1850. The latter was a daughter of Johann Peter and Elizabeth (Baum) Diemer, and granddaughter of Michael and Catharine Diemer, all of whom were natives of Ardsheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. Michael, who was a soldier under the first Napoleon, died at the age of seventy-five years.



Paul Hooper

Johann Peter and Elizabeth (Baum) Diemer died at the ages of forty-four and thirty-nine years, respectively. Their daughter Josephia came to Peoria with her brothers and in 1873 married Jacob Ruch, already mentioned. Adolph J. Ruch, their eldest son, remained here until thirteen years of age, when he moved with his father's family to a farm in Akron Township, where he was brought up to farm work, and teamed one summer in connection with the construction of the roadbed of the Santa Fe Railway. He received his early education in the public schools of Peoria, and afterwards attended four winter terms at the Princeville Academy, and one winter term at Brown's Business College, Peoria, after which he was for nine years (1890-99) a clerk in the grocery store of J. L. Schmitt, when he opened a meat market at 2907 South Adams Street, where he has built up a good trade. He is a Mason and a Modern Woodman.

RUTTER, CHARLES; Railway Conductor; born at Cleveland, Ohio, October 17, 1854, is a son of Adolphus and Sarah Jenkins (Gilbert) Rutter, natives of Pennsylvania, where in Lancaster County their parents were farmers. Adolphus Rutter, a man of education and a poet, removed from Pennsylvania to Wooster, Ohio, of which city he became Mayor. He published newspapers at Cleveland and Columbus and died at forty-five, leaving six children, of whom Charles, then three years old, was the youngest. His widow died in 1898, aged seventy-seven. At nine Charles became an errand boy for the Arbuckle Coffee Company at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year; then attended school some three years. Later he worked two years in a stone quarry, was a cash-boy in a store, became a street-car conductor, and, in turn, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, running between Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Afterwarl he was in the service of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road and of the Marietta & Ohio Road. Then he entered the employment of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in its yards at Montreal, and for a time ran on trains out of that city. Subsequently, at Toronto, he was again in the street-railway service for a short time, until he returned to the United States and resumed braking on the Wabash Road. Later he was employed near Bloomington as superintendent of a pile-driving gang for the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company. Then for five years he was conductor on the "Big Four" line, running between Peoria and Indianapolis, and after that for a short time was in the service of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad Company until he entered the service of the Jacksonville, Springfield & Eastern (now the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis) Railroad Company, in which he has continued as conductor for fourteen years. His experience includes several accidents and injuries. In 1890 an accident to a driving rod and a driving wheel of the engine drawing his train threw him twelve feet over a fence. September 12, 1891, his train went through a bridge into the Sangamon River, killing one person and injuring Mr. Rutter and two others. He is a mem-

ber of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Knights of Pythias and of the Order of Chrystal Lights, and a Democrat in politics. September 16, 1875, he was married at Charleston, Illinois, to Virginia Keyes, who was born in Piatt County, Illinois, May 15, 1858, a daughter of James and Catharine (Fisher) Keyes. James Keyes was born in Barbour County, West Virginia, January 19, 1842, and died June 14, 1891. His wife was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, and died March 21, 1876, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Keyes, who had been a slave-owner in Virginia, settled in Piatt County in 1857. Mrs. Rutter was the seventh in order of birth of his eight children. She has borne her husband one son, named Freddie B.

SCHAUMLEFFLE, LAWRENCE; Railway Engineer; son of William Philip and Anna (Lockman) Schaumleffle, was born at Pekin, Illinois, August 10, 1855. His paternal grandfather, who spelled his name Schaumloeffel, brought his family from Germany to Illinois, about the year 1833, and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Pekin, in Tazewell County. He had four sons and four daughters. His son William Philip, born in Bavaria about 1820, became a wagonmaker at Pekin and died in 1896; his widow is living in that city. At the age of nineteen Lawrence Schaumleffle entered the employ of the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Company, serving first as a wiper, then four years as fireman, and two years as engineer. February 1, 1880, he was employed by the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad as engineer, remaining continuously with this company for twenty-two years. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he is independent. He married Flora B. Cullom, at Pekin, May 4, 1882, and they have three children: Hattie Minnie, Charles Cullom and Vera Alma. Mrs. Schaumleffle, born at Pekin July 26, 1860, is a daughter of Charles O. Cullom, who was born at Covington, Kentucky, August 12, 1825, and Hannah J. (Lindeboom) Cullom, born in East Friesland, Prussia, July 26, 1843. Her father is a distant relative and personal friend of the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom. He came to Illinois with his parents before the Black Hawk War, in which his father and his brothers, Green and Thomas, participated. He was one of the first engineers on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Road, over which he ran for many years. Active in politics, he was for some time a member of the State Board of Charities. He is now living at Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. Schaumleffle is his only child by his first marriage. His second wife, Margaret Skinner, has borne him three children: Leota, now Mrs. McCutcheon; James W. and Myrtle. Mr. Cullom's parent's Francis Asbury and Elizabeth (Bennett) Cullom, were natives of Maryland and New Jersey, and were married in Ohio August 1, 1805. They removed to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1827, when the city of Pekin, near which they settled, was marked only by two log cabins. Mr. Schaumleffle's maternal grandparents were Hebbe Popen Lindeboom, born September 24, 1809, and Altje Margarete (von Free-

den) Lindeboom, born December 16, 1816, both of East Friesland, Prussia.

SCHMIDT, CHARLES H.; Proprietor of a Meat Market in Peoria; was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 9, 1874, the son of Charles T. Schmidt. When about a year old Charles H. Schmidt was brought by his parents to Peoria, where the father opened a meat-shop near the old City Market, from there removing to his present location on Main Street, at which point he has been for more than twenty years. Charles H. Schmidt spent his early life attending school and working in his father's shop, where he learned the trade. In 1893 he took charge of a shop established by his father at No. 1921 Main Street. After being in charge three years he bought it, and has since conducted it very successfully. By careful management he has built up a good business, and is on the high road to prosperity. Recently he has built a handsome residence at No. 103 Cunningham Street. He married Lillian L. Barfield, in Peoria, in November, 1897. They have one child, Charles E. Mrs. Schmidt is a daughter of W. E. and Catharine Barfield, old residents of Peoria. Mr. Barfield is a contracting mason. Mr. Schmidt belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and votes the Republican ticket.

SCHMIDT, JOHN L.; Shoe Dealer; born in Peoria, June 7, 1874, is a son of Frederick W. and Margaret (Bufs) Schmidt. The father was born at Ostrowo, Prussia, February 10, 1827, and left his native town July 29, 1856, coming to the United States by way of Hamburg. For some time he was a resident of St. Louis, and came to Peoria in August, 1861. His trade was that of a cooper, at which he was employed until a year before his death, October 16, 1898. He was married August 6, 1859, to Margaret Bufs, who was a native of Darmstadt, Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have been born seven children: Rose, Emma, Charles, Mary, Ida, Fred and John, four of whom are deceased. John L. Schmidt was educated in the common schools, and when he was eighteen years of age he bought the shoe store of Mrs. Wys, which he has since conducted on a very successful scale. At No. 2321 South Adams Street he built a fine residence, which he now occupies. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and votes an independent ticket at the various elections.

SCHMITT, JOSEPH L.; Grocer; born in Germany, August 25, 1851, is the son of Ludwig and Anna (Wagner) Schmitt, natives of Bavaria. Ludwig Schmitt, who was a weaver, was married in 1847, and came to America with his family in 1854, spending sixty-five days on the voyage to New Orleans. They came to St. Louis, where they remained four years, and then moved to Pacific Junction, whence they came to Peoria in 1859. Here Ludwig Schmitt took charge of the starch works, of which he was manager for twenty-five years. From the time of his leaving the starch works he was mostly unemployed on account of ill health. To Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt were born two daughters, Maggie and Louisa,

both of whom now live in Peoria. Mr. Schmitt has one step-daughter, named Bertha. Joseph L. Schmitt attended Cole's College, going only to the evening sessions for some half-dozen years. For seven years he was employed at the tobacco trade, and the next fourteen and a half years were spent by him in the Peoria Starch Works, where he was shipping clerk, and had charge of the drying department. For some two years he worked in the Sugar Works, and in December, 1885, went into the grocery business. Ten years later he built at No. 2901 South Adams Street a two-story building, in which his business is located, and where he enjoys a trade that gives employment to five people. Beside the store, he has a large store-house and ample out-buildings. On the same block, at No. 700 Oakland Avenue, he has a handsome two-story residence. Mr. Schmitt belongs to the Republican party, and is a Mason, a Modern Woodman, a Royal Neighbor, and a member of the Royal Circle. Joseph L. Schmitt and Miss Wilhelmina Stelbrink were married in Peoria May 4, 1876, and to them have been born five children: Lucy M., Florence A., Edna I., Berenice J. and Joseph S. Lucy is employed in the store.

SCHOFIELD, JOHN: Justice of the Peace; born at Staleybridge, Lancashire, England, May 23, 1826, is the son of Allen and Mary (Lunn) Schofield, and grandson of Allen and Jane Schofield and of John and Mary Lunn. The Schofields were a Lancashire family, the Lunn of Yorkshire. When John Schofield was eleven years old he was brought by his father on a sailing vessel to New York, the voyage consuming six weeks. Here they remained five years, the father being employed as a bookkeeper, although he had learned the trade of dyer in the factory of his father, who was a manufacturer of woolen goods. The father returned to England and John attended school at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he lived with an aunt. At fourteen he began learning the weaver's trade in a cotton-mill; he grew up in the business and became manager of the weaving department of mills in Philadelphia, in New Jersey, in Indiana and at Rushville, Illinois. He removed to Peoria from Rushville in 1869 and opened a store and became city circulator of the "National Democrat," and later of the "Journal," owning the city circulation of the latter for eight years, until he sold it and became chief owner of the "Freeman Post," which was merged into the "National Democrat," which finally suspended publication. He was Justice of the Peace, 1889-93, and was again elected to that office in 1897, and has served in it by successive elections since. In politics he is a Democrat. He became a Mason in 1862 and has attained to the thirty-second degree. He has filled every position in the Blue Lodge, of which he was Worshipful Master four years; was High Priest of the Chapter four years; has filled all chairs in the Royal Arch Chapter, and has been Grand Scribe of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Ninth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed at

Tenallytown and Fairfax Court House, Virginia, until he received his honorable discharge from the service in the following September. He was married in September, 1862, to Marian McGregor, at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Mrs. Schofield died at Peoria in 1897, and in July, 1898, he married Mary Marshall, daughter of John Kelly, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

SCHWERIN, CHARLES G.; Railway Switch Foreman; born in Sweden June 6, 1843, is the only son of Alexis and Charlotte (Lindholm) Schwerin, natives, respectively, of Germany and Sweden. The mother died about 1867. In 1866 Charles G. Schwerin came to the United States and located in Illinois, and since that time has been continuously in the railroad service. For a time he was a brakeman on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway; he was switch foreman for the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad ten years, and since 1892 has been switch foreman at Peoria for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. He is a member of Lodge No. 72, Switchmen's Union of North America. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has held the offices of trustee and treasurer. July 2, 1874, he was married, in Peoria, to Jennie Anderson, and they have one daughter, named Huldah S.

SEHMER, CHARLES; Dealer in Meats; son of Frederick and Carolina (Mohr) Sehmer, was born in Peoria September 2, 1855. His parents were both natives of Saarbrücken, Prussia. His father died May 10, 1877, aged sixty-four years, and his mother November 19, 1882, aged sixty-three. They had twelve children, nine of whom were born in Prussia and three in America. The elder Sehmer came over in 1851, and his family a few months later, sailing from Bremen for New Orleans on a vessel which was fourteen weeks in making the voyage. The family stopped at St. Louis until 1853, when they came to Peoria, where Mr. Sehmer built a brewery on what is now Hancock Street, which he operated several years. Charles Sehmer was educated in the common schools and at Cole's Business College. He learned the butcher's trade in the establishment of John Miller, and in 1883 established a market on Lincoln Avenue, and he has occupied his present quarters at No. 713 for fourteen years. Besides his shop and residence, he owns two houses on Howett Street. He was married January 3, 1881, at Clinton, Iowa, to Alice Remington, a native of Millersburg, Ohio, and a daughter of Lucius and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Remington, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Virginia. They have three children: Herbert, Walter and Mary. Mr. Sehmer is a Democrat, an Odd Fellow, a Woodman of America, and a member of the Royal Circle, No. 52.

SEIBERLING, MONROE; Manufacturer; born in Summit County, Ohio, January 16, 1839, is the son of Nathan and Katherine (Peter) Seiberling, natives of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, John Seiberling, was also a native of Lehigh, the earlier ancestors being German. Nathan Seiberling set-

tled in Ohio in 1829, and having bought a timbered farm erected a saw-mill, and spent several years converting his trees into sawed lumber. Monroe Seiberling worked on his father's farm and at the mill until he was twenty-eight years old, when he went to Canton, Ohio, and there operated a lumber, sash and door mill. He next removed to Akron and engaged there in the manufacture of strawboard in company with his brother and others, filling the positions of Secretary and Manager. At Akron, in 1886, he became promoter and manager of the twine and cordage works, his residence there extending over a period of fifteen years. In 1885 Mr. Seiberling bought a strawboard mill at Upper Sandusky, employing about one hundred men, becoming its President and Manager. Two years later he organized a company and built a strawboard works at Kokomo, Indiana, and was the first man to utilize gas as a fuel for manufacturing purposes in the natural gas-belt of Indiana. In 1889 he promoted the Diamond Plate Glass Company for the manufacture of plate glass at Kokomo, and in 1890 the same company built another factory at Elwood, Indiana, Mr. Seiberling becoming the manager of each; also organized a strawboard manufacturing company during the same year at Noblesville, Indiana. In the following year he promoted a window-glass factory at Hartford City, Indiana, with which he was connected as Vice-President and Director; was also promoter of the first tin-plate factory built from the foundation up in this country. This was located at Elwood, Indiana, where two hundred and fifty men were first employed, and where over eighteen hundred men now find work. He also built a tin-plate factory at Montpelier, Indiana, becoming its President and was promoter and Vice-President of the rubber factory at Jonesboro, Indiana, for the manufacture of rubber and insulated wire. In the fall of 1895 Mr. Seiberling came to Peoria and organized the Peoria Rubber & Manufacturing Company, of which he was President and Manager; during the next year projected the Prospect Heights Street Railway, which he built and became its President. In the year 1900 he was made President and Manager of the Seiberling Plate Glass Company, which is now in process of building at Ottawa, Illinois, and will have a daily capacity of one hundred and forty pots, or 15,000 square feet of plate-glass, employing from eight hundred to a thousand men, and being altogether the finest glass factory in the United States. Mr. Seiberling married Sarah L. Miller, daughter of John and Susan (Bowers) Miller, on October, 1862. They have eight children: Emma R., wife of Charles J. Butler; Alton G., who married Anna T. Tate, of Kokomo; Catherine Irene, wife of Frank L. Kryder; Fred A.; Ellen S.; Laird H.; George W.; and Grace L. Mr. Seiberling is a Mason and a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

SELLERS, THOMAS J.; Contractor and Builder; born in Hancock County, Illinois August 14, 1868, is a son of Asa M. and Elizabeth

(Tomberlin) Sellers. His father and his grandfather, both named Asa M., were each born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, the former September 19, 1843. His grandfather married Eleanor White, daughter of John and Eleanor White, who was born in County Cavan, Ireland, where her parents were also born. George and Elizabeth Sellers, his great-grandparents in the paternal line, were born and married in Germany and soon after 1800 settled at Philadelphia, whence they went to Greene County, where Mr. Sellers was a farmer and where he died about 1846, his wife in 1850. Asa M. Sellers moved from the old homestead in Pennsylvania to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he died aged forty-five years. His wife, who died at Peoria aged seventy-eight years, bore him six sons and four daughters. Their son, Asa M. Sellers, second, enlisted in 1861 in a regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until March, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Stone River. After the war he farmed in McDonough County, Illinois, until 1869, when he located at Peoria, where he has since been a carpenter, contractor and builder. October 5, 1865, he married Elizabeth Tomberlin, who was born in McDonough County, a daughter of James and Clarkie (Haves) Tomberlin, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and East Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Sellers have children as follows: Olivia, who is Mrs. William Morris; Thomas G.; Fred; Ella, who is Mrs. James Watkins, and George. Mr. Sellers is a Republican and a member of Bryner Post, G. A. R. Thomas J. Sellers began at fourteen to learn the carpenter's trade and afterward removed to Kansas, where he was identified with the Kansas National Guard, and for five years assistant nozzlemaster of a fire company at Pittsburg, in that State. Returning to Peoria, he engaged in building and, for eight years, has been a contractor, employing eight men and completing fifteen residences annually, mostly at Averyville. He is an independent Republican and is a member of Masonic Temple Lodge, No. 46, and West Bluff K. of P., No. 177. February 5, 1890, he was married, at Pittsburg, Kansas, to Margaret Hellier, who has borne him two children: Freddie M. and Fay H. Mrs. Sellers is a daughter of Edward and Malida (James) Hellier, natives of England. Her father, who was born in Dorsetshire, came to America at the age of thirteen and died in 1882, aged fifty-one. Her mother came to America in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Hellier had eleven children. They were married in Macoupin County and lived there many years.

SEWARD, THEODORE F.; Head Spirit-Runner, Great Western Distillery; born at Altona, near Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, October 7, 1844, is a son of Frederick William and Johanna K. (Pochart) Seward, natives of Altona and of Hamburg, respectively. His father, a dealer in wines and liquors, was born January 8, 1806, and died in 1859. His mother, born September 7, 1816, died in 1881. They had three sons and three daughters. At the age of fourteen Theodore F. Seward became

a sailor, making his first voyage to Brazil, when he visited Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, as well as ports in Uruguay. Later he visited the West Indies, touching Santo Domingo and various ports in Central and South America. His voyages were extended to the East Indies and Eastern Asia, visiting Calcutta and other Eastern ports and sailing through the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. He doubled Cape Horn and saw Valparaiso and Callao, and was on board a Spanish transport when the Spaniards bombarded those places in 1866. Among the European ports which he visited were Shields, Dundee, Amsterdam, Gammelsogn, Copenhagen, Konigsberg, Cardiff, Liverpool and a number on the Baltic coast, including several Russian ports, besides visiting some of our Atlantic cities. Eventually he located at Chicago and, for a time, sailed on the lakes, until he found employment with the rectifying house of Ploss & Boss in that city in 1870. He remained with that firm and with the Phoenix Distilling Company most of the time until August 28, 1880, when he came to Peoria. After working as spirit-runner one year at the Monarch plant, he entered the service of the Great Western Distilling Company, by which he has since been employed. He built his residence at 401 Faraday Street in 1882. April 6, 1872, he was married, at Chicago, to Rosina W. Damm, who died December 18, 1891. From this union six children were born, two of whom died at Chicago in infancy. Of the four remaining three are married: Clara M., to Edward Kempf, of Peoria, November 21, 1900; Frank J. C., to Della E. Seybolt, of Peoria, September 5, 1901, and Lucy A., to Henry J. Fuchs, of Peoria, June 5, 1901. Emma T. is unmarried. Mrs. Seward was one of the twelve children of George W. and Mary A. Damm, natives of Germany, now living at Cumberland, Maryland, aged eighty-two and seventy-two years, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Damm spent four months in Germany in 1900. Mr. Seward is a Republican and a member of the Woodmen of America.

SHERRY, PETER H.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Peoria, November 17, 1856, is the son of Patrick and Catharine (Cuff) Sherry, the father being a native of Belfast, and the mother of the vicinity of Dublin, Ireland. Seven of their nine children are now living: Peter H.; Catharine, who is Mrs. Charles Hitch, of Peoria; Anna Mary, now Mrs. Frank P. Flood, of Peoria; John M., now of Kansas City, Missouri; Daniel, of Peoria, and Joseph, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska. Both father and mother are living. Peter H. Sherry married Anna Kelley in Peoria, January 1, 1880. Her father, Patrick Kelley, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, where he married Anna Connors. They had six children, four of whom were born in Ireland, and two in the United States: Michael, Mary, Ellen, Patrick, Stephen and Anna. The family came to the United States in 1852, and Mr. Kelley died July 1, 1895. The children of Peter H. and Anna Sherry are: George F., J. Bertram, Stella, Peter H., Jr., and Walter P. Mr. Sherry has been a railroad man since 1874, and has been in the employ of the To-

ledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company in various capacities for the last twenty-five years, having been a locomotive engineer for the last eleven years. He is an uncompromising Democrat, and belongs to Division 417, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

SIMMONS, GEORGE F.; Proprietor of the Troy Laundry, Peoria; born at Baltimore, September 9, 1865, is the son of David E. and Frances E. Simmons. The father was born in Oneida, and the mother in Rome, New York. David E. Simmons was a marine engineer, and sailed the Great Lakes for many years. In 1870 he moved to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and twelve years later he retired from active business life. George F. Simmons lived with his parents at Whitewater, Green Bay and Oshkosh, graduating from the high school of Oshkosh with the honors of his class in 1884. In his vacations he had learned the cigar-making trade, but after leaving school his attention was devoted to the steam-fitting trade, at which he worked for some three years. In 1889 he secured employment in the first steam laundry established in Oshkosh, in which he continued until 1892, coming to Peoria that year to take the position of manager of the Troy Steam Laundry. The following year he was assistant manager of the Grand Laundry Company, at St. Louis, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. After spending a year and a half in St. Louis, he came back to Peoria, and bought a quarter interest in the Troy Steam Laundry, becoming its manager at the same time. Later he bought another quarter interest, and, on January 1, 1900, became the owner of the establishment, which he is now operating very successfully. At the State meeting of the laundrymen of Illinois, October 28, 1895, which had largely been brought about through his active efforts, he was chosen temporary chairman, but declined the position of Chairman in the permanent organization. The following April he was elected Secretary and Treasurer, a position he held three years. In 1899 he was chosen President of the Association, and served one year. At Cincinnati, in 1898, he was elected First Vice-President of the Laundrymen's National Association, and at Buffalo was elected President in 1900. In 1900 he was chosen Alderman of the Fourth Ward in Peoria. He is a Knight Templar, a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he holds a National office, and the Royal Circle. For six years he has been chairman of the Board of Managers of the largest Woodman's Lodge in Peoria. He is a Republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Simmons was married to Anna Rohl, in Duluth, Minnesota, in October, 1888, and they have one child—George E., nine years old.

SIMPSON, THADDEUS S.; Clerk of the Circuit Court; born in Adams County, Ohio, May 28, 1849, is the son of Addison and Ann (Templar) Simpson, the former of Rockbridge County, and the latter in Loudon County, Virginia. Mr. Simpson enlisted in Company F, One

Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Denison, Ohio, October 6, 1864, and was in active service during the remainder of the Civil War, participating in the battles at Franklin, Columbia and Nashville, Tennessee, and in other less important engagements. In 1870 he came to Peoria from Adams County, Ohio, arriving March 17. He is a Protestant and a Republican, a citizen of character and influence, and is at present (1902) Clerk of the Circuit Court of Peoria County. He married, at Trivoli, Illinois, August 16, 1871, Margaret Maus, who has borne him three children: Charles A., James D. and Martha P. Simpson.

SINGER, CHARLES J.; deceased; was born in Schwabenheim, near Mayence, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 29, 1817, and coming to America, settled in Buffalo, New York, about 1851. By trade he was an iron-moulder, and assisted in casting the anchors for the Suspension Bridge, at Niagara Falls. In May, 1854, he was married, at Chippewa, Canada, to Johanna Brauch, who was born June 15, 1831, at Gondsheim, in the vicinity of Bruchsal, Baden. Her parents were Bernhardt and Christina (Zink) Brauch. Her father died when Mrs. Singer was eleven years old. Her mother was born in 1803, and died in Peoria in 1880. Johanna Brauch left her home in Germany, in October, 1853, and came to New York by way of Havre, and thence to Chippewa, Canada, where she lived until her marriage with Mr. Singer. In 1855 her mother joined her in Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Singer were born seven children: Charles, Henry, Louis, Louisa (the wife of C. C. Iffland), Emil, Albert, and Rudolph. In January, 1856, Mr. Singer moved to Peoria, and for a short time kept the Rising Sun boarding house, but soon became proprietor of the Railroad Exchange, on Hamilton Street, where he was in business for seven years. For a time he was in the ice business, and at the expiration of five years engaged in the manufacture of soda and mineral waters, with two partners, under the firm name of Bohl, Singer & Lorens. Retiring from this line, he remodeled a brewery on Perry Street, opposite the Masonic Cemetery. The brewery burned in less than a year, and Mr. Singer was successively the proprietor of the Brunswick billiard hall, a grocery, and a soda-water factory. In this last enterprise he had Carl Gillig as a partner, under the firm name of Gillig & Singer, until 1875, when Mr. Gillig retired. After that Mr. Singer and his sons carried on the business until his death, July 13, 1887. Mrs. Singer lives with her son Rudolph, at No. 317 Monson Street. Though seventy years old, she preserves her vitality in a remarkable degree.

SINGER, EMIL; Treasurer Peoria City Bottling Company; was born in Peoria, August 2, 1865, and is a son of Charles and Johanna Singer. He received his education in the Peoria public schools, during his vacations performing such work as he could about his father's bottling works, and, at the age of fifteen, was admitted as a permanent employee. When the firm of Singer Brothers was organized to take charge of the

plant, Emil Singer became a partner in the business. He held this position until May 21, 1900, when the firm was dissolved, and the three enterprises conducted by the Singer Brothers, F. E., Howland and R. L. Pasquay, were consolidated as the City Bottling Company, when Mr. Singer became Treasurer of the new firm. He married Augusta Klewe in Peoria, September 24, 1896, and they have one daughter—Clara. Mrs. Singer is a native of Peoria and a daughter of Albert and Katharine Klewe, both born in Germany. They settled in Peoria about 1851, and the father was engaged in business here as a butcher. Mr. Singer belongs to the National Union and is a Democrat. He owns a neat and attractive home at No. 514 Central Street.

SINGER, HENRY; Manager of the Val Blatz Brewing Company, Peoria, is a son of Charles J. and Johanna (Brauch) Singer, and was born in that city June 16, 1857. He was educated at night schools, at the public school and at the old high school on State House Square, and, at fifteen years of age, apprenticed himself to a carpenter. At the end of five years he joined his father in a bottling business, which the latter had established many years before, and at thirty he became a member of the firm of Singer Brothers. In March, 1895, he entered upon his present duties as local manager for the Blatz Brewing Company. October 17, 1882, he was married at Peoria, to Ada Klewe, and they have three children: Camilla K., Otto H. and Catharine J. Mrs. Singer is a daughter of William and Catharine (Gingrich) Klewe, early settlers of Peoria. Mr. Singer is independent in politics, is a Master Mason and a member of the Turners' Union, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Mutual Aid Society and Concordia Singing Society.

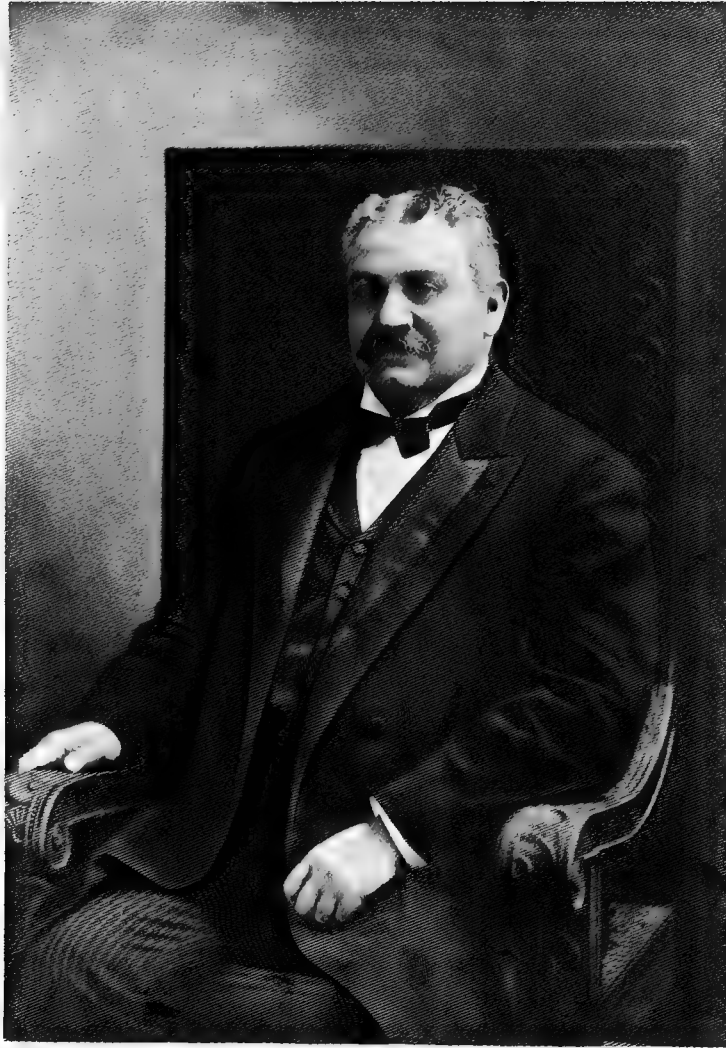
SINGER, RUDOLPH; Beer Bottler; son of Charles and Johanna Singer, was born in Peoria, November 5, 1870. His schooling was secured at the German Free School on Second Street, and at Brown's Business College. As soon as he was old enough he began to help about the works at the bottling house, carried on by his father, and later by the Singer Brothers. He continued at this until May 21, 1900, when he became the proprietor of the establishment. He carries on his business as the local bottler for Blatz Milwaukee beer. He has a constantly increasing trade. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Heptasophs.

SINGLETON, MILTON STEPHEN, was born August 22, 1864, at Canton, Illinois. He was married March 17, 1892, to Flora B. Morgan. Mr. Singleton has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company since 1887, and for the last six years has been a Conductor. He is a member of the Peoria Division, No. 79, Order of Railway Conductors. In politics he is a Republican.

SISSON, EDWARD OCTAVIUS; Director Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria; was born at Gateshead, England, May 24, 1869, the son of

George and Mary (Arnott) Sisson, both natives of the North of England—his father having been born, December 25, 1828. Professor Sisson was educated partly in his native England, but came to the United States in 1882, first locating in Kansas; attended the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, graduating in 1886 (being the youngest graduate in the history of the college); then engaged in teaching for five years, a part of the time as Principal in the public schools. In 1893 he received the degree of A. B. in the University of Chicago, where he took a post-graduate course until 1896, meanwhile (1892-97) being founder and Principal of the South Side Academy, Chicago. In 1897 he became Director of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, with which he is still connected. Professor Sisson has revisited his native country four times since he came to America—in 1887, 1895, 1898 and 1901—on his last two trips extending his visits to the Continent, largely for the purpose of seeing European schools. He was married, November 29, 1899, at Lawn Ridge, Illinois, to Miss Nellie Stowell, who was born August 2, 1871. In religious belief he is a Christian.

SLOTTER, ORSON W.; Foreman; Averyville; born near Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1859, is a son of Joseph H. and Rachel (Harps) Slotter. His father, a carpenter, and a native of Snyder'sville, in the county mentioned, is still living; his mother, born near Snyder'sville, died February, 1892. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Slotter, millwright and cabinet-maker, born in 1806, died in 1878, and was the father of one son and three daughters. John Slotter, father of Joseph, was born in Germany, became a farmer and carpenter and came to America at the time of our war for independence, and later settled in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, where he reared seven sons and three daughters. Orson W. Slotter began his active life in a machine-shop at fourteen, but afterwards attended school at Stroudsburg three winters, meanwhile assisting his father, who was then a contracting builder, in the erection of mills and tanneries. Later he spent a year at cabinet-making and undertaking, then found employment in a machine-shop at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Eventually he went to Stillwater, Minnesota, where, for some time, he was employed in the works of the Minnesota Thresher Company. Returning to Pennsylvania he remained there a year and a half, after which for four years he was employed as foreman of the men constructing the Thresher Company's shops at Stillwater, and later, had charge of its planing machines. Since 1890 he has been in the employ of the Avery Manufacturing Company at Averyville, in charge of the erection of engines. He was elected Trustee of the village of Averyville in 1898, and again in 1900. He is a Republican and is prominent as a Mason, also belongs to the Order of Modern Woodmen, the Maccabees, and the Foresters. He was married at East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1882, to Lenora Mosteller, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Mos-



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Daniel Woolner

teller, natives of Pennsylvania, where her father was a farmer. The name Slotter is of Alsatian origin and was formerly spelled Schlotter.

SMITH, DAVID; born in McLean County, Illinois, December 31, 1836, was educated at the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, and was acting as a Trustee of that institution when he came to Peoria in October, 1887, as manager of the Central Illinois Agency of the New York Life Insurance Company. He was a Trustee of the Methodist Church at Hudson, of which he has been a member since his early boyhood. At Hudson he was Trustee of the school fund for five years. His parents were John and Anna (Havens) Smith, early settlers in McLean County. They were married, March 30, 1831, and had six children: Dr. Lee Smith of Bloomington; Irena (Smith) Lewis and Christina (Smith) Gray, both of Prescott, Wisconsin; Jesse and David, twins; and Isaac, who died May 19, 1869, at the age of twenty-six years. Two others, John and Mary, died in childhood. Jessie resides at Oakland, California. The father, John Smith, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, December 11, 1804, and died at Hudson, Illinois, April 27, 1882. The mother, Anna (Havens) Smith, was born at Newark, Ohio, April 13, 1808, and died at Prescott, Wisconsin, March 24, 1896. All the deceased members of this family are buried in the cemetery at Hudson, Illinois. Mr. Smith is a Republican. He was married in Peoria, July 18, 1889, to Mary Jennett Russell. The Russell family history in this country begins with Rev. John Russell, who came from England in 1630, settling in Cambridge, Massachusetts; his son John, born in England in 1627, graduated from Harvard College in 1643, and died December 10, 1692. Rev. Samuel Russell, his son, born in Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1660, graduated from Harvard College in 1681, and settled in Branford, Connecticut, where he died in 1731, after an honorable career of forty-four years as a minister. He participated with nine other ministers in the historic founding of Yale College. A monument on the "Town Green" at Branford, Connecticut, erected in 1900, by the Colonial Dames of America, bears the following inscription: "In the house of Rev. Samuel Russell, once standing near this spot, was held, in 1700, the meeting of ministers of the Colony of Connecticut, when they gave books for the founding of the College school which now bears the name of Yale University." Col. John Russell, the son of Rev. Samuel, was born January 24, 1686, and graduated from Yale College in 1704; in 1707 he was married, and died in 1757. John Russell, the son of Colonel John, was born September 13, 1710, married Mary Barker in 1732, and their second son, John Russell, was born October 11, 1736. He married Mary Lindsley in 1762. Their eldest son, Buel Russell, was born in 1762, and married Miss Barker. He died in Monticello, New York, in 1815. His son, William Russell, of the eighth generation, was born at Branford, Connecticut, September 15, 1797. He came to Peoria in 1835, buying a farm on the West Bluff, a mile and a quarter west of the

Court House. He returned to Connecticut to spend two years, and then returned to Peoria, and spent the rest of his life. He married Susan Black, September 15, 1840, by whom he had two children: John W. and M. Jennett. William Russell died March 18, 1864, leaving a large and valuable estate. John W. Russell has been twice married, by his second marriage he had four children. George Major Russell, the only living son, is the Cashier of the National Bank of Garden Grove, Iowa.

SMITH, PHILIP; Insurance and Real Estate Agent; born in Prussia, May 5, 1841, is the son of Paul and Anna M. (Diedrich) Schmitz, natives of Prussia, and emigrants to America, arriving in New York August 24, 1842. After they had tried several other localities they settled in Peoria in the summer of 1844. Here the mother died May 2, 1852, and the father, February 28, 1864. Subsequently the death of two sisters and a brother left Philip Smith the only survivor of the family. Mr. Smith has always made Peoria his home. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in company with several others, he went to St. Louis and enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He served in this regiment for three years, participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the Siege of Corinth, General Sherman's attack on Corinth by way of the Yazoo Bayou, the battles of Mission Ridge, Resaca and Dallas. After leaving the service he was engaged in various pursuits until the fall of 1873, when he was appointed letter-carrier, by Postmaster General D. W. McGee, serving until Mr. Dowdall was appointed Postmaster under President Cleveland, when he was discharged. In August, 1892, he was appointed Surveyor of Customs, and served in this position until President Cleveland's second term, when he was again "invited to take a rest from public duties," as Mr. Smith puts it. At the town election in Peoria, in April, 1895, Mr. Smith was elected Supervisor and Overseer of the Poor for two years, and at the expiration of that time received the compliment of a re-election. When his second term had expired, Mr. Smith started a real-estate and insurance business which has assumed very satisfactory proportions. Mr. Smith was married in Chicago, Illinois, October 1, 1864, to Miss Mary C. Vanscoyk, a native of Peoria County, to whom on December 21, 1865, was born a son, Howard F. Smith, who has for years been employed in railroad business. On July 19, 1876, they adopted a little girl, aged five years, by the name of Edna M. Lewis, who on April 21, 1888, married Frederick A. Walker. Mr. Smith's wife died on September 17, 1899, and on June 19, 1901, he was again married to Mrs. Cynthia A. Lewis, mother of Edna, the little girl above mentioned. Mr. Smith is a member of the Congregational Church, in politics a Republican, and belongs to the following fraternal societies: G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W.

SPITZNAGEL, EDWIN C.; Manufacturer; son of Daniel C. and Caroline (Haungs) Spitznagel, was born in Peoria, September 14, 1871. His father was a native of Hesse, who settled in

Ontario, Canada, in 1855, and was there employed as a tinner. A few years later he came to Peoria, and was the first Chief of the City Fire Department. Near the close of the Civil War he recruited a military company which, however, was not called into the service, as the war ended soon after. His wife, who was the daughter of Florian and Albina (Streibich) Haungs, was born in Illinois Town (now East St. Louis), Illinois, and died in 1875. She bore her husband three children. Mr. and Mrs. Haungs were born in Moos, Baden. Mr. Haungs came to Peoria about fifty years ago and, for a time, was in the coopering business, but later built and conducted a hotel at Bridge and Water Streets and kept the Sherman House, on Water Street. He owned twenty-eight acres of land on both sides of Adams Street at Averyville, where he had a vineyard and a summer-garden. His garden was a popular resort and contained a musical clock valued at \$5,000, and other interesting attractions, which were burned with the building which contained them, in what was believed to be an incendiary fire set by soldiers. He went to Germany and bought another clock, but returning with it was wrecked on the English coast, barely escaping with his life. Returning to Peoria he died January 12, 1882. His wife died five years later. After the death of their mother, Edwin C. Spitznagel and his brothers lived with their grandfather Haungs. They became the heirs of their grandparents and, after the death of the latter, conducted the vineyard and summer-garden and grew considerable fruit. Alexander J. Spitznagel was Trustee of the village of Averyville for some time. He married Mary A. Fagot, daughter of Peter Fagot, an early settler in Woodford County, who bore him a son named Elmer Florian. Peter Fagot was a native of France, and his wife of Illinois. The Haungs estate was platted in 1892 and much of it has been sold. Edwin C. Spitznagel was in the real-estate business, 1894-99, and then built a planing mill at 2700 North Adams Street, which he has since conducted successfully. He has a handsome residence at 2607 North Adams Street and is the largest tax-payer in Averyville, where he owns sixty pieces of land. Politically he is a Democrat; has twice filled the office of Trustee of Averyville and, in 1898, was elected President of the Village Board. He married Mary A. Spitznagel and they have a daughter named Henrietta Amabel. The family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

SPRENGER, JOSEPH; Cigar Manufacturer; is descended from a family who moved from the Austrian Tyrol to Bavaria during the Thirty Years War. Michael and Margaret Sprenger, his grandparents, were natives of Steinweiler, Rhenish Bavaria, and their son Adam, born December 4, 1829, married Mary Winkelmeyer, of Dresden, Saxony, daughter of Gustaf Winkelmeyer. He came to America in 1845, landing at New Orleans and coming up the rivers to Cincinnati, where he learned the cooper's trade. In 1848 he came to Peoria. Gustav Winkelmeyer was a patriot of "Forty-eight," who escaped to

America and was long proprietor of the Waldschloeschen Tavern, in the suburbs of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he died. At fourteen Joseph began to learn the trade of cigar-making, at nineteen was the junior member of the firm of Griesser & Sprenger, cigar manufacturers, and, in 1885, joined his brother, William H., in the organization of the firm of Sprenger Brothers, who are now conducting a large and growing business, affording employment to thirty-five persons. Their "Gate Post" and "Porto Rico" cigars are two popular brands which are sold extensively East and West. The output of their factory, in 1900, was 225,000 in excess of that of any previous year. Mr. Sprenger married Elizabeth Krieger at Peoria, September 2, 1880, and they have six children: Joseph Henry, George William, Arthur Lewis, Fred, Myrtle Marie and Elizabeth.

STEELE, HARRISON; Physician and Surgeon; born at Johnsville, Montgomery County, Ohio, October 10, 1836, is a son of John and Mary (Schnaegelberger) Steele. His father was a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was a tailor and later a merchant in occupation. He settled at Germantown, Montgomery County, Ohio, about 1825, and later moved to Eaton, where he died of Asiatic cholera in 1849. Dr. Steele's ancestors in the maternal line were Pennsylvanians. He was educated in the public schools, learned the trade of a druggist and read medicine with that accomplished and successful physician, Dr. Hiram Hall, of Altona, Knox County, Illinois, and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of 1867-68. He practiced his profession at Elmwood till 1874, when he established himself in Peoria, where he acquired a large patronage. He is a splendid type of the old fashioned family doctor who, by devoting the best years of his life to the conscientious practice of his profession, made his patients his permanent friends, and, while accumulating a comfortable sufficiency of this world's goods, always put the humanitarian phase of his calling before the mercenary side. He was an acting assistant surgeon in the Government service during the Civil War, and after the battle of Shiloh was stationed at Mound City Hospital, near Cairo, Illinois. He has been local surgeon for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad for many years and chief surgeon since the historic terrible Chatsworth disaster. His work and experiences as a railroad surgeon have been most creditable and he ranks with the foremost surgeons of the State. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical Association and the Peoria City Medical Society, and has been President of the latter. He has been one of the most active and hardest working physicians and surgeons Peoria has had, and only within the last few years did he begin to protect himself so far as possible from overwork; but he is still bright, active and an earnest student of his chosen profession, and has kept pace with all the remarkable advancement in medicine and surgery which the last half of the past century witnessed. He has almost entirely recovered from a serious illness which came upon

him three years ago, the only one in his long career, and appears to have many years of usefulness before him. He was at one time editor of the "Pharmaceutical News," afterward merged in the "Peoria Medical Journal," of which Drs. Murphy, Hamilton and Steele were editors, with Dr. McIlvaine as managing editor. Drs. Hamilton, Steele, Will, McIlvaine and Stout were the first staff physicians of Cottage Hospital, with Dr. Steele as chairman, and they were the originators of that institution. Later Dr. Stout left the city and was succeeded by Dr. Miller. More recently other physicians have been added to the staff until it has twelve or more members. Politically Dr. Steele is a Republican, in religious faith a Congregationalist, and has traveled extensively throughout America. He married, June 17, 1857, Lucinda Jane Rose, daughter of a Christian minister who lived on a farm near Uniontown. Knox County, Illinois.

STREIBICH, FREDERICK; Wine Garden Proprietor; son of Joseph Streibich, was born in Germany in June, 1827. He came to America, and settled in Peoria in 1847. In 1850 he engaged in the hotel business in Peoria, and, in the following year, became proprietor of the William Tell House, which he carried on until 1853. In that year he built the Washington House, which he managed until 1857, when he sold that out, building the summer resort at the corner of Smith and McReynolds Streets, remaining there until 1865, when he established vineyards and a wine-garden at No. 1006 Moss Avenue. This became a popular resort and speedily proved to be a very profitable enterprise. Mr. Streibich was married to Sarah Bowers, in Peoria, June 10, 1851. They have four children: Joseph, Francisca, Frederick T. and John C. Mr. Streibich is a member of the Catholic Church; votes the Democratic ticket, and is accounted one of the substantial citizens of Peoria.

STRICKLER, GEORGE B.; Machinist; Averyville; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 11, 1853, is the son of George W. and Mary B. (Turnphew) Strickler. The father was born within the ruins of old Fort Washington, on the present site of the city of Cincinnati, May 26, 1818, and died June 14, 1877. The mother was born at Lebanon, Ohio, February 4, 1825, and died January 29, 1869. She was the daughter of George Turnphew, who was of French extraction. The paternal grandfather, Jonathan Strickler, who was a cabinet maker, and born in Pennsylvania, married Martha Matthews, a native of the same State. They moved from Pennsylvania to Fort Washington, after the fashion of the times, in 1802. He died in Cincinnati of cholera in 1836. His son George was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and for many years was engaged at his trade. He was married twice; his first wife, Mary H., was the mother of one daughter, named Alice. His second wife was Mary B. Turnphew, by whom he had two children: George B. and Sallie F., who is now Mrs. George A. Wiltsee. He died in Cincinnati. George B. Strickler attended school to the completion of the grammar grades, and then went into the paper-

hanging trade, at which he worked for five years. Afterwards he became an expert in farm machinery, and has been occupied in this line since 1883. Mr. Strickler first came to Peoria county in 1869, and, after several subsequent visits, permanently located in the city in 1874. His home has been in Averyville since 1896, with the exception of a brief time which he spent in Colorado, for his health. At first he was employed by the Selby, Starr Company, then by the Hart Weigher Company, and for the last five years has been with the Avery Manufacturing Company. He has been employed eight seasons in many States, both East and West, as an expert in putting machinery in operation. He is a Democrat, and was elected Village Clerk of Averyville in 1900 and 1901. He is a member of the Pioneer Reserve Association, of the Improved Order of Red Men, and of the Maccabees, in which he has passed all the chairs. At Bloomington, Illinois, May 30, 1876, he married Maria A. Smith, daughter of James and Maria A. (Clevinger) Smith, and born in 1859. Her father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Allen County, and her mother in Champaign County, Ohio. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Clevinger, was a drummer in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Strickler have six children: Wallace E.; Ada F., now the wife of Albert Maukle; Mabel E.; Eva Maud; George P. and Hazel M.

STUBER, JOSEPH; Member of the firm of Stuber & Cook, engaged in the manufacture of piece-tinware, Peoria; was born in Peoria, March 30, 1866, the son of Jacob and Barbara Stuber. Mrs. Barbara Stuber was the daughter of Joseph Mueller. Joseph Stuber attended school until fifteen years of age, and then learned the tinner's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years, when he was employed as a journeyman tinner for the next three years. When twenty-one he became a member of the firm of Stuber & Cook, who have achieved more than a local reputation as tin-ware manufacturers. Starting in a small way at No. 217 South Adams Street, they have gradually built up a large business. From 1892 to 1896 they were located in the old Diamond Mill, at the corner of Water and Hamilton Streets. In 1896 they moved to Nos. 519 and 525 South Water Street, extending ten numbers on Walnut Street. There they give employment to sixty-five persons, and they have customers for staple goods as far west as Denver, and as far east as Pennsylvania. Orders come from Canada, Australia and Europe. In 1899 their factory was destroyed by fire, inflicting on the firm a loss of \$8,000. In ten weeks the damages were repaired and the business of the firm resumed. June 14, 1892, Mr. Stuber and Katharine Looger were married in the city of Peoria. They have three children: Emma J., Marie C. and George William.

SUCHER, GEORGE B.; Lawyer, and Police Magistrate; born in Granville, Illinois, March 16, 1865, is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Krebs) Sucher, natives of Alsace, France (now Germany). He was graduated in 1889 from Knox College, Galesburg, then under the Presidency of the late Dr. Newton Bateman. He married Clara

P. Gunn, at Granville, August 30, 1890, and they have four children: Bertha, Jacob, Ralph and Robert. A Democrat politically, he is now serving his second term as Police Magistrate of the city of Peoria, having been first elected to the position in 1895.

SWANSON, AUGUST; Locomotive Engineer; born near Oscarshamn, Sweden, April 18, 1872, is a son of Swan and Clara (Johnson) Magnusson. The father was born near Vimmerby, and the mother near Oscarshamn. Both are living in Sweden, and are the parents of ten children. The father is a miller by trade, and for many years has had charge of a large saw and flouring mill near Oscarshamn. August Swanson was educated in the common schools of his native land, and at the age of seventeen years he left Sweden, sailing from Gottenburg to Philadelphia. From the latter place he came directly to Peoria, where he arrived May 16, 1890. Two weeks later he entered the service of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, where he has continued to work to the present time. At first he worked in the round house, where he was wiper for a year, then boiler-maker for a year, and then became fireman, a position which he held for two years. In 1895 he became an engineer and now runs a switch engine. He married Caroline Peterson, May 17, 1893, and they have five children: William, Frederick, Edith, Ethel and Edna. Mrs. Swanson was born near Stockholm, Sweden, and came to this country in 1892. Mr. Swanson's sister Gerde came to this country in 1900, and now resides in Peoria. He is a Republican, and both he and his family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

SYKES, FRANCIS H.; Yardmaster; was born at Oxford, Henry County, Illinois, April 2, 1863, a son of Francis M. and Chloe M. (Russell) Sykes, natives of New York, who had three sons and one daughter: Lorenzo R., Addie M., Henry M. and Francis H. Lorenzo is a telegraph operator, Henry a train dispatcher and Addie is married to George L. Mitchell. Francis M. Sykes was Second Lieutenant of Company C, Eighty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion, and was wounded at the battle of Fort Donelson. He served one term as County Treasurer of Knox County and died in 1878. His wife died in 1880. Francis H. Sykes has been a railroad man for twenty-one years, and has been in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company as Yardmaster thirteen years, two years at Monmouth and eleven years at Peoria. He married Mary E. Mitchell, daughter of William A. Mitchell, in Warren County, Illinois, January 3, 1889, and they have two children living: Florence M. and William F., besides another son who died in infancy. Mrs. Sykes' father, born in Greene County, Ohio, July 13, 1838, was educated near Monmouth, Illinois, and was married, March 8, 1866, to Sarah E. Caldwell, who bore him six children: Frank M., who died aged twenty-nine years; Robert J.; Mary E.; Effie D.; Fredrietta I. and Minerva J. Mr. Mitchell served in the Civil War

in Company C, Thirty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward elected Treasurer of Warren County. He and his wife are living.

TAYLOR, COL. ISAAC; Real Estate and Loans; was born in Saratoga, New York, April 22, 1836, the son of Isaac P. and Martha G. (Scidmore) Taylor, who were natives of the same place. When he was about one year of age his parents removed to Illinois, first settling at Canton, Fulton County, but two years later located in Trivoli Township, Peoria County, which became their permanent home. Here the son grew up on his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools until twenty-one years of age, when he spent a year at the Jonesville Academy in his native county in New York. Returning to Illinois he read law for two years with Elbridge G. Johnson, of Peoria, but was not admitted to the bar on account of impaired health, which compelled his removal to Minnesota in the spring of 1861. Having recovered his health, on October 8, 1861, he enlisted at Fort Snelling in Company H, Third Regiment Minnesota Infantry, of which he became Second Lieutenant, being successively promoted to First Lieutenant and Captain, and serving by re-enlistment in the fall of 1864, with the same regiment until April 27, 1865, when he resigned. At the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in July, 1862, the Third Minnesota was captured by the forces of the Rebel Colonel Forrest, but Lieutenant Taylor, with a comrade, escaped, and he was afterwards in command of the Convalescent Camp at Nashville during the siege of that place. His regiment having been paroled, was transferred to Minnesota, where it was engaged for a time fighting Indians. Lieutenant Taylor, however remained on duty in Tennessee, and the exchange of his regiment having been effected, he rejoined it at Columbus, Kentucky, in time to take part in the advance on Vicksburg of 1863, as a member of the Sixteenth Army Corps under command of Gen. C. C. Washburn. After participating in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the Third Minnesota took part in various operations in Arkansas, including the capture of Little Rock, and the affairs at Pine Bluff, Jackson and Duvall's Bluff. The regiment having, meanwhile, become a part of the Seventh Army Corps, Lieutenant Taylor, who had been promoted to the rank of Captain on April 15, 1864, was detailed by General Shaler, commanding the Division, to serve as Judge Advocate in the General Court Martial at Pine Bluff, in which he had charge of many important cases during the remainder of his term of service. In April, 1865, he rejoined his family at Trivoli, Peoria County, and soon after went to Minnesota, but remained only a short time, as his health, which had been injuriously affected during the latter months of his service in the army, did not improve. He then returned to Trivoli, but in 1871 became a resident of Peoria, which has been his home ever since. In 1869, Colonel Taylor received the appointment of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Pe-



Joseph Wright

Peoria County, but in 1870 was elected County Treasurer, retaining this position by successive re-elections for eleven years (1870-1881). Other civil positions held by him include those of Canal Commissioner (1885-89) by appointment of Governor Oglesby; Commissioner of Public Works for the City of Peoria (1893-94) by appointment of Mayor Miles and President of the Special Commission to inspect the Chicago Drainage Canal, to which he was appointed by Governor Tanner, in May, 1899, serving until July, 1900. His associates upon this commission were Col. John Lambert, of Joliet, and Col. Al. F. Schoch, of Ottawa, their labors concluding with an elaborate and comprehensive report describing the condition of that important work and its ultimate effect upon the navigation of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. His fitness for the position and his knowledge on this subject are indicated by the fact that, for fifteen years, he has been chairman of the Illinois Valley Association organized in 1887, which has for its object the securing of legislation by the General Government for the creation of a deep water-way between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico. Its prospects of ultimate success are foreshadowed by the appropriation of \$200,000 passed by the present Congress (1902), for a survey and investigation of the water-ways on the line of the proposed improvement. In 1878 Colonel Taylor was commissioned by Governor Cullom, Colonel of the Seventh Regiment Illinois National Guards, and, in 1898, was chosen Colonel of the "Provisional Regiment," organized in Peoria for service in the Spanish-American War. Although not called into actual service in consequence of the early triumph of the American arms and the conclusion of peace, the regiment remained in camp and in training for several weeks, holding itself in readiness to respond to the call of the Government. On October 15, 1860, Colonel Taylor was married at Trivoli, Peoria County, to Mary Bartlett Bourne, daughter of Melatiah T. and Marv L. Bourne, and they have three children: Alice Lee, now the wife of Charles E. Bunn, of Peoria; Laura B., wife of Herbert Walker, of Chicago; and Isa Dean. Col. Taylor is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith and affiliation a Congregationalist.

TAYLOR, LOGAN HUNTON; Osteopathist; born in St. Louis, August 3, 1864; is the only child of Barry and Elizabeth Ashley (Hunton) Taylor. The father was born in Newport, Kentucky, and the mother in St. Louis, Missouri. Genealogists have traced the ancestry of both families back through generations of prominent people to royalty in Europe. The Taylors were settled in Virginia before the Revolution, and General James Taylor, known as James (6) in the family history, and a cousin of President Zachary Taylor, was a native of Caroline County, Virginia, removing to Kentucky in 1791. He was a gentleman of great fortune, and was highly esteemed in Kentucky. Said Henry Clay: "During the War of 1812, and for many years previous, General James Taylor possessed perhaps

more influence than any other man in this part of the country. The zeal and activity of General Taylor during that War, and particularly at its commencement, cannot be estimated." In the spring of 1812 the Government found it necessary to reinforce Detroit. Through the influence of General Meigs and other prominent people General Taylor was induced to act as Quartermaster General of the expedition consisting of some fifteen hundred troops, and all the expenses of the expedition, except the arming of the troops, were paid by General Taylor. This magnificent and patriotic liberality was afterward reimbursed by the Government; but it gave General Taylor great popularity in the West. The mansion at Newport built by General Taylor, which was burnt in 1839 but immediately rebuilt, is the oldest landmark of the kind in that section of the country. "Here he entertained Presidents, heroes, statesmen, orators, great divines and famous actors," says the historian. He married Keturah Moss, who became the mother of James Taylor (7). The General died at the age of ninety-eight, and left a fortune, mostly in real estate, valued at \$4,000,000. His death occurred on election day, 1848, and out of respect to the services he had rendered to his country, the poll books were taken to his sick room that he might cast his vote. Slowly and distinctly he uttered these words: "I cast my vote for my kinsman, Zachary Taylor, for President of the United States." Twenty minutes later he drew his last breath. His son, James, born at Newport, Kentucky, married Susan Barry, daughter of the Postmaster General Barry who served under President Jackson. They were the parents of Barry Taylor. Colonel James Taylor, son of the General, took control of the mansion at his father's death. He was an old-time Whig, and a staunch supporter of the Union. Barry Taylor received his education at home, but travelled abroad for information and culture, and visited various countries in Europe. He was a gentleman of leisure, literary and æsthetic. He married Elizabeth A. Hunton, a native of St. Louis, who was born July 24, 1841, a daughter of Logan and Mary (Moss) Hunton. The father was born in Albermarle County, Virginia, in 1806, and the mother at Maysville, Kentucky, in 1818. The maternal great-grandparents of Dr. Taylor were Thomas and Ann (Bell) Hunton, natives of Virginia. His grandmother, Mary Moss, was a great-granddaughter of Dorothea Randolph, the sister of Jane Randolph, who was the mother of Thomas Jefferson. The history of Osteopathy in Peoria begins with the coming of Dr. Logan H. Taylor, who reached the city June 23, 1897. Previous to that date, William M. Lyons, City Collector of Peoria, went to Kirksville, Missouri, for treatment for paralysis. Kirksville, then as now, was the chief seat of the osteopathic science. Mr. Lyons was so greatly benefited that he requested an osteopathic physician should be located in Peoria. In compliance with his request Dr. Taylor came to the city and began the practice of his profession here. His patients from the beginning came from the enlightened and well-informed

residents of Peoria, and his business has grown to large proportions. Dr. Taylor attended private schools in Columbia, Missouri, the Pennsylvania Military Academy at West Chester, and graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, after having spent two years at the Missouri State University, and two years at the Missouri State Medical College. Dr. Taylor married Rose Fox McGovock, at Columbia, Missouri, June 24, 1885. They have three children, Robert M., Logan H. and Elizabeth A. The Doctor is a Democrat. In his religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

TEMPLIN, ERNST F. H.; Dyer; is the son of Ludwig Templin, a native of Landeck, East Prussia, and Augusta (Marg) Templin, who died when her son was only nine months old. Ernst Templin was born at Rummelsburg, Prussia, July 5, 1867, and his father was one of four sons of a large manufacturer who carried on extensive dye-works there. Ernst attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and in that time studied Latin and French five years. After leaving school he served three years at the dyers' trade with his father, and then went to Berlin, where he spent two and a half years in the largest dye-house in the world. For three and a half years he traveled as a journeyman very extensively through Germany, being employed in that time in sixteen dye-houses. When he was twenty years old, he entered the army and was in the Grenadier Guards three years, a regiment which had for its honorary Colonel the Czar of Russia. When he was released from the army he took a course of a year and a half in a dyers' school in Berlin. After that until his coming to America in 1893, he worked in the aniline works at Berlin. On arriving in the United States he joined his brother in Chicago, and, for a short time, was associated in business with him, but came to Peoria the same year. Here he worked as a journeyman until 1894, when he became the proprietor of the Star Dye Works, of Peoria, which he has since successfully operated. Mr. Templin belongs to the Turners' Society and the Thalia Theater Club.

THOMAS, MATTHIAS H.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Germany, March 7, 1855, is the son of Matthias J. and Barbara (Roemmer) Thomas, and grandson of Jacob Roemmer all natives of Germany. Matthias J. Thomas came to this country in 1857. He was the father of seven sons and five daughters. One of the sons died in infancy; and the names of the children reaching adult age are as follows: John, Matthias H., Casper, Lena, Katharine, Mary Margaret, and Christina. Mr. Thomas was injured while in the service of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, in February, 1872, and died from his injuries March 13, following. His widow is still living. Matthias H. Thomas was married in Peoria, April 20, 1880, to Mary E. Proemeke, and they have nine children: Anna M., Clara M., Joseph M., Frederick B., Carl W., George M., Edmund F., Matthias and Frank—the last two being twins, and both dying in infancy. Mr. Thomas has been in the railway service since 1868, and since

1884 has been in the continuous employment of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway as an engineer. He is a charter member of Division No. 417, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, where he is serving as a member of the auditing board. Politically, he is a Democrat, and he and all his family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

TRIPP, STEPHEN O.; Deputy United States Marshal; born in Cooperstown, New York, November 8, 1860, is the son of Edwin R. and Almaretta (Adams) Tripp, natives of New York—the former of Decatur and the latter of Cooperstown. To this union were born seven children: Mary, Emma, Ella, Stephen O., Edwin, George and Minnie. Mrs. Tripp died in 1867, but Mr. Tripp is still living. Stephen O. Tripp served in the Signal Corps of the Fourth United States Infantry for some time, from which he was discharged September 26, 1887. He organized Company L, Fifth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, in which he held the office of Major, and assisted in organizing the Taylor Provisional Regiment during the Spanish-American War, of which he became the Senior Major. July 5, 1897, he organized Troop G, First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, of which he is Captain. He was Field Deputy United States Marshal January 1, 1808, and July 1, 1899, he was promoted to the office of Deputy United States Marshal. He held the offices of Colonel of the Third and Fourth Regiments, P. M. of Illinois, and vice National Commander of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States for two terms. He also served as Captain of Police in Peoria, as well as Deputy Sheriff of Peoria County. He married Lena White, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 12, 1886, and they have two children: Alphonse and Almaretta E. Captain Tripp is a Republican, and both he and his family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

VAN EPS, HENRY ROOSEVELT; Manufacturer of Wire and Iron Goods, was born July 5, 1829, in Schenectady County, New York, the son of Cornelius L. and Katharine (Muckey) Van Eps. One of his ancestors was among the early settlers of New York, who located near Schenectady where he resided when that city was sacked by the Indians in 1690. His grandfather, James Van Eps, with two brothers, fought in the American Army during the Revolution. The three brothers married sisters, and settled in Glenville Township, at a place called Schwagertown ("Brother-in-law town"), from the relations of the parties making the first settlement. Henry R. Van Eps received a common-school education, and learned the trade of broom-making. In 1849 he came to Fulton County, Illinois, where he remained a short time, and then returned to his native place. In 1853 he returned to Illinois, and in 1858 settled in Peoria, where he was engaged in the manufacture of brooms until 1873. He then began the manufacture of wire and iron goods of various kinds, for which he has taken out a dozen or more patents. His first products were wire card racks, in which he began in a very small way. The business grew rapidly in variety and extent, and in a few years included

window flower shelves, stands, trellises, iron fences and many other articles, which are sold in the United States and Canada. He has been established at his present location, 610 and 612 Main Street, for twenty years. Mr. Van Eps and Elizabeth L. Buck (daughter of F. Freeman), were married at Cherry Valley, Illinois, and to this union have been born two children: Cora A. and Myra E.

VAN DEVENTER, FRANK N.; Painter and Decorator; born in Sheridan, Iowa, October 29, 1860, is a son of William and Nancy L. Van Deventer, natives of Ohio, who, although bearing the same name before their marriage, were in no wise related. The father was a carpenter by trade, and died in Kansas City in 1895, at about sixty years of age. The mother is still living in Peoria. The family moved to Peoria in the early '60s, and lived for six years on a farm called the Stewardson place, then moving into the city, where their children attended the public schools. After passing through the grammar grade in the city schools, Frank Van Deventer went into the employment of Mr. Schofield, a confectioner and news-dealer, where he was retained three years, when he passed into the service of Sloan & Johnson, wholesale grocers, having a position in the spice-mill for a year. Following that he was employed three and a half years in the Peoria Plow Works. At the age of twenty he began contracting for himself, and from that time has been in his present line of business. The painting and decorating in the Truesdale Manufacturing Company's building were done by him, as was the work on the Exchange Hotel, the Schwabacher family home, and in many other buildings of the city. At the organization of the village of Averyville he was elected Clerk, a position he held three years, and was subsequently Trustee for two years. From 1899 to 1901 he represented Averyville on the Park Board. At the spring election of 1900 he was elected President of the village of Averyville. At the organization of the Averyville Fire Department he became its Clerk, and served as such for two years. In politics he is a Democrat, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Court of Honor, and the Royal Circle. His home is at 2517 North Adams Street, the center of a fine property of two and a half acres. Mr. Van Deventer also owns other property, both in Peoria and Averyville, and is the proprietor of Van Deventer's Addition to Averyville, which he laid out in 1892. He married Josephine, daughter of Richard F. and Sarah J. (Collins) Waughop, in Peoria, March 1, 1883. She was born in Peoria, where her entire life has been spent. Her father was born in Portsmouth, Virginia, April 19, 1826, and died November 24, 1889. The mother, born near Frankfort, Kentucky, September 20, 1826, is still living. Both came to Illinois in childhood. Mr. Van Deventer owns a cottage at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, where he has spent the last five winters with his family.

VERCH, AUGUST F.; Carpenter; is a native of Prussia. He came to Peoria with his

father in May, 1871, when but a small boy, and early learned the carpenter trade. In 1889 he began contracting, in which he was engaged until 1897. Since 1899 he has been employed in the planing mill of Bush Brothers. He has been twice married, his first wife, Margaret C. Rosenbohm, dying July 6, 1892, and leaving three daughters: Martha F., Anna A. and Margaret C. He was married October 11, 1893, to Anna S. Folkers, by whom he has one son, William H. Mr. Verch has taken a prominent part in the affairs of South Peoria. In 1893 he was elected Assistant Supervisor for Peoria Township, in which office he continued until 1899. For two years he was Village Trustee. While on the County Board he was Chairman of the Building Committee for two years. In politics he belongs to the Republican party, and is a member of the Amalgamated Woodworkers of America. For many years he has been a member of the German Lutheran Christ Church of Peoria.

WAGNER, EDWARD H.; a Switchman; born in Peoria, August 7, 1864; the son of Charles and Sophia (Messersmith) Wagner, both natives of Germany. The father, born in 1826, is still living, but the mother died February 28, 1898. Thirteen children were born to this couple, nine of whom are living: William, Henry, Theodore, Charles, Fred, Edward H., Rudolph, Sophia and Louisa. The family came to the United States many years ago, and settled in Peoria. Edward H. Wagner was married in Peoria, March 14, 1897, to Gertrude B. Duncan, daughter of John S. Duncan, who was born in Prussia in 1831, and was a soldier in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion. He married Lucy Thornton, of Frankfort, Indiana, by whom he had four children: N. Elizabeth, A. Jennie, Jacob and Gertrude B. Mr. Duncan died in 1876, but his widow is still living. Mr. Wagner is a Republican, and has been employed upon the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company some three years and is now serving as a switchman. He is a member of the Burlington Voluntary Relief Corps.

WAHLFELD, AUGUST; Manufacturer of Sash, Doors and Interior Decorations; was born in Germany, October 5, 1857; learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and having served three years in the German army, came to the United States, locating in Peoria in 1882. For nine years he worked for J. T. Rogers, most of the time as foreman. In 1891 he went into business for himself, and has since built up an extensive business as manufacturer of sash, doors, stair-rails and all kinds of interior wood decorations, enjoying a trade that is second to none of its kind in the city. Starting as a poor mechanic in 1882, by industry and fair dealing he has created a business that now gives employment to forty to fifty men the year through, much of the time however, a materially larger force being needed. He married Anna Wahlfeld in Havana, Illinois, by whom he has two children, Ernest and Otto. Mr. Wahlfeld is not a member of any church, though he holds to the Protestant religion. In

politics he belongs to the Republican party. By integrity and application to business he has gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he has business relations.

WARREN, JOHN; Railway Round-House Foreman; born in Maine, March 15, 1835. He is a son of John and Hannah (Swan) Warren, and a descendant of General Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. His parents were both born in 1795, in the State of Maine, and were the parents of eight children: Ichabod, Ambrose J., Greeley, Beriah, John, Sallie, Betsy and Nancy. Mr. Warren died in 1840, and his widow January 25, 1881. John Warren came to Illinois in 1858, and on May 18, 1869, was married to Elizabeth Campbell, in Frederickstown, Missouri. Her father, George Campbell, was born in Kentucky, in 1808, and coming to Missouri, married Mary A. Stone, a native of Tennessee. To them were born six children: Alfred, Margaret, Mary, Martha A., Elizabeth and Sarah. Mr. Campbell died early in life; his widow in January, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. John Warren have had two children: Nannie C. and Annie, the latter dying in infancy. Nannie C. graduated from the city high school, and for four years was a teacher in the city schools. She was married December 19, 1895, to Charles A. Brown, Cashier of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company. They have one son, Roland Warren, born June 16, 1900. Mr. Brown has been with that Company twelve years. He is a native of Gilman, Illinois. He belongs to the West Bluff Lodge, No. 177, Knights of Pythias; to Elmedi Temple, No. 1, D. O. K. K.; and Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M. John Warren has been a railway man connected with various railroads for forty-five years; he has been with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway fourteen years, being foreman of the round-house all but one year of that time. He belongs to Division 92, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and Sciota Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, Chillicothe, Ohio.

WATROUS, LEROY C.; Engineer; the son of William W. and Harriet J. (Rose) Watrous, was born in Rome, Peoria County, August 2, 1856. His grandfather Watrous was born at Toronto, Canada, where he had a machine shop for general repair work. William W. Watrous was born November 3, 1807, became a physician, and removing from Canada to New York, finally settled in Ohio. He was twice married, his second wife being Harriet J. Rose, born March 9, 1826. She was a native of New York, and was married to Mr. Watrous, in Rosefield township, Peoria County, September 1, 1842. Mr. Watrous died December 16, 1866, and his wife December 11, 1900. Her father was Hezekiah Rose, of the State of New York. Dr. Watrous and his wife had nine children, of whom four sons and two daughters are still living: Sanford J., Leroy C., Alvin F., Laronda P., Harriet J. (now the wife of John Nash), and Alice (wife of Jackson Ellis). LeRoy Watrous remained on the paternal

homestead until seventeen years of age, when he entered the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, where he was employed two years. The ensuing year and a half were spent as a fireman on the Rock Island Road. For about a year he was in the ice business in Peoria, and a like period in Southern Kansas. Returning to Peoria, he was employed for the summer on the packet "Gray Eagle," spending the next summer on steamers between St. Louis and Keokuk. He was next in the employ of the Peoria Pottery Company for a year, but during the following year visited various parts of Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Missouri, finally entering into the employment of the Kansas City Lumber Company as a machinist. In 1885 he came to Peoria, to take a position with the C. Aultman Company, agricultural implement manufacturers, which he held until 1890. The following year he was yard master for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and since that time has been connected with the Great Western Distilling Company, for the last two or three years being Chief Engineer. When the great factory was built he had charge of the construction. Mr. Watrous is a Republican, and has been a member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. He married Eva Strickland in McLean County, Illinois, September 5, 1889. They have three children: Homer J., Laura F. and Robert C. Mrs. Watrous was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, September 5, 1867, and was educated in the local schools, and at Washington, Tazewell County. She and her husband are members of the Presbyterian Church. Her father, Robert G. Strickland, was a native of Tennessee, and followed farming all his life. He married Rebekah Drury, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Willis) Drury. William Drury was born in Virginia, and his wife, Sarah Willis, in New York. His brother, John Drury, was a soldier of the Mexican War. The Stricklands trace their ancestry to William Strickland the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Watrous, who was a native of England. Her great-grandfather, Isham Strickland, was born in North Carolina, married a lady named Rickman. Her grandfather, Thomas Strickland, was born in Kentucky, and married Susannah Bondurant, who was a native of Virginia.

WATT, DAVID N.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Bloomington, March 20, 1863, is a son of James and Anna (Cable) Watt, both natives of Scotland. The father was born April 25, 1824, and was married July 12, 1852. David N. Watt's paternal grandparents were David and Elizabeth (Nichol) Watt, and those on the maternal side George and Helen (Pithie) Cable—all being natives of Scotland. James Watt and wife came to the United States in 1853, making their home for a time in Chicago, going from there to Bloomington. They came to Peoria October 31, 1864. All the later years of his life he was a carpenter. To him and his wife were born nine children, who lived to adult age: Nellie E., James F.,

David N. and George C. (twins); John S., who died at the age of thirty-four years; Jessie Margaret; Charles K., and Anna F. James Watt died November 13, 1899, his widow still surviving him. David N. Watt married Hattie M. Murray in Peoria, December 12, 1895, the daughter of James P. Murray, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 21, 1840. He was a carpenter by occupation, and located in Indiana in 1864. He married Elizabeth Lytle, September 18, 1866, a native of Pennsylvania. They came to Illinois in 1868, and settled in Iroquois County. They have had five children: M. Ella, Hattie M., N. Jennie, Emma B. and James E. Mr. Murray died January 1, 1878, leaving a widow. Mr. Watt belongs to Division No. 92, Peoria Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. F. Hines Lodge, No. 48, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—being Treasurer of this order at the present time, and in which he has filled all the chairs. He represented this Division at Galveston, in 1896, and at Toronto, Canada, in 1898. He has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway for years as brakeman, baggageman, fireman and engineer.

WATT, GEORGE C.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Bloomington, Illinois, March 20, 1863. October 1, 1891, he married Louisa H. Miller, of Peoria, the daughter of William H. Miller, who was born in Germany, June 2, 1828, and came to the United States in 1846, settling in Pennsylvania, where he was employed at cabinet-making. In 1848 he married Helen Worcester, a native of France. To them were born three sons and one daughter: Henry W., Arthur C., Louisa M. and Peter E. Mr. Miller died December 6, 1893—his widow surviving him. Mr. Watt has been in the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company nineteen years. For five years he was a fireman, and the remainder of the time he has been an engineer. He belongs to Division No. 92, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Lodge No. 48, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and Peoria Lodge, No. 15, of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. The family are affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

WEAD, JUDGE HEZEKIAH M., was one of the most prominent lawyers in the history of Peoria. He was a native of Sheldon, Vermont, born June 1, 1810, and after spending his boyhood and youth in that State, during which he took a short course in Castleton Academy, taught school at various points in New York, meanwhile studying law and being admitted to the bar in New York and Vermont, the latter taking place in 1832. The next eight years he spent in practicing law and in teaching, and in 1840 he removed to Lewistown, Illinois, which continued to be his home until 1855. During the interim he served in the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and on the circuit bench from 1852 to 1855, when he removed to Peoria and engaged in practice there. In 1861 he located on a farm four miles from the city, but continued in practice for the remainder of his life, which ter-

minated May 10, 1876. Judge Wead was married in 1841 to Eliza Young Emery, a daughter of Samuel Emery, a Methodist clergyman, who settled in Peoria County in 1837, and they had seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and one, Edgar E., while serving in the Union army during the Civil War. On the paternal side the Wead family was descended from Jacob Wead, born at Danbury, Connecticut, in 1737, who married Sarah Littlefield, a native of Lanesborough, Massachusetts, which was the birthplace of their son, Samuel Wead, who married Rebecca Morse, of New Haven, Connecticut, and was the father of Judge H. M. Wead. On the maternal side the family is descended from John and Abiah (Page) Emery, both natives of New Hampshire, whose son, Samuel Emery, a native of Haverhill, Massachusetts, married Elizabeth Wolfe Young, and was the father of Eliza Young Emery, who became the wife of Judge H. M. Wead. Their son, Samuel Deforest Wead, was educated in the public schools of Peoria, and the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, studied law with the firm of Wead & Jack, and was admitted to the bar in 1874 and has served one term as Judge of the Peoria County Court. On June 19, 1888, Judge S. D. Wead was married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Grace Bestor, daughter of George L. Bestor, and they have had four children: Grace, Margaret, Deforest and Frank. In political association Mr. Wead is a Democrat, and as to religious belief non-sectarian.

WEAVER, ALONZO E.; Yard Foreman; born in Lancaster, Peoria County, September 9, 1861, is the son of James and Rebecca (Tidball) Weaver. The father was born in Ohio, February 2, 1836, and the mother, a native of Illinois. The two grandfathers of A. E. Weaver were Benjamin Weaver and Eaton Tidball. Benjamin Weaver was the father of four children: Alonzo E., Charles A., Minnie E. (who died in infancy), and Frank B. Mr. Weaver died December 26, 1889, preceded by his wife several years. Alonzo E. Weaver was married to Jessica E. French, in St. Louis, Missouri, November 9, 1893. Her father, John C. French, was born in England, and came to this country when a boy. He is now foreman of the blacksmith shops of the Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka, Kansas. He married Patience Hystead, a native of Schenectady, New York, and they have had seven children: Jennie, Carrie, Alice, Susie, Jessica, Martha and Charles. Both father and mother (1901) are living. James Weaver, the father of Alonzo, was a soldier in the Civil War, serving in Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Alonzo E. and Jessica Weaver have one child, Alice I. Mr. Weaver has been a railroad man for twenty-two years, the last nine of which were spent with the old "Q" line. He has been yard foreman for four years. In his politics he is a Republican, and belongs to Enterprise Lodge, No. 27, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, is also a member of the local Lodge of the Independent Order of Heptasophs, and of the Burlington Voluntary Relief Corps.

WEBER, CHARLES F.; Butcher; born in Peoria, April 3, 1870, is the son of George F. and Kate (Herschberger) Weber, and a grandson of Nicholas and Kate (Sexaur) Weber. In 1885 Nicholas Weber brought his family from Chillicothe, Ohio, to Peoria, where he spent the remainder of his days. George F. Weber was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, August 10, 1842, was educated in the common schools, and, in his youth, was apprenticed to the butcher's trade in Peoria, at which he worked two years, when he returned to Ohio where he was employed in various avocations for two years more. He then returned to Peoria, and engaged in the meat business, which has been his occupation to the present time. In 1868 he began business for himself, and from 1892 to 1895 was connected with the Peoria Packing and Provision Company. Mr. Weber owns the residence and business property, Nos. 612 and 614 North Adams Street, on which his home and shop are built, together with other property in the city, as well as a farm of 240 acres in Rosefield and Logan Townships. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and has filled the several chairs in the latter order. He has served two terms (1874-78) as Alderman from the Fourth Ward, and is a Democrat in politics. Mr. Weber married Kate Herschberger in Peoria, July 17, 1864. She was born in Tazewell County, January 24, 1843, the daughter of Peter and Kate (Stalter) Herschberger, who located in Peoria in 1836. They were natives of Germany, and the mother was a daughter of John and Katharine (Haeuter) Stalter. John Stalter was born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1780, and lived to be ninety-three. His wife, Katharine, was a native of Zweibrücken, Rheinpfalz, Old Bavaria, where she was born in 1804. She died in 1887. John Stalter and family came to the United States in 1830. After living in Pennsylvania for a time they came to Peoria, where he ran the Upper Ferry. He was a teamster and helped build the Bureau Valley Railroad. Peter Herschberger and wife were married in Germany, and came to America with her father's family, and settled in Ohio. Later they came to Tazewell County, and subsequently to Peoria, where Mr. Herschberger died, November 11, 1850, a victim of cholera, aged forty years. Mr. and Mrs. George Weber were married July 17, 1864, and became the parents of four children: William E., Charles F., George H. and Frank B. Charles F. Weber received a common-school education, and learned his trade in his father's shop. In 1892 he took his father's place, and carried on business for himself while his father was in the packing business. At the end of that period, he moved to his present location, No. 506 Main Street, where he has a fine shop, and has a good trade. He was married September 5, 1893, to Pauline Gutsche, a daughter of E. Gutsche, of Peoria, and they have two children: Edna and Viola. Mr. Weber is an Independent in politics.

WEIL, JOSEPH A., Lawyer; born in Peoria, Illinois, May 30, 1870, the son of Isaac A.

and Babetta (Herold) Weil, both of whom are natives of Bavaria, Germany, the former born May 3, 1832, and the latter January 29, 1836. The son was educated in the Peoria schools and graduated from the Peoria High School. After graduation he turned his attention to the study of law in the office of Michael O'Shaughnessy and Isaac C. Edwards in the city of Peoria, and was admitted to practice on May 30, 1890. A month later he entered into partnership with Mr. Edwards under the firm name of Edwards & Weil—the partnership dating from July 1, of the same year. This association was continued until March 1, 1894, when Mr. Weil established himself in practice alone. At the present time he occupies a most admirable suite of rooms at 415 and 417 Woolner Building. Mr. Weil was married June 23, 1898, to Miss Maud Schwabacher, of Peoria, the daughter of Henry and Virginia Schwabacher. In religious belief Mr. Weil is an adherent of the Jewish faith of his fathers, and in political association a Democrat. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, including various branches of the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias (of which he is Past Chancellor), Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of the Maccabees, and others of similar character. Although one of the youngest members of the Peoria bar, Mr. Weil has a large and growing practice.

WELLS, HENRY H.; Locomotive Engineer; born in London, England, June 21, 1839, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Carter) Wells, natives of Cambridgeshire, England. His father was born in 1810. Abraham Wells, the paternal great-grandfather of Henry H. Wells, and his grandfather, George Wells, were both natives of Norfolk. His maternal grandparents were Isaac and Mary (Doty) Carter, both natives of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England. George Wells and wife had seven children, five of whom lived to maturity: Hannah, Ellen, George C., Henry H. and Frederick S. Mr. Wells died March 13, 1869, and his widow in December, 1893. Henry H. Wells was a member of Prince Albert's Court Band in the British army. When his term of service expired in 1860 he was in Canada, whence he came to the United States. He married Annie E. Stinson, in Detroit, Michigan, November 11, 1863, and of this marriage was born one child, Anna E. She married John P. Maroney, of Peoria, February 23, 1892. This union has been blessed by the birth of three sons: Leroy, Lester and Maurice J. Mrs. Wells died December 5, 1898, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. Mr. Wells has been a railroad man since 1868, and an engineer for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company since May 23, 1874. He is a member of Division No. 417, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and also belongs to Peoria Lodge, No. 15, of the Masonic fraternity; to Peoria Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; to Peoria Commandery, No. 3; to Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N., Mystic Shrine; and to Council No. 11, R. & S. M. His family are Episcopalians.

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WELLS, HENRY WARD; Attorney-at-Law, was the eldest in a family of five children, four boys and one girl. His father, Colonel John H. Wells, was born in England and came to America when he was five years of age. Colonel Wells married Julia Tracey, of Middletown, Connecticut, a daughter of Dr. E. Tracey and granddaughter of General Ward, who was commander-in-chief of the American forces before the appointment of General Washington. At the time of Henry's birth, 1834, Colonel Wells was a merchant and ship-owner in Pulaski, New York. He became involved in the financial reverses of 1836; and in 1837 removed to Weathersfield, now Ke-waunee, Henry County, Illinois, where his family joined him the following year. He died in 1844, and his widow removed her family to Galesburg to take advantage of the excellent schools of that city. At the age of sixteen, Henry W. Wells came to Peoria and found employment in the store of Pettengill & Babcock, where he remained one year, receiving one hundred dollars for his services. In 1850 he attended the National Law School at Balston Spa, New York, an institution which was removed to Poughkeepsie, where Mr. Wells was graduated in 1853. Returning to Illinois he taught school at Trivoli one term, and in the spring of 1854 entered the law office of Johnson & Blakeley, as a student. In 1855 he opened a law office in Cambridge, Henry County, and soon acquired an excellent practice. At the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Wells was unable to serve on account of a sprained ankle, but, with the second call for troops, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Upon the organization of the regiment he was made Adjutant, and a few months later was promoted to the rank of Major, being assigned to the Artillery Service on the staff of Brigadier General Manson, which position he held during the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee. He was afterwards made Chief of Engineers and Artillery on the staff of General Tillson, who commanded the defense at Knoxville. Later he was Chief of Artillery on the staff of General J. D. Cox, of Ohio, serving in all the battles from Buzzard Roost to the capture of Atlanta and the brief campaign after General Hood, which took place a month later. In the "March to the Sea," General Schofield, with the 23d Army Corps, which included the command of Major Wells, was ordered to report to General Thomas at Nashville, to assist in the defense of that place. On the way they passed through Franklin, where it was learned that Illinois was organizing a number of new regiments, and Major Wells was encouraged by General Schofield to try and obtain the command of one of them, and gave him leave of absence to return to Illinois and interview the Governor. Governor Yates was at that time a candidate for the United States Senate, and, on account of political reasons, Major Wells was not successful and returned to his command in the

army. As it was near the end of the War, he soon resigned his command and returned to his home at Cambridge, and in 1865 removed to Peoria, where he continued the practice of his profession. The following year he formed a partnership with W. W. O'Brien, at that time one of the most successful criminal lawyers in Central Illinois,—Major Wells taking charge of the civil business. The firm were employed in some of the most important cases and soon built up an extensive practice. In 1867 Mr. O'Brien removed to Chicago, and Major Wells formed a partnership with George Kettelle, which continued for a short time, when he became a partner of Arthur Keithley. Since the dissolution of this firm, Major Wells has continued alone in his legal work. Mr. Wells is a Republican, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Constitution of 1870, in which body he took a prominent and influential part, his vote rarely missing record on any question that came before that body. He has been a candidate for the Circuit and Supreme Judgeship, but failed of election. Mr. Wells is an author of considerable ability, and his work on "Replevin" is a standard publication, has been cited in the Supreme Courts of the various States as authority, and is now passing into a second edition. His history of the "Schools and Teachers of Early Peoria," though local in scope, is a work of much interest. He is the author of a work on "Mechanic Liens," all but a few copies of which were destroyed in the Chicago fire; and his work on "Patent Law" shows much research and has had an extensive circulation.

WELCH, JOHN W.; Locomotive Engineer; born in Athens County, Ohio, October 26, 1848; is a son of John P. and Mary (Nichols) Welch, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Welch had five children, four of whom died young; and John W. alone grew to adult age. Mr. Welch died in 1855, and his widow in 1861. John W. Welch learned the trade of a machinist, and, in 1867, entered the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway Company, in which he has since continued. In 1870 he became a fireman; and since 1871 has been an engineer. He is a member of Division No. 417, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. During the Civil War Mr. Welch was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged September 24, 1864, with a letter of thanks from President Lincoln. Mr. Welch was married to Emma Brayman in Hancock County, Illinois, November 2, 1873, and to them have been born three children: G. Bertram, a fireman in the employ of the Peoria & Pekin Railway Company; Lois, who died in infancy, and John A., born in 1895. George Brayman, the father of Mrs. Welch, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and was married to Sarah Griffiths, of that State. To them were born seven

children: Emma, Linford, Adelle, William, Edward, George and Bessie. Both father and mother are living.

WELSH, KITTIE J.; Physician and the proprietor of the Spring Hill Sanitarium, Peoria; was born in Salem, Fauquier County, Virginia, and is a daughter of Robert S. and Nancy Saunders—both natives of the same county. They were connected with old Colonial families of that State. The death of the father and mother left the daughter an orphan while still an infant. She was married to James A. Welsh at Xenia, Ohio. She attended lectures in Hahnemann College in Chicago, and later graduated from the National College of Electro-Therapeutics at Indianapolis, receiving the high degree of Master of Electro-Therapeutics. For three years she was associated with Doctor S. E. Adams, at Springfield, Ohio. In 1881 Dr. Adams established the Spring Hill Sanitarium in Peoria, but retired from business in 1894, when Dr. Welsh became the proprietor of the Sanitarium, which she has since conducted with marked success, treating all classes of chronic diseases with the various modifications of electricity, and being especially successful in the cure of the same. Dr. Welsh has practiced the healing art at Spring Hill Sanitarium for twenty years.

WHITE, JOSEPH R.; Manager Standard Oil Company; Peoria; born in Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, September 8, 1835, is the son of Levi and Sarah (Ross) White. The father was born at White's Station, Ohio, where Carthage now stands, May 21, 1798, and died August 21, 1866. He was a Methodist minister and preached forty-four years in Ohio and Indiana. The mother was born at what is now Bound Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey, March 28, 1805, and died May 4, 1885. The paternal grandparents were Amos and Mary (Wells) White—the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Baltimore, Maryland. The great-grandfather, Amos White, was of New England stock and descended from English ancestors. The family tradition is that the immigrant ancestor settled in Massachusetts sometime before the Revolution. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Jane (Harris) Ross, natives of Middlesex County, New Jersey. Both the first and the second Amos Whites were farmers. The second Amos, with his older brother, Jacob, settled in Redstone, Pennsylvania, from which they moved to Ohio, where the brothers were associated in business. Captain Jacob White is repeatedly mentioned in Henry B. Tector's "Past and Present of Mill Creek Valley." Captain White was born in New Jersey May 2, 1759, was married in 1780, came to Cincinnati (then Fort Washington), in 1789, and settled at White's Station, now Carthage, Ohio, in 1790, where he built a saw and grist-mill that was widely known for many years. He is spoken of as a sturdy, resolute and remarkable man—the foremost pioneer in the settlement of Mill Creek Valley, north of the Ludlow settlement. He built

a block house which was attacked, October 19, 1795, by the Indians, who suffered severely in the action. The chief, a man of gigantic stature, was killed by Captain White and buried on his farm. Joseph R. White left the district school at thirteen and attended a select school two years. At sixteen years of age he taught school, and thereafter combined teaching and attending school for seven years, closing his literary studies after attending Belmont College and the National Normal College (now Holbrook's School) at Lebanon, Ohio. Following this he took a course at Grundy's Commercial College at Cincinnati. The following nine years he was engaged in keeping books for wholesale houses in that city. He then became junior partner in the firm of Peoples, White & Company, General Commission and Produce merchants. Four years later he became proprietor of the business, which, as Joseph R. White & Company, he conducted several years. He then spent three years on the road as a commercial traveler. January 1, 1876, he accepted a position with the Standard Oil Company at Cincinnati, and, four years later, took charge of the company's business at Peoria, which he has managed for over twenty-one years. Mr. White was married to Jeannette Epply, in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 6, 1870. She is the daughter of Adams and Elizabeth (Mickum) Epply. Her father was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was a wholesale dry-goods merchant in Cincinnati. Her mother was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and was of a commercial family. Mr. and Mrs. White have one child, Alice, wife of Charles H. Downing. She has two children, Willard Ross and Jeannette. In politics Mr. White is a staunch Republican. He was Alderman from the old Third Ward from 1890 to 1892.

WHITMORE, WILLIAM WALLACE; Lawyer; born at Gardner, Illinois, July 14, 1870, is a son of B. F. and Matilda (Shelley) Whitmore, natives, respectively, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and Harmony, Pennsylvania. Daniel Whitmore, of Hagerstown, was his grandfather. Malachi Shelley, his grandfather in the maternal line, was born in Philadelphia and married Lovina Shelley, a native of Harmony. William Wallace Whitmore graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois, June 14, 1894, and was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, August 29th following. He was instructor in ancient and mediæval history and civil government at the preparatory school of the Illinois Wesleyan University for the school year 1894-5, and graduated from the Law Department with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in June, 1895. He began practice at Peoria, in the following October, as a member of the law firm of Whitmore & Barnes, with W. M. Barnes as partner. Three years later J. R. Boulware became a member of the firm, and its style was changed to Whitmore, Barnes & Boulware. Mr. Whitmore was Superintendent of Special Assessments and Secretary of the Board

of Local Improvements for Peoria from June, 1898, to December, 1900; was appointed City Attorney by Mayor Lynch to fill out the unexpired term of W. V. Tefft, who had been elected State's Attorney, and was the Republican nominee for City Attorney for the ensuing term, but suffered defeat with his ticket. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

WHITTEMORE, CALEB; Whitesmith; born in Thompson, Windham County, Connecticut, August 24, 1817. His great-grandfather was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to New England, where he died at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. His son, Caleb, was born at Thompson, Connecticut, and was the father of Daniel, whose son is the subject of this sketch. All of the above were born at Thompson, where Daniel first saw the light, March 3, 1793. He married Sarah Corbin, of Oxford, Massachusetts, who was born December 7, 1787, and died in his eightieth year. Caleb Whittemore was educated in the public school, and learned gunsmithing at Grafton, Massachusetts. At the age of twenty-three he came to the West by way of New York, Philadelphia and Wheeling, and by the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, to Peoria, where he arrived May 17, 1840. He spent that day and Sunday seeking a relative whom he hoped to find, and informing himself about the country. He arrived on Saturday, and on Monday opened a gun shop, with one exception the only one between Chicago and St. Louis at that time. To this business he has given his entire attention, with the exception of the period between 1866 and 1871, when he was engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. He is now doing work for the children and grandchildren of his early patrons. Nine persons and considerable machinery are employed in his shops, where all sorts of small articles are made and repaired, making it one of the busiest places in the city. In 1899 Mr. Whittemore was absent from his bench four days, three of which he spent in visiting and one on account of sickness. The shop which he now occupies was built at No. 306 Fulton Street forty years ago. He has been a member of the School Board one term, and was Alderman one term, while Doctor Hamilton was Mayor. Mr. Whittemore married Maria Russell, of Peoria, April 7, 1841, who died April 4, 1901. She was the daughter of Smith B. Russell, who came to Peoria in October, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore are the parents of three children: M. Violetta, who is the widow of James McSkimin, and the mother of two children (Minnie and J. Ray); Mary Frances, who is the wife of P. B. Keeler, Clerk of the Circuit Court at Cambridge, Illinois, and the mother of two children (Rufus W. and Burr); and William Jefferson, who married Mary C. McGinley, a daughter of John and Elizabeth McGinley. William J. has one child, Mabel A., and is associated with his father in the management of the business.

WILBER, HENRY P.; was born in Chardon, Ohio, February 11, 1836. His father, William Wilber, was born October 27, 1808, and died July 7, 1878. He was married September 5, 1833, to Sarah Benton, a native of Tolland, Connecticut, who was born December 5, 1814. Mrs. Wilber, who is still living, is the daughter of Zadoc and Polly (Kendall) Benton. Her father was born February 9, 1790; his wife was born March 10, 1794, and died February 15, 1815. After attending grammar school, Henry P. Wilber came to Peoria in 1853, and secured his first employment as a clerk in the establishment of Amos P. Bartlett. For eleven years he remained in the employ of that gentleman. In 1864 Mr. Wilber associated himself in the merchant tailoring business with Thomas B. Cooke, under the firm name of Wilber & Cooke. In 1870 he sold out his interest to his partner, and entered the office of Andrew J. Hodges & Company, at that time engaged in the manufacture of harvesters at Pekin, Illinois, all the office work being under his care. Until 1890 Mr. Wilber continued at this work. That year he took charge of Mr. Hodges' business interests in Peoria, in which he continues to the present time. Taking it all together, Mr. Wilber has been thirty years in the employ of Mr. Hodges. In October, 1867, Mr. Wilber was married to Anna E. Hodges, and they have had four children: Belle, who is now Mrs. C. H. Thorn, of Chicago; Nellie G.; Mittie H., who died at the age of ten years; and Florence B. Mrs. Wilber died in June, 1899, at the home of her daughter in Chicago, while en route to Harbor Point, Michigan, where Mr. Wilber has a summer cottage. For the past nineteen years they have spent their summers there. Mr. Wilber is a Republican, and belongs to the Universalist Church, and to the Peoria Country Club.

WILEY, WALTER L.; Banker of Brimfield, and Assistant Cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Peoria; born at Brimfield, Illinois, November 2, 1862; educated in the High School at Brimfield and at Knox College, Galesburg. His father, John Edward, was born October 19, 1820, in Rockingham, Vermont, and was one of the honored and respected citizens of Peoria County, where he died April 21, 1875. His grandfather, John, was a farmer in Vermont and came of Scotch parentage. John Edward Wiley was a farmer in early life, was married August 19, 1851, and at once started west by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, where he took a steamer for Detroit, and from that city by stage to Peru, Illinois, thence down the Illinois River to Peoria, finishing his trip to Brimfield by stage. He engaged in sheep-raising and farming, and owned three hundred and twenty acres of land in Brimfield Township, where he had at one time over five thousand head of sheep, which business proved profitable while under his personal management. In 1856 he removed to the village of Brimfield, where he built a home and engaged in the hard-

ware business on the site where the Exchange Bank is now located. Mr. Wiley is well remembered by the older citizens of the county. His wife was Elizabeth Wilson. They had four children: Solon W., who was a banker in Woodhull, Illinois, and died April 21, 1876; Clinton M., who is a resident of Peoria; Marion E. (deceased); and Walter L. After Walter L. Wiley returned from college he assumed the management of the home farm for two years. In December, 1882, he was employed by David Heryer in the Exchange Bank of Brimfield. March 1, 1883, he decided to return to the farm, but changed his plans and continued his connection with the bank under Mr. H. O. Peters, of Indiana, who had purchased the institution from Mr. Heryer. A general store was opened in connection with the bank and, after two years' residence in Brimfield, Mr. Peters sold his banking interests to Mr. Wiley. Mr. Wiley had the confidence of his friends and neighbors, and continued the business along conservative and systematic lines. He erected a modern building, equipped with all the appointments of a first-class bank, which is a credit to the village and county. He was married July 2, 1900, to Rachel K. Read, daughter of Frank W. Read, of San Francisco, California. They have one son, Edwin Read, born January 14, 1902.

WINCHESTER, WILLIAM J.; Railway Conductor; born in County Down, Ireland, March 20, 1850, is a son of James and Anna (Anderson) Winchester, also natives of County Down. The father was brought to this country by his parents when eighteen months old. The family landed in New York, and made their home in Paterson, New Jersey, where the father was employed in the Rogers' Locomotive Works eight years. From Paterson he moved to Indiana, where he was engaged in agriculture with his brother-in-law. During the last year of the Civil War he was in the Government service guarding prisoners in Indianapolis, and in 1865 came to Illinois, settling in Jacksonville, where he found employment in the engine-room at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. His last active years were spent in farming. He had one son and three daughters. His first wife died, and he married again. His second wife still survives. William J. Winchester began work in a woolen mill at Jacksonville, at eighteen years of age, remaining there three years. He was in the employ of a street-car company seven years, after which he entered into the employment of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Beginning as a brakeman on the Jacksonville & Southeastern Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis. He has gradually been advanced, after three years' service as a brakeman, becoming a local freight conductor, and four years later a passenger conductor. Since 1886 he has had charge of a passenger train on the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad, making a daily run from Peoria to St. Louis. Mr. Winchester lost two fingers of his right hand in 1879,

while engaged in the line of his duty, and in the spring of 1880 lost the thumb of the same hand in a similar accident. While in the service of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad, August 3, 1886, he lost his right foot by an accident that kept him off the road until the following May. In 1893 he settled in Peoria and, in 1895, built his present residence at No. 123 Fredonia Avenue. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, has been a member of the Odd Fellows since November 4, 1887, and is a charter member of Eureka Lodge, No. 344, Knights of Pythias, which was instituted in 1893. He belongs to the Odd Fellows' Encampment, No. 9, at Jacksonville. June 15, 1893, he was married to Lynda A. Hamilton, of Eureka, Illinois, a daughter of William Hamilton, who, with his wife, was a native of County Armagh, Ireland. Mr. Hamilton was born November 27, 1827, and came to this country at twenty-one years of age. He was a mason and contractor, and died October 10, 1900. His wife was born February 15, 1835, and came to America when a girl of fourteen. They were the parents of seven sons and five daughters. Seven of their children are now living. Mrs. Winchester attended Eureka College for three years, and was afterward a successful teacher. Dean H., William and Mary A. are the names of her three children.

WOLF, LOUIS PHILIP; Newspaper Editor and Publisher; born in Nassau, Germany, December 16, 1851, the son of Carl and Katherina (Lorsbach) Wolf; was educated in his native country, and, in 1868, at the age of seventeen, came to America. He first found employment in rafting on the Mississippi River, but afterward adopted the vocation of a long line of ancestors, for which he had been qualified by a thorough education in his native land, by accepting a position as interpreter and teacher of modern languages in the German-American Institute at Chicago, and, later, in the Academie-Francaise in the same city. The latter position he subsequently exchanged for that of teacher in a private school established by himself, for the instruction of German emigrants in the English language and republican form of government. Mr. Wolf next drifted into journalism, first as a correspondent of German and American papers, and next as editor of the "Volksfreund," a German Republican paper which he established at Lincoln, Illinois, in 1875—this being, at the time, the only German Republican paper in the State. Two years later (1877) he came to Peoria to assume the editorship of the "Deutsche Zeitung," but after the absorption of the latter by the "Demokrat," in conjunction with Joseph Wolfram and William Brus, in the spring of 1879, he established the German Republican daily, "Die Sonne," of which he has since continued to be the editor and is at present sole proprietor. A Sunday issue from the office of "Die Sonne" bears the name of "Die Glocke." Mr. Wolf held the position of President of the Board of



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Trustees of the Eastern Illinois Normal School at Charleston, Illinois, during the erection of the buildings for that institution, under the administration of Governor Tanner, and did much to secure the construction of one of the most satisfactory group of buildings—both as to internal arrangement and architectural design—for the purposes for which they are intended, in the State. The service which he rendered in this connection has been highly appreciated by the people in that section of the State, and met the earnest commendation of leading educators. Mr. Wolf's standing in the ranks of the Republican party, with which he has been associated during his journalistic career, is indicated by the fact that he was a prominent candidate for the nomination of State Treasurer in the Republican State Convention of 1900. January 25, 1879, Mr. Wolf was married in Lincoln, Ill., to Miss Augusta Klifus, a native of Germany, who has spent considerable time in St. Petersburg, Russia. An accomplished writer and a capable woman of affairs, she has proved an efficient aid and helpmate in the management of his journalistic enterprises.

WOLF, LUTHER O.; Foreman; born March 27, 1869, at Monmouth, Illinois, is a son of Adam A. and Anna (Anderson) Wolf. Adam A. Wolf was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1846, his wife being a native of the same State. Their two children are: Luther O. and Hessie S. The family came to Illinois in 1869. Mr. Wolf died April 11, 1888, but his widow still survives him. The ancestry of the family is mixed German and Scotch. Luther S. Wolf was educated in the common schools, entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and is now foreman of a yard crew in the yards of that company in Peoria, a position he has held for a number of years. In his politics he is a Democrat.

WOMBACHER, FERDINAND; Dairyman; born in Woodford County, Illinois, November 28, 1851, is the son of John and Magdalena Wombacher, both natives of Aschaffenberg, Bavaria. His father was born July 3, 1809, and died January 16, 1896. The parents were married in their native town, and then came to America, landing at New Orleans, and making the journey to Peoria by the river, and settling in Worth Township, Woodford County, Illinois, in 1840. There Mr. Wombacher bought a farm of 140 acres, which he occupied and which is still owned by one of his sons. To this he added more land, and became an extensive land owner. By his first wife he had six children: Eve, Lizzie, Joseph, Andrew (who died at the age of twenty-one years), John and Ferdinand. Mrs. Wombacher died when Ferdinand was about five years old. Mr. Wombacher married for his second wife Mrs. Dolwitz, who was born Clara Ellker, and by whom he had three sons. Ferdinand Wombacher began life for himself when he was only eleven years old, and for five years was employed as a farm laborer, when he came to Peoria, to take a po-

sition in a brewery, which he held for two years. After that he drove a mineral water wagon. In 1873 he became the proprietor of the Alps, which he conducted for seven years. He also ran a brick-yard on what is now the south end of Glen Oak Park. Four acres of this tract he afterward sold to the city for \$8,000. He began a dairy business in April, 1880, starting with nine cows, which have since been increased to seventy. His handsome and well appointed residence, at No. 320 Pacific Avenue, was built in 1895. Three dwellings in blocks one and four, in the McGinnity's Addition to North Peoria, were built by him in 1895. Three stores were also built by him on Adams Street. For two years he was a School Trustee, and for six years was a Village Trustee of North Peoria. He is a charter member of Upland Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor. In his religion he is a Catholic, and in politics a Democrat. On May 6, 1873, he married Louisa Wurst, who was born in a house at the corner of Washington and Hamilton Streets, Peoria, March 6, 1851. Her parents, Frederick and Fredrika (Kenner) Wurst, were natives of Wurtemberg, and came to Peoria from Cincinnati. The father had a bakeshop in Peoria, and, in 1857, moved to the corner of Frye and Pacific Avenues, where he died a year later at the age of thirty-seven. His widow, who was born October 10, 1825, is still living at the old home. Their three children are Fritz, David and Louisa. Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Wombacher have had four children, three of whom are now living: Joseph F., John D. and Ferdinand F. Joseph is a graduate of the Peoria public schools, and has a meat market at No. 1703 North Adams Street. John is a graduate of the Peoria High School, and of the University of Michigan; is a chemist by profession, and now is in the employ of the Steel Mills Company at Joliet. Ferdinand is engaged in the dairy business with his father.

WYND, JAMES H.; Cabinet Maker; son of Robert and Nancy Wynd, was born in New York City June 28, 1829. His father was a native of Dundee, Scotland; the mother, of Waterbury, Connecticut. Robert Wynd, who was a tailor, moved his family to Tremont, in 1837, then a promising town of Tazewell County, Illinois, but in 1863 removed to Delavan Prairie and engaged in farming. Five years later he went to Nebraska, where he died. Mrs. Wynd lived on the family homestead for several years, and died in Peoria in 1880. In 1848 James H. Wynd left home to learn the cabinet trade with George W. Fridley, of Peoria, and remained there until 1852. For the next ten years he was engaged in an undertaking establishment. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until its close, participating among others in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River, Raymond, Guntown, Memphis, Spanish Fort,

Fort Blakeley and the siege and capture of Vicksburg. He enlisted as a private and was promoted through various grades to First Lieutenant. Returning to Tazewell County, he worked for a year on a farm, then became a bridge carpenter, and had charge of a Springfield & Peoria bridge gang for two years. His work was especially to build the small bridges and look after the piling between Peoria and Pekin. He was manager of the piling work of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, between Peoria and Bushnell; was foreman of bridge carpenters on the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Line, and held a similar position for four and a half years on the Santa Fe Railroad, as also upon the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield, for the latter building the bridges across Salt Creek, where he put in a mile of trestle-work. He was also employed on the railroad bridge at Dubuque a year. After working as a house carpenter for a time he was appointed superintendent of the lower wagon bridge at Peoria, retaining this position for four years, during which he had charge of extensive repairs. Later he was three years with the Hart Grain Weigher Company. Mr. Wynd is a member of the Bryner Post, No. 57, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a Republican in his political relations. In his religious connections he is associated with the Methodist Church. He owns a pleasant home at No. 319 Chicago Street, which he built in 1884. He married Jennie F. Hopt, who bore him four children; Natalia (now the wife of Charles Wylie), Thomas Oscar, Jennie (deceased) and Eugene. He married as his second wife, December 7, 1881, Amanda Coffman, daughter of John and Tina Coffman, born in Clark County, Illinois, September 29, 1844.

YORK, SOLOMON; Steamboat Captain; was born in Bangor, Maine, May 2, 1846. His great-grandfather, who came from England and made his home in New York, was a sea-faring man, as was his son, William, who was a sailor engaged in the fishing trade. His son, William, Jr., was born in Portland, Maine, and for many years engaged in the foreign export trade. At twelve years old he entered the employ of the Black Ball line of packet-ships plying between New York and Liverpool, remaining until he was thirty-eight, and for some years being a mate on one of the ships of that line. He was also engaged in the Oriental trade, and visited many Eastern ports. For some years he had his home in Bangor, Maine, and in 1852, removed to Racine, Wisconsin, going very soon after to Henry, Illinois. He married Mary Kraber, a native of Germany, and lived to be eighty-two years of age, his widow living to be eighty-three. Solomon York began life as a steamboatman at the age of seventeen, and at twenty was Captain of the "Sam Vail" on the Forky Deer River in Tennessee. For many years he was engaged in the Canal and Illinois River trade between Chicago and St. Louis. In 1882 he bought the "Gray Eagle," making daily round trips between Peoria and Henry until 1887.

From 1883 to 1885 he was controlling owner of the steamer "C. W. Anderson," running between Peoria and St. Louis. In 1887 he bought the "Rescue," which he used in the Peoria and Henry trade until September, 1891. The following year he had built the steamer "City of Peoria," then the finest boat on the Illinois, capable of making fourteen miles an hour. This boat he used between Peoria and Henry until the close of 1898. In the fall of that year he exchanged this boat for "The Alps," a popular resort of four acres densely covered with shade trees, and fitted up for picnics and festivals, contiguous to Glen Oak Park, which he now manages. Captain York has been engaged as a boatman from his fifth to his fifty-second year, and now holds his twenty-fourth license as master and pilot, which was issued in 1897 for the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Captain York was married to Martha Lewis in Peoria on August 2, 1870, by whom he has had three children: William Thomas, Edith (who is the widow of Edward Stewart), and Ora (now the wife of Frank D. Fox).

YORK, WILLIAM F.; Steamboat Captain; born in New York City, July 16, 1839; is the son of William and Mary (Kraber) York, of whom a sketch appears in connection with that of Captain Solomon York. William York came west with his parents when about ten years of age, and attended school at Henry, Illinois, where they first settled. After a few years there he began boating on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which he followed until he became employed in various capacities on the Illinois River. Since the age of twenty-one he has held a license as master and pilot. He has sailed the "Tom Stevens," the "Albatross," the "City of Henry," the "Gray Eagle," the "C. A. Anderson," the "James Wilson," the "Lotos," and the "Rescue." In several of these he was financially interested, and of some the sole owner. Success has attended his efforts in this line, and he has never met a serious accident. Leaving the Illinois River, he took a position as a master of a tug-boat at Chicago, which he held four years. Of late he has owned the steamboat "Lola," which, with a barge, he used in the excursion business about Peoria. A large number of row-boats and other river craft were owned by him, and held for rent. They were sold in the summer of 1900. Captain York has been a navigator on western waters for fifty years. In addition to his boat property he owns four residences in Peoria, which he rents. At the present time he holds the position of Harbor Master in Peoria, to which he was appointed in 1899, for two years. He married Miss Jennie Jones, of Cambridge, Illinois, in 1888.

ZERWEKH, WILLIAM; Proprietor of Meat Market; born in Hagerstown, Maryland, March 24, 1854, is a son of Jacob and Rosina (Steinle) Zerwekh, both natives of Wittenberg, Germany. His father died in 1865, and his mother February 7, 1888. Jacob Zerwekh was the paternal grand-

father of William Zerwekh, and his son Jacob was a farmer and the owner of a vineyard. In 1854 the younger Jacob Zerwekh came to the United States and brought with him his wife and six children. For a year they lived at Hagerstown, Maryland, and, in 1855, he came to Peoria, buying and settling on eighty acres of land in Kickapoo Township. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army, leaving behind him a wife and eleven children. He was assigned to the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, six weeks after leaving home, died at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Ten of his children lived to reach maturity. His widow married Henry Graze. William Zerwekh remained at home until he was twenty-two years old. At eighteen he set himself to learn the butcher trade. In 1879 he went West, and visited different States and Territories. From 1881 to 1891 he was a locomotive engineer on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, with headquarters, most of the time, at Stuart, Iowa. In April, 1891, he returned to Peoria, and opened a meat market. This venture proved very successful, and he has continued in it to the present time, being now located at No. 940 Garden Street. Mr. Zerwekh was married to Maggie Buckholz in Peoria, November 24, 1881, where she was born September 19, 1858, a daughter of Louis and Mary (Neue) Buckholz. Her father was a Prussian, and her mother a Bavarian. They were married in Chicago in 1854, and are now living in Peoria. Louis Buckholz is a harnessmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Zerwekh have had five children: Louis W., Elsie M., Freddie C., Edward H. and Grace A., of whom three are still living—Elsie M. having died September 29, 1889, in the sixth year of her age, and Freddie C. January 28, 1890, in his third year—both deaths occurring at Stuart, Iowa. Mr. Zerwekh is a Republican, and was elected Township Supervisor in 1899, and re-elected for two years in 1900. A strip of country between Peoria and South Peoria was known as No Man's Land, because it was within the jurisdiction of neither of those municipalities. In order to have it properly governed, it was incorporated as the Village of West Peoria, February 19, 1900. Mr. Zerwekh was made President of the Village Board, and occupied that position until the village was annexed to Peoria, April 17, 1900. Mr. Zerwekh is a Master Mason, a member of Temple Lodge, No. 46, of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Royal Neighbors.

ZIMMERMAN, ANDREW; Saloon Proprietor and Bottler for the Pabst Brewing Company; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, November 5, 1838, the son of Charles Philip and Anna K. (Ditwig) Zimmerman, who were natives of the same city. Left an orphan at a very early age, he came to the United States when only four-

teen years old, descending the Rhine and crossing the ocean to New York, and locating for about a year in Buffalo. Then coming to Peoria he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he later followed for about two years at Memphis, Tennessee. When the Rebellion broke out he returned to Peoria, and in 1862 enlisted in Company E, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For three years he was at the front, and participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, Resaca, as well as many other fierce and memorable engagements. Near Dallas, Texas, he was wounded so severely as to be confined to the hospital for eleven months, and rendered unfit for further service. Returning to Peoria, he opened a saloon, and, since 1881, has been the sole bottler in Peoria for the Pabst Brewing Company. He is also agent for the Sheboygan Mineral Water Company. Mr. Zimmerman was married in Peoria, in June, 1869, to Bertha Seibold, and they have six children: Ida (now Mrs. Otto Boyer), Anna (who is Mrs. William Goebels), Andrew J., Minnie, Julia and Freda. Mr. Zimmerman is an Independent Republican in politics.

ZWEIFEL, WOLFGANG; Merchant and Contractor; born May 2, 1849, at Grabs, Werdenberg, Canton St. Gall, Switzerland. His grandfathers were Wolfgang Zweifel and John Forer. Frederick Zweifel, his father, was born at Grabs, August 8, 1819, and died May 15, 1899. Anna Forer, the wife of the latter, was born in Grabs, August 13, 1823, and died December 26, 1885. Frederick Zweifel and his family came to America via Amsterdam, Hull and Liverpool, arriving at New York December 28, 1865. Wolfgang Zweifel learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it during the greater part of twenty years, being in the employ of F. Zeitz. In 1888 he began a contracting business, in which line he has since been very successful. In 1882 he built a one-story store at No. 217 Butler Street. This he afterward enlarged to a handsome two-story building, 20x70 feet, with residence, having his workshop and barn in the rear, making a tidy and commodious place. At the time of its building this was one of only two stores on the street, and was nearest the city limits. Wolfgang Zweifel and Henrietta Jacobs were married in Peoria, November 3, 1872. They have seven children: Anna S., Henrietta, John, Fred, Clara, Emelia and Florence. Mrs. Zweifel is the daughter of Henry and Salome (Arnhoidt) Jacobs, natives of Alsace, who came to America in 1849, and were married in Peoria in 1852. Mr. Jacobs was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, and died in the service, March 27, 1862, while serving as a member of Company K, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

PART THIRD

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

CHAPTER I.

AKRON TOWNSHIP.

BY HENRY C. HOUSTON.

Geographically, Akron Township occupies the middle ground in the north tier of townships in Peoria County. Its surface ranges from high rolling land to the level, flat, corn-producing soil. Originally it was covered with prairie grass, excepting a narrow strip of timber along the western border. Two small streams, one in the eastern, the other in the western part of the township, constitute the principal watercourses.

At present no town, village or city stands wholly within Akron. On the west side of the township the corporate limits of Princeville include a strip one-fourth mile wide, and one mile long. Within this territory are found two grain elevators, two lumber yards, the Rock Island & Peoria Railway Company stock-yards, and a number of good residences. The public highway on our east line serves as the principal street through the village of West Hallock. On the Akron side stand the church (Seventh Day Baptist), parsonage, village store kept by E. Wheeler, and Post Office, the cheese factory and a number of residences. The original settlers of West Hallock were largely from the State of New York and were remarkable for their industry, intelligence, sobriety and thrift. Their descendants are maintaining the reputation of the fathers. The new station named "Akron," on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, will be wholly within the township, unless its growth greatly exceeds the expectations of its founders.

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL.

The first permanent settlement made was on Section 7, in the year 1831, by Hugh Montgomery.

During the same year Daniel Prince and James Morrow settled on Section 31, and Thomas Morrow built a cabin on Section 18. For some years following, the growth in population was not rapid. The new homes were confined to the western part of the township, near the belt of timber. Gradually the pioneers ventured on to the open prairie and opened up farms, where clearing off forests was not the first step in farming. Others seeing the advantage of fields without stumps, and that the prairie farmer survived the winters, there was a more rapid advance in settlement, but it was not until well toward 1860 that all the land was occupied and improved. In fact the census of 1860 gave a larger population than has ever been reported since. The war of 1861-65 called many of our young men from their homes, and when their term of service closed they went west to make homes for themselves. The activity in railroad extension westward at the close of the war opened up thousands of acres of rich farming lands, and many of our farmers who had settled on forty or eighty-acre farms, saw a splendid chance for selling their small farms to their prosperous neighbors, and going on to cheaper land west of the Mississippi. This disposition to sell the small farm at a high price and move on to western land that could be bought at much less per acre, is responsible for the gradual decrease in our population from that time to the present.

During the earlier years of our history, but little interest was taken, or activity manifested, in political matters. Up to the time of the adoption of Township Organization, the doings of this people were a part of the county records and are not available for this article. The first town meeting under Township Organization was held at the house of Ebenezer Russell on April 2, 1850.

Simon P. Chase served as the first Moderator, and Richard Kidd as Clerk. At this election 16 votes were cast, and all but three of the voters were elected to fill some township office. Benjamin Slane was elected Supervisor, and to him belongs the honor of being Akron's first representative on the Board of Supervisors. The following year there were two tickets in the field, both having the name of Benjamin Slane for Supervisor, the remainder of the tickets being political. In the town meeting of April, 1854, a move was made for building a town house of the following dimensions: "26x18, 11 ft. high, said building to be located near the center of the township." The same year the house was built, and, until 1866, served the double purpose of school house for District No. 5, and for town meetings. In 1865 the voters of the town, feeling the need of a larger house, voted to join with District No. 5 in the erection of a two-story building, the lower part to be used for school purposes, and the hall above for public gatherings. This arrangement continued until June, 1900, when the town bought the interest of School District No. 5, and moved the building on to another part of the lot.

In politics, Akron has been nearly evenly divided between the two parties, the tenant population ever holding the balance of power. The annual changes in this class of inhabitants account for the victory and defeat of first one and then the other party, as shown by the election returns. Akron is one of the townships where political forecasts are uncertain. During these forty-five years of political history, the general elections have always been quiet affairs, but many of the town meetings have been veritable political battlegrounds. In the early part of the year 1868, unusual interest was taken in elections, when, between January 25 and April 5, seven elections were held to vote upon many different propositions to aid in building certain proposed lines of railroad. The first six met with a negative vote, but, on the latter date, the result stood, For subscription, 124 votes; Against, 122 votes. As soon as the vote was announced a company of the property holders organized to contest the election. This action threw the case into the courts, and, from the latter part of 1868 to February, 1873, this case, in some form, was to be found in the Circuit or Supreme Court. During this time the "Akron Railroad Case" was entered on the docket of the Circuit Court of Peoria, McLean, Woodford and Schuyler Counties, and in the Supreme Court at Ottawa. After more than four years of waiting, the Supreme Court handed down a decision that the election was illegal, and that the Supervisor could not be compelled to issue the \$30,000 in bonds voted at that election. In the progress of this trial many distinguished men appeared as counsel. Among these were Judge John Burns and George C. Barnes, of Lacon, Judge Hezekiah M. Wead, Henry B. Hopkins and Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, and Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Bloomington.

While this case was pending, political lines were wholly disregarded. The issue was "Bond" and "Anti-Bond,"—the latter being always victorious by large and increasing majorities at each town meeting. In a short time after this decision was rendered, peace was restored, and party tickets and practices were resumed.

The present officials of the township (1902-03) are as follows: H. C. Stewart, Supervisor; Charles A. Timmons, Town Clerk; Alex. Gray, Assessor; James P. Byrnes, Collector; William Pullen, Frank Kraus and George W. Gruner, Road Commissioners; George Rowcliff and Charles A. Timmons, Justices of the Peace; Peter Currey, Constable; George Rowcliff, M. D. Potter and G. L. Runner, School Trustees; Henry C. Houston, School Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

At an early period in our township history the sturdy pioneers set about to provide such educational facilities as their means and situation would permit. The first building for this purpose was built a short distance southeast of the Rock Island & Peoria depot at Princeville. This was used on Sunday as a place of worship, and the remainder of the week as a school room. A few years later this building was burned, and the next school house to be built was near where the Archison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway crosses the public road, one mile east of the west line of the township.

Soon after, the township was divided into three school districts. District No. 1 commenced on the west side, two miles from the north line, thence east in a zig-zag line to the southeast corner of the township. The school house referred to above was in this district. District No. 2 and District No. 3 were six miles long and from one to three miles wide. In some of these districts school was kept, for a few months of each year, in some farmer's home. As soon as the township was fairly settled, it was redistricted into nine districts, each two miles square, in which condition they remain at present, excepting where a small amount of territory adjacent to some village has been taken to form a Union District. We now have nine frame school houses, in good condition, with seating accommodations for at least thirty scholars each. Two of these buildings have been erected within the past three years. The bonded indebtedness of these districts amounts to \$1,020. Wages of teachers increased steadily from \$10 to \$12 a month, with board among the patrons in early days, to \$65 per month in 1876. Since then the wages have declined to the present time, when the highest monthly wages reported are \$45. The largest enrollment and attendance was between 1870 and 1880, when there were 345 pupils enrolled out of 409 persons of school age, or 87 per cent of the total. In the report of 1901, 344 pupils are returned between the ages of six and twenty-one, and a total enrollment of 216, or 60 per cent. This falling off is largely due to



A. R. Allen.

the superior advantages offered by schools in the city or large towns.

Only two church buildings stand upon Akron soil. One, the property of the Seventh Day Baptists, is located on the east line of Section 24. The other is owned by the Apostolic Christian Church (commonly known as "Amish") and is situated on the southwest corner of Section 3. The Seventh Day Baptist Society was organized September 3, 1852, through the efforts of the late Anthony Hakes and a few others of like faith and zeal. In 1870, under the leadership of Rev. Wardner, the Society, having become strong in membership and means, decided to build a suitable house of worship. The move met with universal favor, and ere the close of the year they had completed and paid for their present church building, which cost between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Rev. R. B. Tolbert is at present serving this church as pastor. This society has a Christian Endeavor Society and a Sabbath School in connection with its church work.

The Amish church was organized about 1870, and, for a number of years, their services were held at the homes of the members in geographical rotation. In 1880 they erected the building now used as their place of worship. This house is provided with vestibule, audience room and a large and commodious kitchen fully equipped with range, dishes, tables and chairs. Two services are held each Sabbath and between these a simple meal is served in the kitchen. One thing worthy of mention and imitation is the splendid provision made for the comfort of teams driven to church. They have more expensive and a greater number of horse-sheds than are to be found around any other public building in the county. Christian Streitmatter served as pastor from the organization to 1895. Since then the pulpit has been filled by Ludwig Herbold and Frank Wortz, the latter filling that office at present.

The scarcity of church buildings in the township is not a true index of the religious character of our people. Many of our citizens are regular attendants and supporters of churches near the border line in adjoining townships. With two churches at Lawn Ridge, two at Edelstein, three at Dunlap, three at Princeville and one at Stark, our people are well supplied with church privileges, and as large a percentage of our inhabitants are church-going as those of any other country township.

IMPROVEMENTS AND INDUSTRIES.

The last half century has witnessed a wonderful transformation in public and private improvements. The sod house and log cabin of the pioneer have given place to comfortable and commodious residences. Around these are to be found large, well-built and well-kept buildings for the protection of farm animals and storage of products. All of the ponds and swamp land that for-

merly produced nothing but bull-frogs and ague, now annually yield large crops of grain. The mud-road and log-bridges have been, in a great measure, replaced with gravel roads and steel bridges or culverts. At present all the principal water courses are spanned with iron bridges or supplied with steel or cement culverts. We now have fifteen miles of gravel road, and the mileage is annually increasing. Our township expends about \$2,000 annually for road repair and improvement.

Our mail facilities have kept pace in the march of improvement. Up to 1859 our people were dependent upon Princeville and Southampton for post office accommodations. These offices were first supplied with a weekly mail, then with a tri-weekly. About 1860 a post-office, named "Akron" was established four miles east of Princeville, and T. P. Burdick was the Postmaster. Three years later the office was moved one-fourth mile farther west, and William Saunders was appointed Postmaster, which office he held until 1866, when the office was discontinued. In 1870 this office was re-established near the center of the Township, with Mrs. Deming serving as Postmistress. About one year later she resigned and William Houston was appointed her successor. This position he held until the office was discontinued. Mail for the Akron office came by stage, which made three trips a week between Peoria and Toulon. After re-establishment the mail was carried daily over the Princeville and Southampton star-route. We now have a rural delivery route from Princeville, covering eighteen miles of road and supplying a large number of our people with daily mail at their doors.

In 1871 the first railroad, the Peoria and Rock Island, entered the township. Since then the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway has been built through the township from east to west near the center. Last year the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad ran a line across our town a half mile west of the eastern border. This road has located a station named Akron near the southeast corner of the township. There are now seventeen miles of railroad in the town, and all but one school district has the benefit of railroad property to help pay school expenses.

Nearly all our inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits, many of them owning the land which they till. These people are industrious, intelligent and enterprising. Very few, indeed, are the persons who call upon the county for aid. Although our voters are loyal to party, they are in no way office-seekers, for, during the past thirty years, not one of our citizens has held any County, State or Federal office. In rich, fertile soil and tillable acreage, in substantial and convenient farm buildings, in intelligent, industrious and peaceable people, in good roads and bridges, in railroad mileage, in Sabbath observance and church attendance, in freedom from litigation and paupers, Akron Township stands second to none in the county.

ALFRED R. ALLEN.

In all his walks of life, whether as a farmer, Government employe or typical American citizen, Mr. Allen observed those principles of correct living and business integrity which inspire esteem and affectionate regard in friends and associates. The descendant of a family for many years connected with agricultural and commercial interests in the more conservative Eastern States, he was born in Connecticut, October 21, 1829, and died in Peoria June 24, 1901. His parents, Hollis and Catherine (Searles) Allen, were natives, respectively, of Connecticut and Rhode Island—the paternal grandfather, Simeon Allen, having been born in Connecticut, and the maternal grandfather, Benjamin Searles, being a native of Rhode Island. Hollis and Catherine Allen were the parents of eight children, three of whom are living: William H., Catherine and Simeon H.

Alfred R. Allen was educated in the early subscription schools of Illinois, to which State his parents removed in 1837, settling first in Princeton, Bureau County. In 1849 the family located in Medina Township, Peoria County, and here Alfred R. was, for several years, engaged in farming. Subsequently he entered Government employ as keeper of the store at Peoria, and, during the years that he faithfully discharged his responsibilities, he formed many friendships with the leading politicians and public men of the day, by all of whom he was held in high esteem. The last years of his well-rounded life were somewhat freed from the ceaseless activity which characterized his youth and middle age, and were spent at his home at Lawn Ridge, Illinois.

June 29, 1897, Mr. Allen married Isabella Anderson, a native of Illinois, and daughter of William and Jane (Hall) Anderson, who came to America in 1844, and located in Medina Township in 1851.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Among the many large hearted Englishmen to whom the fertile prairies of Illinois proved not only a pleasant home but a source of merited reward, was William Anderson, whose death, April 22, 1896, served to recall to his friends and associates his numerous admirable traits of character and untiring devotion to the general public welfare. His youth and early manhood were associated with the place of his birth in Northumberland County, England, his natal day having been April 3, 1815. After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools, he learned and followed the trade of a miller with considerable success, and was thus employed until the emigration of himself and family to the United States in 1844. In 1836 he married Jane Hall, also a native of Northumberland County, and of this union there were seven children: Edward, who is deceased; Joseph; Jane; Mary; William; Isabella, and John H. Edward, who was a farmer by occupation, died at his home in Akron Town-

ship, June 4, 1900. The family were represented in the Civil War by the gallant services of Joseph Anderson, who served from 1861 until the close of the conflict.

In America, William Anderson located first in Peoria, and, in 1851, began a five years' farming experience in Medina Township, after which he settled in Akron Township, where occurred the death of Mrs. Anderson, June 2, 1874. In 1887 Mr. Anderson, then seventy-two years of age, retired from active life, and with his daughter, Isabella, settled in Lawn Ridge, where his latter days were spent in peace and tranquillity. He was a financier of more than ordinary ability, and possessed the fine faculty of being able to grasp the opportunities within reach of his industry.

JEROME C. HAWLEY.

Chief among the factors of success in his life, Mr. Hawley attributes a willingness to work, a fixity of purpose and unflinching honesty in dealing with his fellow men. As a farmer in Akron township since 1866, he has continually demonstrated his principles of high living and scientific farming, and his property, with its modern improvements, its fine buildings and labor-saving machinery, is a credit to the county and to the excellent management of the owner. Of English descent, Mr. Hawley was born in New York State, June 9, 1832, and was reared and educated in Vermont, whither his parents, Nathan and Chloe A. (Whiteside) Hawley, had removed. The parents were also natives of New York, the mother having been born in Oswego County, and the father lived until 1836, being survived by his wife until 1879. The paternal grandparents, Elisha and Betriah (Buck) Hawley, were born in Vermont.

Jerome C. Hawley was one of two sons in his father's family, his brother, Omar C., being now deceased. In the broadest sense of the word he has risen upon his own unaided efforts, no partial fortune having turned his steps into easy channels. June 11, 1863, in Peoria, he married Sarah Wilkinson, daughter of John and Sophia (Bradley) Wilkinson, natives, respectively, of England and Maryland, the former having been born in 1803. Mrs. Hawley is fourth in a family of eight children, the others being: William, Richard, Catherine, George, Martin, Anna and Joseph. Mrs. Wilkinson died in 1850, and her husband lived until 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have been born four children: Alvin J., who married Rose Stillman, of Marshall County, Illinois, has two children, Leroy S. and Robert A., and is a farmer in Akron Township; Clarence E.; Charles N.; and Nettie, who married Harry L. Ingram, of Wyoming, and died February 24, 1891, leaving one son, H. Jerome. Mr. Hawley has been an important element in the general development of Akron Township, and his public-spirit may be relied upon in any emergency. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never desired or worked to obtain official recognition.



William Anderson



Jerome C Hawley

JAMES RICE.

There are few men in Illinois, or elsewhere, whose immediate and remote intimate connections are so closely allied to events of unfading national interest, as are those of James Rice; or who, like him, are permitted, through the medium of those near and dear to them, to be reminded of a medley of happenings, ranging in breadth from the landing of the Pilgrims—through the stately coming and going of model matrons and patriot sires dwelling for centuries in a conservative little town of Massachusetts—to a personal sympathy for, and an appreciation of, the unspeakable woes of that homeless nation, Poland. Tradition saith that the far-off Rice forefathers lived among the sheltering hills of Wales, and that their wills and marriage certificates were signed Ap Rice. At any rate, they were men of expanding propensities, and not without ambition, for they are later heard of in Herefordshire, England, where the founder of the family in America was born. As a guarantee of their right to be on the passenger list of that historic craft, the Mayflower, Mr. Rice has in his possession a trunk which brought to the land of liberty the belongings of this special voyager, and which has since been retained as a precious heirloom. In the quaint and very old town of Marlboro, Massachusetts, the legendary family lore and justifiable pride of birth have never been allowed to slumber, but have been discussed and fostered by succeeding generations since 1682. In this same town of Marlboro the paternal grandfather, Martin L. Rice, was born on the day of the surrender of Cornwallis, in 1781, and his son, Jonathan W., the father of James, was born there in 1811. Jonathan W. Rice married Sarah M. Dennis, who was born January 11, 1822, a daughter of Joseph and Rachel (McClelland) Dennis, the former born in Kentucky in 1800, and the latter a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. Of the two sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Rice, Elisha, the brother of James, married Elizabeth Stewart, and they have seven children: J. Willis, Benjamin, Burton, Fred E., Florence E., Sarah E. and Henry T.

James Rice, who upholds the honor and maintains the prestige of his family as one of the foremost farmers, and liberal, progressive and enlightened citizens of Akron Township, was born in Medina Township, Peoria County, Illinois, June 16, 1845, and was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood. Through his marriage in Belvidere, Boone County, Illinois, with Pauline Soboleski, he became allied to that famous Polish family, the most distinguished representative of which was John (III.) Sobieski, King of Poland. Paul Soboleski, the father of Mrs. Rice, imbued with the high courage, the exalted patriotism, augmented by the splendid culture which has ever characterized the noble-born of Poland, was the incarnation of love for his native land, proving himself one of the truest appreciators of her manifold gifts, and one of the proudest, most unrelenting mourners at the bier of her inevitable and mournful destiny. He was

born near Kieff, Russia, June 29, 1818, and through his veins flowed a seething hatred for the oppressive Russians, whose greedy tyranny trampled the Polish flag in the dust, while the world wept in unison at the hideous spectacle of a nation steeped in poetry, romance and ideality, victimized by a brutal barbaric power, whose law is possession and whose means is force. Through complicity in the Polish Rebellion, Paul Soboleski was forced, as a political exile, to seek an asylum in America, his departure from his native land being contemporary with the flight of the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, which was a time of great political commotion throughout Europe. As was the case with all political exiles, his property and that of the family was confiscated, but his parents remained in Russia, and his mother died while nursing the sick in various over-crowded prisons. Arriving on American soil, he applied himself in New York to learning the language of this protecting country, which, when accomplished, made the seventh tongue that he spoke with fluency, and the seventh literature with which he had become familiar. After leaving New York he lived for a time in Philadelphia, and later in Wisconsin, and his death occurred May 30, 1884. Thrice married, his first wife was Mary L. VanZandt, his second, Elizabeth Udall, of Wisconsin, and his third, Julia M. Beckwith, of Cazenovia, Madison County, New York. Four children were born into the family, Pauline M., Ada B., Elizabeth H. and James B. The unusual attainments of Paul Soboleski drew to him many distinguished friendships, and among those who best knew of his gifts and enjoyed the advantages of his diversified intellect, was Madam Modjeska, the actress, herself a woman of rare culture, and William Cullen Bryant, the poet. He was a writer of brilliant conception and descriptive power, and was the author of "Poets and Poetry of Poland," and an exhaustive study of his illustrious kinsman, called "John (III.) Sobieski, King of Poland."

While Mr. Rice has been one of the chief promoters of all worthy enterprises in Akron Township, his most emphatic efforts have been directed towards the improvement of the school system of his locality. For fifteen years he was a member of the Board of School Directors, and the School Manual, now in use in the State of Illinois, corresponds closely to that drawn up by Mr. Rice and Professor Bede, of Chillicothe, about twenty years ago, for use in District No. 5, of Akron Township. Since the adoption of the Manual a very high grade of scholarship has been maintained, which no doubt accounts for the lasting quality of its underlying principles. Politically Mr. Rice is a Republican, and for eighteen years has been a member of the Peoria County Central Committee. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been born six children: Luther J., Calvin E., Inez M., Maude S., Edwin F. and Paul S. Luther J. was elected town clerk in the spring of 1895, and after serving two years was re-elected in 1898, and again in 1899. Mrs. Rice died November 1, 1901.

BACKES, JOHN: Farmer; born in Berne, Germany, June 24, 1842; received a common-school education. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Glue) Backes, were born in Germany; his father died within nine months after his arrival in the United States. They had two children, Jacob and John. Mrs. Backes' second marriage was with John Schaub. They had five children. Mr. John Backes married Theresa Ernest in Peoria, October 20, 1871. They had seven daughters: Annie M., Kate, Matilda A., M. Elizabeth, Mary J. and Amelia, and Christina R., who died at the age of two years. Annie M. is the wife of Frederick Hessling of Richwoods Township. They have two sons, Charles J. and John A. Mrs. Backes' father, Albert Ernst, was born in Hesse, Germany, November 20, 1818, where he was educated. He was a soldier in the Mexican War and in the War of the Rebellion. He married Theresa Miller, of Peoria. They had thirteen children: A. Marie, Theresa, Albert, Kate, Joseph (who died at the age of twenty-four), Matilda, Josephine, Molly (who died at twenty-five), John, Robert, Bertha, Annie and Julia. Mrs. Ernst died September 11, 1897. The family are members of St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church of Dunlap. Mr. Backes is an Independent Democrat.

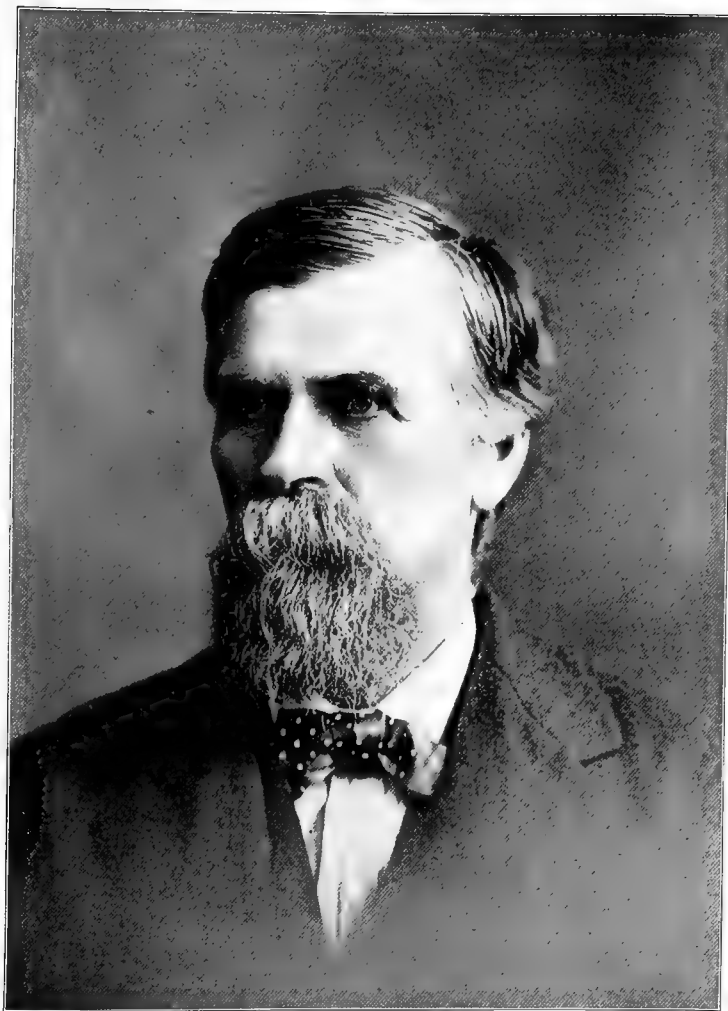
BLISS, ABNER: Farmer; born in Chautauqua County, New York, May 23, 1828; educated in Peoria County. Zenas G., father of Abner, was born May 12, 1793, in Shaftsbury, Vermont; Mabel (Gillett), the mother, in New Hartford, Connecticut, July 3, 1798. They had twelve children: Almon, Fiducia, Laura, Amanda, Abner, Alfred, Loretta, Rozetta, Cyrus, Amos, Edward and Phineas. Mr. Bliss was a soldier in the War of 1812. The first known of his family was Thomas, who was born about the year 1550, in Devonshire, England. He died in 1635. Zenas G. died December 25, 1868; his widow, June 1, 1882. Abner married Lydia M. Miller, in Princeville, March 31, 1850. They had eight children: Fiducia M., Melinda J., Albert L., Alvin Z., Emma M., Lucy A., Clarissa E. and Annie L. Fiducia M. married Henry Affaulter, of Akron Township. They have five children: Maud, Bertha, Beulah, Edith and Mabel—the last two are twins. Melinda J. was married four times; first, to Frank Wells, who died some years ago. They had one daughter—Lorena, now Mrs. Cook, who is the mother of three children: Mabel, Ernst H. and Alvin T. She married, for her fourth husband, Joseph Wilson. Albert L. is a farmer in Virginia. He married Effie King, of Knox County, Illinois. They have nine children: Eva, Ethel, Alva, Charles, Edith, Lulu, Leroy, Grace and Lela V. Alvin Z. is a farmer in Iowa. He married Martha Hubington. They have two children living: Ruth A. and Robert L. Lucy A. is the wife of Rodney Wildman. They have two children: Everett and L. Ella. Clarissa E. is the wife of Arthur Kellogg. They have three children: Harry, Grace and Marie. Emma M. is the wife of Reuben Wood. They have eight children: Rufus, Annie, Renas, Charles, Lydia, Nora,

Beulah and Leland. Annie L. married Albert Newland. They have two children: Alvin and Clyde. Mrs. Bliss' father, Christian Miller, was born in Germany in 1774, and came with his parents to this country, when nine years old. They located in North Carolina. He married Araminta Bailey. They had twelve children: Catherine, John, Polly, Daniel, Barbara, James, Henry, Araminta, Christopher, Jacob, Elizabeth and Lydia. Mr. Miller died November 13, 1858, and his wife in 1854. The Miller family was represented in the War of 1812. Mr. Bliss and his family are members of the Advent Church. He is a Republican. The ancestry of the family is English and German.

BUSH, ANDREW (deceased); Farmer; born in Utica, New York, September 17, 1809; educated in his native State. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating in Jubilee Township. He married Elizabeth Wakefield in that township, March 4, 1843. They had twelve children: Martha E., John O. and Mary R. (all three deceased), William B., Isabelle, Joseph D., George W., Sophia R., Charles A., Luella J. and Norman E. and Ida M. (the last two deceased). The father died October 10, 1878, the mother, November 30, 1874. Isabelle H. was twice married; first, to Austin Bouton, July 9, 1875, in Akron Township. They had four children: Jennie, William T., Lyle H. and Bertie B. Mr. Bouton died August 10, 1889. He was born in Ohio, March 18, 1821. His father, Jehiel, was a native of New York State. Mrs. Bouton's second marriage occurred February 25, 1891, to Oliver P. Owen of this township. They have one son, Oliver E. Mrs. Owen resides on the farm on Section 30, Akron Township. Joseph D. Bush was born January 7, 1855, and is a farmer by occupation. He married Mary M. Lawson, of Peoria, January 15, 1878. They have five children: Albert W., Florence E., Ida B., Joseph L. and Luther L. Joseph D. Bush has been a resident of Millbrook Township since 1896. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Princeville Lodge, No. 360. The ancestry of the family is English, Scotch and German.

COBURN, JAMES O.: Farmer; born at Princeville, Peoria County, Illinois, August 31, 1854; was educated in the common schools and adopted the occupation of a farmer. His father, Samuel Coburn, was born in Indiana in 1833, and came to Illinois while still a young man, settling at Princeville, where he married Amanda E. Young of that place. They had seven children, viz.: James O., Charlotte, Charles, Annie, William and George. Charlotte and two others died in infancy. Samuel Coburn, the father, enlisted in August, 1862, in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged March 14, 1863.

HITCHCOCK, DANIEL: Farmer; born in Hunter, Greene County, New York, August 24, 1825; educated in Michigan. His paternal grandfather, Jedediah, was born in Massachusetts. His parents, Ira and Olive (Goodsell) Hitchcock, were natives of Greene County. They had five children: Ira B., Daniel, Milo (deceased), Mrs.



James Rice

Laura Yates (deceased) and Henry. Daniel Hitchcock was married to Abigail M. Bronson, November 8, 1848; they have no children. She died February 17, 1901. Mrs. Hitchcock's father, Hiel Bronson, was born near Middletown, Connecticut, April 1, 1804, and was educated in that State. He removed to Ohio when a young man, where he was a farmer and merchant. He married Mary D. Nesmith, of Norton, Medina County, Ohio, in 1823. They had three children: Abigail M., Amanda L. and Delorman T. Amanda L. married R. J. Benjamin, of New York, now of Princeville. They have two children living, Mary and Julia. Delorman T. married Nina Gue, of Princeville. They have nine children: Lewis, Anna, John, Ernst, Lillie, Daisy, Louisa, Eugene and George. Mary Benjamin is the wife of J. A. Hopkins, and they have six children. Julia Benjamin is the wife of Willard Henry, and they have had three children: Marie, Hazel and Harmon. Mrs. Benjamin died December 12, 1899. The Hopkins family came to Illinois in 1841 and located in this township. Mr. Hitchcock is a free-silver Democrat; is a member of the Masonic order, of Princeville, and the Royal Arch Masons of Lacon. He has been Justice of the Peace many years, and has also been Deputy Sheriff. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock resided in this township since 1873. Mrs. Hitchcock was a member of the Mormon Church.

HODGES, OTIS; Farmer; born in Stark County, Illinois, November 21, 1860; educated in the common schools. His father, David Hodges, was born February 15, 1822, in Kent, England; Nancy (Hutchinson), his mother, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio. David Hodges came with his parents to Saratoga, New York, in 1835; removed to Illinois in 1851 and purchased a farm on Section 35, in Vallev Township, Stark County. He was twice married; first, in 1835, to Jane Standish of Saratoga County. They had two children: J. Harvey and Joseph K. Mrs. Hodges died March 23, 1858. His second marriage was with Nancy Hutchinson of Ohio, February, 1859. They had six children: Otis, Clark E., Sherman (died at the age of sixteen), a daughter (died in infancy), Frank W. and Fred W. (twins). The parents are still living. Mr. Otis Hodges was married to Elizabeth Graham in Akron Township, September 11, 1889. They had seven children: Sherman D., Agnes E., Raymond O., Robert C., Alma O., Jessie M. and John G., the last born June 6, 1901. Mrs. Hodges' father, John Graham, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, November 28, 1839, was educated there and married Elizabeth Bowman of Scotland. They had six children: Elizabeth, David (who died at the age of thirteen months), Robert B., (who died at the age of twenty-two years), John, Jr., Margaret and James. The Graham family came to the United States in 1873, locating in Akron Township. Mr. Hodges attends the Presbyterian Church, and is a Republican. The families are of English and Scotch ancestry.

McDERMOTT, JAMES (deceased); Farmer;

was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1822; was educated in that country, and coming to America married Mary Slavin, in New York, in 1852. They had eight children: Mary J., Henry, James, Thomas, Caroline, Susan, Stephen and Matthew. The McDermott family came to Illinois in 1852, and have since resided here. Mr. McDermott died July 10, 1895. He was one of the substantial citizens of Peoria County. Mary J. married Peter Byrnes of Princeville Township, October 18, 1875. They had two children: James P. and Mamie A. Mr. Byrnes died, June 5, 1879, of consumption. He was born in Radnor Township in 1850, obtained his education in the common schools, and was a farmer by occupation. Henry McDermott married Ellen Scanlon. They have three children: Gertrude, James and Loretta (twins). James married Jane Malally. They had three children: M. Ella, Margaret and J. Walter. The mother died in 1887. Thomas married Lizzie Malally. They have six children: Ella, Emmett, Susie, Elmer, Carrie and Lizzie. Caroline married Thomas Fulton, and they have six children: Molly, Loretta, Esther, Carrie, Thomas and James. Susan resides with her mother in Princeville. Stephen married Jane E. Rennigar. They have one son; Leo. Matthew A., married Emma A. Boyle. They had three children: Lester A., Zeta and Nettie, who died at the age of two years. The family are members of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Princeville. Mrs. Emma A. McDermott's father (Mr. Boyle) came to the United States when a young man. He married Ann Byrnes. They had ten children: Mary, Lizzie, Henry, Lawrence, Joseph, John, Frank, Nettie, Emma A. and Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, their sons, Henry and Frank, and daughter Nettie are deceased.

SLOAN, JEROME; Farmer; born in Schoharie County, New York, January 15, 1813; educated in his native State. His parents, John R. and Maria (Budd) Sloan, were born in New York; the former in Sloansville, and the latter at Schoharie Court House. They had six children: Ralph, Jerome, Joseph, Henry, Augusta and Emily. The family removed to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1838, and came to Akron Township in 1840. John R. Sloan died in 1840. Jerome Sloan married Charlotte Barnes in this township in December, 1863. They had eleven children: Augustus H., L. Wallace, Charlotte, Woodbury V., Bert, Frank, Charles, Victor, Eva M., Janet and Haller. Mrs. Sloan's father was Ira Barnes, who was born near Rochester, New York. They had seven children, two of whom are now living: Frances D., now Mrs. Redfield, of Manchester, Ontario County, New York, and Charlotte. Both father and mother are dead. Augustus H. Sloan married Rena Adams, of Princeville Township. They have four children: Lowell, Leland, Jennie and Hobart. Charlotte is the wife of Leonard Jucket, of Clinton, Iowa. They had two children: Beulah and Lyman. Bert married Carrie Boring, of Peoria. Mr. Sloan is a Republican, and one of the public-spirited citizens of the township.

The ancestry of the family is of English and Scotch.

STEWART, HUGH C.; Farmer; born in Newark, New Jersey, August 29, 1856; educated in Trenton and Shiloh of his native State. His parents, James and Jane (Davidson) Stewart, came from the North of Ireland; the father was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company E, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in battle at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. They were the parents of four children: Hugh C., James, Samuel D. and William A. Mrs. Stewart died in the spring of 1873. Hugh C. Stewart married Alice Leach in Camden, New Jersey, February 6, 1876. They have four children living: Howard C., J. Rollo, Wilber F. and Hazel M. Mrs. Stewart's father, John Leach, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the schools of that State. He married Hannah Jackson of his native place. They had one daughter, Alice. Mr. Leach died in 1860; his widow is still living. Mr. Stewart was elected Supervisor of Akron Township in the spring of 1899, for two years; he was Township Collector in 1896. The family came to Illinois March 10, 1880, and first located in Hallock Township, thence removing to Akron Township, where they have since resided. Mr. Stewart belongs to the Seventh Day Baptists, and is Superintendent of the Sunday School in that Church. He is a Republican, and is one of the prominent men of the township, reliable and pains-taking in

all he undertakes. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and Dutch.

TIMMONS, CHARLES A.; Farmer; born in Medina Township, Peoria County, June 19, 1857; educated in the common schools. John Timmons, his paternal grandfather; George and Nancy (Donaldson) Holmes, his maternal grandparents; and his parents, Edward and Rose A. (Holmes) Timmons, were born in Ireland. Edward Timmons was born in June, 1824, and was educated in his native country. He came to the United States in 1840, locating in Brooklyn, New York, and, in 1849, came to Peoria County. They had four children: John H., Charles A., Edward and George. Mrs. Timmons died September 9, 1809. Charles A. Timmons married Harriet A. Damon in Hallock Township, May 15, 1880. They have one son, G. Albert, who was born in June, 1882. J. Briggs Damon, father of Mrs. Timmons, was born July 20, 1818, in Ohio, and came to Peoria County at the age of nineteen. He married Lydia Bullock, of Troy, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. They had but one daughter, Harriet A. Mrs. Damon died July 12, 1883. Mr. Damon is still living, and is hale and hearty. His grandfather, Kentfield, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Timmons is a member of the Congregational Church. He is an Independent Democrat, and has been Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk for many years. The ancestry of the family is English, Scotch and Irish.

CHAPTER II.

BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BY L. L. GUYER.

Brimfield Township (10 N., R. 5 E.) is one of the richest agricultural sections of Peoria County. It doubtless has more good arable land than any other Township, there being not over forty acres that cannot be plowed and cultivated. There is an abundance of bituminous coal underlying the surface of the whole township in five or six veins, some of which are being successfully worked. Two groves are found in the township, one of which, situated in the southwesterly part, is called Atkinson's Grove, from the first settler, the other French Grove, west of the Town of Brimfield; besides which, there is a point of timber one-half mile northeast of the village. There are quarries of lime and sandstone, and an abundance of living water.

Philip Atkinson is considered to have been the first settler, he having arrived in the township in 1834. He was a Protestant Irishman and well educated, as were his whole family. He settled in the small grove which goes by his name. Two of his sons became Methodist ministers, Philip, the youngest, became a college professor and afterwards wrote a work consisting of four volumes on the subject of electricity.

In the year 1837 a number of new-comers settled in the township or in its immediate vicinity. Among these may be mentioned L. S. Booth and family who settled in the west end of Atkinson's Grove; Levi Jennings, a Quaker, who settled on the section on which Zion's Church now stands; John Tucker and family, Isaac Cutter and family, Daniel Simons and family,—all of whom settled in French Grove; and John Sutherland, who settled on the northwest of French Grove near the present Presbyterian Church. Northeast of Brimfield there was another group of settlers, among whom were William Compher, who represented the District in the Legislature in 1838-40. Others were Jacob Willis, who was the first blacksmith and the man who opened the first coal bank; a Mr. Martin, whose son, still living, was the first child born here; Thomas Johnson and family; a Mr. Schenck and family; David Shane; Hiram and William, sons of William Shane, Sr., with their families, and Isaac Harrison and family.

As the village of Brimfield, which early became the center of population, is on the extreme eastern edge of the township, it has been thought not out of place to mention some who were not within the township, but who were within the old precinct of Brimfield. East of the village, along the State road, was the following group of settlers: Thomas Martin, Wm. Lambert and family, Clark D. Powell, who was one of the County Commissioners and a Justice of the Peace, a man of liberal education and a very pleasing speaker. He also had a brother, Thornton T. Powell, who with his family settled in the same vicinity. About two miles southeast of the village was a small colony from Pennsylvania consisting of Roswell, Asahel and Isaac Walker, with their families; Isaac Harkness, a prominent citizen who afterwards removed to Harkness Grove in Elmwood Township; Edson Harkness, a brother of Isaac, with his son, Wright, and family, and Ichabod Rowley and his family.

In 1836 Jacob Snyder, with a large family, H. N. Wiley, John F. and Hiram Wiley, with their sisters, Elvira and Marcia, William Lynch, William Berry, Daniel Stansberry and family, and Mr. Hoyt, Noah Alden, a very old man with two sons, Hiram and Noah, all arrived.

In 1837 the following came: James Berrian, Thomas N. Wells and family, and, in 1838, Bradford Hall and his family, David Sanborn, John W. Perran, Samuel and George Pulsipher, Mr. Marvin, Captain Fisher, S. H. Judson, John Shores, Edward Hayward and M. D. Villings.

On May 6, 1836, a town was laid out on Section 25 called Cambridge, but the stage-route from Peoria to Burlington having been located one-half mile north of it, another town was laid out by Abner Clark (June 9, 1836) on Section 24, called Charleston, and the former was abandoned. The first settlers in Charleston were Woeniger and Jacob Van Houten,—the latter being the first Postmaster. The mail was then carried from Peoria on horseback.

When Mr. Guyer came to Charleston in December, 1836, he found two families living here,—Van Houten and Woeniger—the former on lot 10, block 16; the latter, on lot 6, block 16. The proprietor of the town had an empty log-cabin which had been moved from Charleston, into

which Mr. Guyer moved with his stock of goods, which was the first general stock of merchandise in the town. He boarded with Van Houten until he moved away, leaving Mr. Guyer, for company, a dog and a cat. About the same time Woeniger also took his departure, leaving Mr. Guyer alone to "keep back" with only the dog and cat for his companions. Two or three months later, Dr. Prouty, a young man from New Hampshire, came and took up his abode with Mr. Guyer. About that time James Wolcott came to look at the country, bought Van Houten out and returned to New York for his family, who, upon their arrival, took their first meal with the two bachelors. Early the next spring Mr. Guyer built a two-story log-house, into which he moved his goods and "kept back" above stairs.

Mr. Wolcott's coming here brought quite a number of enterprising and intelligent families. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott were both very intelligent and refined people, and their house was the center of all the social gatherings of the village. They had a son, James P. Wolcott, and a daughter, Miss Lucretia, both very accomplished young people, who made the social circle of the house very attractive. Amongst others who had the pleasure of enjoying these social gatherings at the Wolcott home may be mentioned the following well-known citizens of the county: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Cockle, Mr. Charles Wells, Mr. and Mrs. William Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Judson, Mr. and Mrs. William Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Hon. and Mrs. W. W. Thompson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. David Sanborn, Hon. S. S. Guyer of Rock Island; Mr. L. L. Guyer, Drs. Prouty and Kellogg, Mr. John M. Wiley and H. N. Wiley and their two sisters, and Mr. Edward Hayward.

Mr. Wolcott was a man of more than ordinary talents, at one time a manufacturer in Wolcottsville, Massachusetts, from which place he moved to New York City, where he was in partnership, for a time, with Mr. A. S. W. Goodwin, as brokers in merchandise. He was a good public speaker, and it is said that his speeches would compare very favorably with some of the best made in Congress. He was a Whig in politics, and quite a strong politician. He was a brother-in-law of the Hon. W. W. Thompson, who was a Democrat, and their discussions of the political questions were often quite animated and interesting. Mr. Wolcott died in 1853, and Mrs. Wolcott in 1862.

Daniel Belcher arrived in the winter of 1838 and, in the following spring, erected the first frame house, which was kept as a hotel by him and the members of his family, who survived him, for a period of about fifty years.

In 1838 Charleston received quite a stream of immigrants, among whom were A. S. W. Goodwin, with his family, one of whom, his aged mother, was the first person who died and was buried in Charleston; William Tobey, the far-famed manufacturer of the steel plow; Daniel Caldwell, L. A. Jones and his brother Darius,

the first carpenters, with their respective families.

In 1839 came Charles H. Freeman, William H. Fessenden, Curtis Cady, James M. Wiley and others.

From 1840 to 1850 the surrounding country filled up very rapidly, and new farms were laid out and improved in every direction. During the session of the Legislature, to which Hon. W. W. Thompson had been elected, the name of Charleston was changed to Brimfield, the name of his native place in Massachusetts.

About this time a lyceum was formed at Charleston, which was the leading one in this part of the State. Its officers were W. W. Thompson, President, and L. L. Guyer, Secretary. The meetings and debates were very spirited and attractive, the most prominent members of the Peoria bar often attending them. Its prominent members were James Wolcott, W. W. Thompson, James P. Wolcott, A. S. W. Goodwin, William Compher, Clark D. Powell, Thomas N. Wells, William H. Fessenden, David Sanborn and Samuel Pulsipher. Of these, W. W. Thompson, William Compher and David Sanborn—as also, Washington Cockle, another resident of the vicinity—became members of the Legislature; Clark D. Powell was County Commissioner; William H. Fessenden removed to Peoria and there became Postmaster; James L. Riggs, another resident, became Sheriff of the County (1850-2), removed to Peoria and there laid out two additions which bear his name.

The first election was held in 1837, at the home of Mr. Cutter in French Grove. This was a precinct election, which, at that time, included Brimfield and part of Jubilee Townships. John F. Wiley and Clark D. Powell were elected Justices of the Peace, and Samuel Johnson, Constable.

In 1838 the Frink & Walker stage line was started, carrying the mails from Peoria westward. Postage was paid at the end of the route—that on letters, carried 300 miles or over, being 25 cents; under this distance, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents or less, according to distance. During the rush of immigration the coaches were of the finest construction, drawn by finely matched and richly caparisoned teams of four horses each. Charleston was the first station from Peoria where horses were changed, and, as the sound of the stage horn was heard, the inhabitants turned out to witness the grand equipage round up in magnificent style in front of Belcher's tavern. Mr. Belcher was a dignified and affable landlord, who was always ready to welcome passengers to the best table a prairie country could set—a table that would put to blush many in the more pretentious hostleries of the present day.

As other means of travel—such as steam-boat lines, canals and railroads—began to open up, the stage lines were deserted of all through travel, the splendid coaches were withdrawn, and those of inferior grade, drawn by two horses, were substituted.

The first school house was built in 1839. The first teacher was Miss Ellen Bartlett, of Peoria.

Among the arrivals this year were Charles H. Freeman and Captain Fisher.

The first marriage in town was that of Mr. L. L. Guyer and Miss Elvira M. Wiley, Rev. George Wilkinson performing the ceremony.

According to the census of 1900 Brimfield has a population numbering 667.

CHURCHES.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF BRIMFIELD was organized on Saturday, May 4, 1850, pursuant to the recommendation of a council of ministers and members of the neighboring Baptist Churches, which convened here on the same day. The constituent members were nine in number, named as follows: Eli Bailey and Elizabeth Bailey, Dorothy Getty, Deborah Alden, Elizabeth J. Aiken ("Aunt Lizzie") of war fame, and Elizabeth Layman (by letter), and A. E. Martin, A. Taylor and Matilda Taylor (by profession). On Sunday, the day following, five persons were received by baptism, the ceremony being performed by Elder Simeon G. Miner, of Canton. They were: Lewis Atkinson, Eddy Baker, Eliza Baker, Mrs. Margaret Martin and Miss Jane Layman. The above fourteen composed the whole membership of the church when it was received into the Illinois River Association, which met in Peoria, June, 1850. Lewis Atkinson, who had formerly been a Methodist preacher, was the first pastor of the church; Elder Bailey, its first Deacon, and Adonijah Taylor, its first Clerk, all of whom were elected at the organization of the church. Mr. Atkinson served at first as licentiate, and was regularly ordained in July, 1850. The number of members in 1851, as reported, was eighteen.

Early in the year 1852, the church resolved to erect a house of worship. Five trustees were elected, a building committee chosen and most of the timber delivered on the ground that spring. During that conference year ten members were added to the society. The frame of the building was raised in August, 38x60 feet in size, and the church was finished in 1854, at a cost of \$3,000. The church increased in 1853 to thirty-five members. In February, 1854, Rev. E. N. Jencks was called, and entered upon pastoral duties April 1, following.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized on the 29th of March, 1847, Rev. J. Blanchard, then President of Knox College, being Moderator, and Rev. Milo N. Mills, of Newberg, assisting. The following persons entered into church covenant upon that occasion: Bradford Hall and wife, Catherine Hall, Margaret Cummings, Julia Ann Jones, James Delano and wife, Elizabeth Delano. On April 10th following, seven other persons were added to their number. They held their services either in the school house, or at the Methodist Church for some time.

Some time late in 1852 this society resolved to build a church. The heavy timbers were cut,

hewed and squared in the woods near by. The work progressed slowly. In May, 1854, the new church was dedicated, under the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., now Field Secretary of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, and located at Chicago. The building was 50 feet by 36 feet, well built, and was a handsome structure for those times. Its first pastor was Milo N. Mills, followed in order by George Sill, John Somers, L. H. Parker, J. E. Roy, H. W. Cobb, M. W. Fairfield, J. Vincent, L. Benedict, I. W. Atherton, C. E. Leach, A. J. Drake, W. Wakefield, A. J. Marshall, H. P. Chase, L. P. Norcross, J. E. Storm, E. W. Jenney, Wm. Parker, J. S. Onion, I. L. Rozelle, and the present pastor, W. H. Jordan, who began work here in August, 1894. Some of the pastors here named remained but a short time, three of them only a few months.

In February, 1899, after much preliminary discussion, the society resolved to build a new church; the passage of time had done its work on the old building, and a violent wind storm, in May, 1896, had injured it considerably. The building was sold and removed one block away, to a lot near the present hotel. The new structure was started on the site of the old one, made ready for use and was dedicated on November 26, 1899, free of debt, having cost close upon \$5,000. It is a gem of beauty; forty-two feet square, with basement rooms, in modern style of architecture and well equipped in every respect with furnishings and furniture. The membership never was, nor is it now, very large; but it is a loyal, faithful organization of intelligent and a generous people.

This society has an excellent and commodious parsonage close by the church, and the entire property is in good condition, of great service to the church, and a credit to Brimfield.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Right Reverend Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois, began to preach in Guyer's Hall in the year 1838, and continued to preach there frequently until the year 1845, when the parish erected a new stone church. In the year 1844, Rev. Mildoller came to this place from Brooklyn, New York. He was a very able preacher and preached here several times. Contrary to the customs of the country, he was the owner of several valuable tracts of land lying to the south of the village, on one of which he formed the design of erecting a parish church. To this end he had worked amongst the people outside the village, had obtained a subscription of about \$600 and had had a board of trustees appointed. Mr. Guyer having learned of this project, promised the minister some assistance if he would build in the village. This he declined to do, saying he could get all the money he needed in Brooklyn. Mr. Guyer communicated his information to Mrs. Belcher, who was a member of Bishop Chase's church, to whom she, in turn, told what she had heard. The Bishop, having been promised assistance if he would order the church to be built in Brimfield,

did so. The church was erected in 1845. It is a stone building and still stands. It was the first church built in the village, or nearer than Jubilee College. Rev. Mildoller never returned, but died soon after leaving here.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, BRIMFIELD.—Previous to 1840, but few Catholics lived in the vicinity of Brimfield, and those few lived in sod houses. Others soon followed the pioneers, bringing some means with them, and erected better dwellings. They were first visited by Rev. Rauh and Rev. Rosetti, in succession, from Peru, Illinois; then by Father Brady, Father Doyle, and Father Drew, stationed at Peoria. Until 1852, divine services were held in several private houses. In 1852 the Catholics had increased to thirty-five. They concluded to erect an edifice for divine worship at Alec McDonald's place in Scotland Prairie, but by the advice of Rev. Father Brady, changed their purpose and built a little church at Brimfield, 22x36 feet, Rev. Father Brady being the first priest to officiate. In 1864 Rev. Theodore Vanderpoel attending, an addition 22x36 feet was built. January 13, 1867, he was succeeded by Rev. M. Lyon. Services have been regularly kept up ever since.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. Zadoc Hall organized the first class in this village, November 1, 1836. He was the first Methodist preacher who held meetings in the place. The class was formed at the house of Jacob Snider, and consisted of the following members: Jacob Snider, Catherine Snider, Samuel Snider, L. L. Guyer, Martha Johnston, Margaret Johnston, Catharine Johnston, David Stansberry, Susannah Stansberry, Susan Stansberry, Ephraim Hoyt, Francis J. Hoyt, Isaac Harrison, Sarah Harrison, Eliza Martin, Susannah Wills, Benjamin F. Berry and Polly W. Berry. Samuel Snider was chosen leader of the class. Brother Hall, who preached every four weeks, had twenty-eight appointments on his circuit, traveling about 300 miles. This was called the Kickapoo Mission, the district embracing the entire north part of the State.

In the fall of 1837 the Illinois Conference held its annual session, and John St. Clair was returned as Presiding Elder of this District. The name of the mission was changed from Kickapoo to Wyoming; and John Johnston was sent as "circuit rider." The pulpit was supplied by local preachers a part of the time. In the fall of 1838, the conference sent S. W. D. Chase as Presiding Elder to this District, and this work was changed from Wyoming Mission to Peoria Circuit. The Rev. John Brown supplied the pulpit with the aid of the local preachers. The preachers had to travel over more territory than the Presiding Elders do now, and their pay was from \$60 to \$100 per year. The spring of the same year Mr. Guyer organized the first Sunday-school that was established here, and probably the only one between Peoria and Burlington, Iowa.

In the fall of 1839, the name of the District was again changed to Knoxville District, and two preachers were sent to the Peoria Circuit. According to the custom of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, each year, or every two years, witnessed a change in the ministers. In the winter of 1846-47 a religious revival was experienced, resulting in a large addition to the church. The corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid by Rev. A. E. Phelps in August, 1848, and the following year the structure was finished and paid for. It was of brick, 28x44 feet, and well finished and seated, forming a pleasant contrast with the log houses and barns in which the society had previously worshipped. The same year the name of the circuit was changed from Peoria to Brimfield, and became a two weeks' circuit with two preachers, thus giving this church preaching every Sabbath. From this time the membership increased rapidly, insomuch that the new church became too small, but the congregation did not feel able to build a larger one until after the Civil War. In 1876 a brick addition was erected, new pews and new pulpit were procured and the entire church carpeted, the whole costing \$2,200. This church served the purposes of the congregation until the year 1900, when it was torn down and a new church, modern in style, was erected, heated by a furnace, lighted with gas manufactured on the premises and carpeted throughout. The whole cost (over \$7,000) has been paid with a surplus on hand.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized on May 3, 1854, by Rev. John Turbett and Ruling Elders, James Yates and W. H. Wilson, as a committee from Presbytery. David Lucas, George L. Lucas and Ira Blanchard were chosen Ruling Elders. This organization continued only until 1865, when it was dissolved by action of the Presbytery. A reorganization was effected May 15, 1870, by Rev. J. H. Smith, Rev. J. R. Reasoner, and Ruling Elder John Cameron as a committee of Presbytery. There were fifteen members, William Johnson being chosen Ruling Elder. In 1871 a house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$4,000. Rev. James H. Smith, Rev. J. L. Martin, Rev. S. C. Scott, Rev. Mr. Carson, and Rev. McLeur have been pastors. The church had not been prosperous as a Presbyterian Church, and, having united with the Congregationalists, was dissolved in the year 1900.

MORROW PATTERSON REED.

The splendidly improved farm belonging to Morrow Patterson Reed in Brimfield Township, represents the successful accomplishment of a man who has known how to utilize the opportunities by which he was surrounded, and to turn to proper account every advantage awaiting the farmer in one of the garden places of the State. A commodious and well planned residence enhances the value of the property, as do also the convenient barns and general buildings, and the most modern and scientific agricultural implements to be found on the market. The general atmosphere of thrift, neatness and system, so apparent to every observer, bespeaks the character of him whose well-directed energy and progress-



M. P. Reed

siveness have placed him among the foremost citizens of the County, and made him one of the most influential and substantial of its promoters and counsellors.

Authentic records of the lives and deeds of the Reed ancestry terminate in the haze of Irish history, but of the descendants, of whom there is any recollection, it is known that they were successful tillers of the soil in a country bowed down with oppression and taxation, and that they were loyal to Erin, to their families and to their occupations. The great-grandfather, James Reed, was born in Ireland, as was the grandfather, Clement Reed, the latter being the first to represent his family in America, to which he emigrated in the early part of the last century. He located near Wheeling, West Virginia, and eventually died upon the farm which his industry had made a paying investment, and where his five sons were born, one of whom was George W. Reed, the father of Morrow Patterson. George W. Reed was a carpenter and builder by trade, and, with an appreciation of the greater promise of Illinois, removed to Peoria in 1834, where he worked at his trade until his death in August, 1849, at the age of thirty-nine years. He married Johanna Patterson, who was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and died in August, 1857. Of this union there were six children: Mary, Elizabeth, Morrow P., Thomas R., Louisa and Johanna.

When eleven years of age Morrow P. Reed removed to the farm, where he carried water to the workmen in the field. The following year his services commanded six dollars a month, and so industrious was he that his wages were increased each season, shifting from twelve to thirteen, and finally fifteen dollars a month, the highest price he was ever paid for farm labor. In 1861 he removed to Missouri, and, in partnership with an uncle, managed a farm with indifferent success, the experiment terminating with the breaking out of the war, at which time they lost all that they possessed. In September, 1861, Mr. Reed came to Brimfield Township, and after suffering from an intermittent illness, traveled in Warren and Mercer Counties, selling nursery stock in 1861 and 1862. In the spring of 1862 he became more ambitious, and, going to French Grove, purchased two horses with which he commenced to farm on Section 2, Brimfield Township. By dint of hard work and economy he made considerable headway, his chief source of revenue being corn, which he was discerning enough to hold until the price went up. With the money thus gained he purchased, in 1864, eighty acres of land on section 3, Brimfield Township, to which he has added from time to time, until accumulating his present large property.

February 11, 1865, Mr. Reed enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until September of the same year. With the return of peace he resumed the management of his farm, and Febru-

ary 22, 1866, in Peoria County, married Jane A. Whittaker. From then until the present time he has been prominently before the public, his career as a broad-minded and incorruptible politician being especially worthy of emulation. A Republican all his life, he voted first for Abraham Lincoln, and has since endeavored to maintain and dignify the principles and issues of his party. As a leader in county affairs he has held many positions of trust and responsibility, and has on many occasions, refused to be a candidate. In 1882 he was appointed Supervisor, and has been re-elected ever since, the greater part of the time without opposition. His administrations have been well received throughout, his service being emphasized by many needed and wise reforms and improvements in the county. In 1887 he was elected chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and was twice reelected. By Governor John R. Tanner he was appointed Commissioner of the State Asylum for the incurable Insane at Bartonville, and his services were retained after the organization of the Board, and for many years he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is fraternally associated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Peoria.

Mrs. Reed, who is a daughter of John C. Whittaker, who came to Brimfield Township in 1846 and died in Millbrook Township, is the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living: George W., Susan A., Johanna L., Nettie J., Lottie B., Ella O., Henry A., Clara E. and Margaretta P.

ARNOLD, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS; Farmer; born in Windom, Vermont, October 8, 1826, where he was educated. Eben, the paternal grandfather, and David Brooks, the maternal great-grandfather, were of English descent, but born in Rhode Island. Solomon Brooks, the grandfather on the maternal side, was born near Walpole, Connecticut, and married Amelia Fisher, who was a native of Grafton, Vermont. William A. Arnold's parents were William G. and Mary F. (Brooks) Arnold, both born in Chester, Vermont. They had a family of four sons and three daughters who attained maturity. On February 1, 1844, they arrived in Illinois, after an arduous overland trip from the East. They were three months on the way, spending some time visiting relatives en route. There was snow on the ground and they suffered considerably from the rigorous weather. The father was killed, April 22, 1844, by lightning, while standing in the doorway of his home. William Augustus Arnold was but seventeen years old when his father died, and the work of the farm depended mainly upon him. With a determination which characterized his after life, he struggled along, and soon proved his ability by carrying on the business successfully, and remained on the farm until his mother was comfortably situated in her home. At the age of

twenty, he worked one year at \$11 per month. He saved \$100, with which he bought eighty acres of school land at \$2 an acre, going in debt for the remaining amount. He married Louisa N. Fisher, June 6, 1850. They have three children: Augustus W.; Lydia L., wife of Ernest G. Edson, and Mrs. Mary C. Robinson. Mrs. Arnold was the daughter of Amos and Lydia (Stoddard) Fisher, of Woodford County, Illinois, where they were among the first settlers coming from Vermont in 1842. After he was married, Mr. Arnold erected a home and improved his farm, now containing one hundred and twelve acres, and is regarded as one of the most successful farmers in the township. He is a Republican. He belongs to the Baptist Church, of which he is deacon.

BAKER, EDDY; Farmer; born in Rensselaer County, New York; educated in New York and Massachusetts. His parents were Benjamin and Lucy (Ives) Baker, who were born in Connecticut; first located in New York State and afterwards removed to Williamstown, Massachusetts. Mr. Eddy Baker came to Peoria County, with his wife and two children, in 1844, and settled in Brimfield; his cash capital at that time was two dollars and fifty cents. For four months he worked on a farm for his brother Hiram at fifteen dollars a month. He then rented a farm for three years, and afterwards purchased eighty acres of prairie land for three dollars and twenty-five cents per acre, upon which he made a payment of fifty dollars. Mr. Baker has been very successful. He had a farm of 360 acres in Brimfield Township, and owned property in the Village of Brimfield. He was married, December 28, 1837, in Massachusetts, to Eliza Worcester. There were four children: Stephen, who resides in Iowa; Martha A., deceased; Helen, deceased, married John McLaughlin and removed to Nebraska, and Eddy, deceased. Mr. Baker's second marriage was with Nellie O'Hara, December 28, 1875. Mrs. Baker's grandfather, Dr. William O'Hara, was a surgeon in the British Army; his only son, John, was a physician. Dr. O'Hara had two sisters, Susan and Elizabeth; both married Scotchmen of distinguished family. The parents of Mrs. O'Hara were John and Sarah (Campbell) O'Hara, who were born in Ireland and came to America when about thirteen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara resided in Jefferson County, New York, and came to Peoria County in 1869, settling in Brimfield Township. There were eleven children: Kitty, married J. W. Griffin, of Watertown, New York; Mary E. of Brimfield Township; Nellie (Mrs. Baker); Captain Thomas O'Hara, of Peoria County; Susannah, married A. G. Church of Fairmount, Nebraska; Frances A., wife of Eddy Barker; Captain Thomas O'Hara, of Peoria Oliver and Sarah, deceased. Mr. Baker was a Democrat and held a number of local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were members of the Baptist Church.

BARNHILL, JOHN; Farmer; born at West Jersey, Stark County, Illinois, February 22, 1850;

is the son of John and Priscilla (Hann) Barnhill. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of New Jersey. The paternal grandfather was Philip Barnhill and the maternal grandfather, William Hann. Philip Barnhill moved his family from Pennsylvania early in the nineteenth century to Knox County, Ohio, where they engaged in farming. Later John Barnhill and his family moved to Missouri, but the slavery agitation and unsettled condition of business caused them to remove to Stark County, Illinois, whence they came to Peoria County and settled in Elmwood, and later in Brimfield, where the older members of the family died. John Barnhill started in life without money. He rented farms and saved his earnings, with which he bought a farm in Stark County. He sold that and with the proceeds bought a farm in Elmwood, which he improved and, eleven years later, sold it at an advance of four thousand dollars. He then purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Brimfield Township for twenty-eight thousand dollars, upon which there was a brick residence found to have been built at a cost of over thirteen thousand dollars. Mr. Barnhill married Priscilla Darnell at West Jersey in July, 1870. She was born in Salem Township, Knox County, Illinois, January 16, 1851, daughter of Abner and Matilda (Thurman) Darnell, natives of North Carolina. They left their native State and settled in Ohio and later in Salem Township, Knox County. There were born of this union seven children: Francis E., Ida F., Daisy A., Edna B. and John H., now living, and George O. and an infant, deceased.

BLUNDY, JOSEPH; Farmer; born in Claypool, Lincolnshire, England, March 11, 1830; son of Samuel and Susan Blundy, both natives of Lincolnshire. The father died at the age of seventy-five and the mother at seventy-nine. They never came to America. In 1852 Joseph Blundy married as his first wife, Jane Smith, who was born in England, and came to the United States the same year, lived for some time at New Albany, Indiana, where he worked in a brick yard. Later he moved to Brimfield, where he had a brother, began farming, and subsequently bought eighty acres of land for \$1,600, paying \$240 down. He now owns 543 acres of land, constituting a well appointed farm, and a house and lot in the village of Brimfield, and has built and presented to his children three fine houses which are now occupied by them. The issue of Mr. Blundy's first marriage was one child, Sarah Jane, now Mrs. McQuoin (or McCowen) to whom he presented a farm in Kansas, where she now lives. Mrs. Jane Blundy died many years ago. For his second wife Mr. Blundy married Caroline Prior, a native of Kent, England, born in 1843. Her parents were Thomas and Estella (Wals) Prior, natives of Kent, who left England and settled in Brimfield. The father died at the age of seventy-five and the mother at sixty-

nine. Four children were born of this marriage: Henry A., who married Nettie Reed; Frances E., wife of John Kingdon; Carrie E., wife of Lewis Clink; and George F. Mr. Blundy is a member of the Methodist Church. He votes the Republican ticket.

BURT, HUGH O.: Farmer and Merchant; born in Rockingham, Vermont, May 3, 1823; son of David and Mary (Orr) Burt. The father was born in Rockingham, Vermont, and the mother in Massachusetts. The paternal grandparents, Janathan Burt and wife (formerly Miss Preston) were born in Connecticut. Robert Orr, the maternal great-grandfather, was a native of Scotland. Hugh Orr, the grandfather, was born in Scotland in 1717, came to the United States in 1740, and settled in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he is said to have made the first musket ever manufactured in the United States. He had a contract in 1748 to furnish 500 muskets to the Government. During the Revolution he made cannons for the Colonial Government, and his son, Colonel Robert Orr, manufactured arms at Springfield, Massachusetts. David Burt was a farmer and spent his life on a Vermont farm. Hugh O. Burt started for the West, April 17, 1844, and was eighteen days reaching Peoria, traveling by railroad, boat and stage. He spent seven years in Peoria County in the vicinity of Brimfield at work as a farm laborer. In 1847 he bought a quarter section of school land at forty and fifty cents an acre in Jubilee Township, and since 1857, he has lived in the village of Brimfield. He was in the hardware business two years and bought and sold grain several seasons. During the war he was Deputy Provost Marshal. He was agent for the Hartford Insurance Company forty years, Township Assessor twenty-nine years, Collector of Taxes two years, Village Trustee several terms and took the census of Brimfield Township in 1890. Mr. Burt married Harriet M. Bowman in Tremont Township, Tazewell County, Illinois, October 10, 1856. She was born in Vermont May 23, 1823, daughter of Thaddeus Bowman. She came to Brimfield Township with her mother and brother Joseph in 1851. She died in September, 1881.

CATTON, THOMAS; Farmer; born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1835; is the son of James and Mary (Clark) Catton, and grandson of Thomas Catton, all natives of England. Thomas came to America with his brother, Holland Catton, in 1857, and voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He settled on a farm in Brimfield Township and afterward bought eighty acres in Section 2, which he traded for eighty acres in Section 11. He now has two hundred and forty-seven acres of land and good buildings. He is a member of the Methodist Church; is a Republican and has served as School Director. He married Jane Hurd, born in England, January 30, 1845, daughter of Joseph Hurd. He came to America and settled on a farm near Columbus, Ohio, where he now lives. She died December 27, 1896, and left five children living: Ada, wife of Andrew Whit-

taker; Herbert, who married Martha Whittaker; Rado; Frank, who married May Shane; and Lena. One son is deceased. On September 12, 1900, Mr. Catton married Ann Pacey at Brimfield. She was born in England in 1829, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Pacey.

DUNGAN, JOHN MILTON; Retired Grain Merchant. His great-grandfather, Captain Dungan, fought in the Revolutionary War and located in Philadelphia County, now a part of Philadelphia City. His grandfather, James Reed Dungan, was a farmer on the old homestead, where John Milton Dungan was born; Lewis H., another son, father of John M., died there. The father was a Whig in politics and was widely known over Pennsylvania in his day. He was a member of a military company. Lewis H. married Phoebe Dyer, in Philadelphia, who died at the advanced age of seventy-five years; her husband having preceded her over a score of years. There were seven children in the family. John Milton and his brother, Joseph W., came to Knox County, Illinois, when eighteen and fifteen years old, respectively. John M. settled in Peoria county in 1858. They began work on a farm. John Milton purchased one hundred and sixty acres, to which he added more, making a total of three hundred and twenty-five acres. He owned a farm in Livingston County, which he sold and went into the grain business with Burt & Danforth. The firm having sold out, he returned to farming, though for a short time only, as he again got control of the elevator and ran it until he sold out to his son, Charles Lewis, who has managed it since. He married Ellen A. Burt, daughter of Charles B. Burt, and they have one son, Charles L., the present grain-dealer at this place. The latter married Carrie Tucker, a daughter of H. C. Tucker. They have four children: Alma, Helen L., John and Teddy. Charles L. was born September 20, 1862, in Peoria County, was educated in the Brimfield High School, and farmed for a while, but in 1887 began clerking for his father and finally assumed general management of the office, of which he is now in control. In addition to being a grain-dealer, he also conducts a lumber yard, furnishing all kinds of building material. John Milton Dungan is a Republican, has been Mayor of Brimfield and a member of the Council. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors of America. His wife is an active member in the Congregational Church.

GELLING, JOSEPH; Retired Farmer; born in the Isle of Man. April 3, 1830; educated in his native country. His parents, John and Mary (Fayle) Gelling, belonged to families who, for generations, were connected with the history of the Isle of Man. Joseph Gelling came to the United States in June, 1853, landing at New York City. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, which required several weeks to make the trip. He came direct to Peoria County, whither his brother, James, and sister, Mrs. Annie Bridson, had preceded him. He began work on a

farm, being employed by many of the older families of the township. After two years, he bought a team, broke prairie land, and farmed for himself. He married Margaret McKune, in Princeville Township, in September, 1860. They had three children: Alice A., the wife of Robert Whittaker, of Millbrook Township; William, who lives near Monica, and Joseph Charles, of Princeville Township. Mrs. Margaret Gelling is deceased. Mr. Gelling's second marriage was with Mrs. Mary L. (Cluskey) McCabe, formerly of St. Louis, where her first husband was a grain merchant. She was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Englisby) Cluskey, natives of County Louth, Ireland. Mr. Gelling's first farm consisted of eighty acres of unimproved prairie land, which has since been known as the old Gelling homestead, where his son, Joseph Charles, now lives. He added to his possessions from time to time, and now owns nearly a thousand acres of land. He has been a successful raiser of stock, especially hogs. Mr. Gelling is a Democrat. Though reared in the Church of England, he is not connected with any sectarian organization in this country.

GUYER, LAZARUS LEVY; Retired Farmer; born July 4, 1817, on the Juniata River, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. The old family of Guyer, consisting of seven brothers, went to Philadelphia before the Revolutionary War, where most of them remained. One brother, however, went to Maryland, where he became a prosperous business man. The grandfather Guyer was a farmer. His son, Samuel, was a miller in Mifflin County, but later went to Ohio, where he died. Samuel's wife, Elizabeth (Levy) Guyer, was an Israelite; her father, Lazarus Levy, being an authority (Scribe) in the Hebrew Church, learned and highly respected. She died in Peoria, to which place she had come with her son July 19, 1836. Sophia Guyer, a sister of Lazarus Levy, had married and settled in Tazewell County. Jacob, a brother, came to Peoria County in the spring of 1836, having been sent ahead to buy land for the family. He married Mary Hotchkiss, and they founded the Mrs. Mary Hotchkiss Guyer Memorial Home for Aged People. The mother died at the age of seventy-three years. Lazarus Levi Guyer was nineteen years old when he came to Peoria County, where he secured employment in a store. He got his start in life by selling goods in Brimfield on the profit-sharing basis. He erected a log building in which to transact business and soon built up a large trade. He became a dealer in produce, and shipped butter and agricultural products to the Southern markets along the river as far as New Orleans. He lost a boat loaded with provisions and other wares at Natchez in a storm on the Mississippi River, on May 7, 1840. This disaster was a great blow to him, but he did not give up, and finally regained all of his shattered fortune. He was married to Elvira M. Wiley, an orphan, May 5, 1840. They had five children: Annette E., deceased; Mrs. Elizabeth Heryer, deceased; Mrs. Arabella M. Jones; Ellen F., and George C.,

a farmer. Mrs. Guyer was the sister of James M. Wiley, who helped to lay the city of Galva, Henry County, Illinois. She was born June 5, 1815, in Bellows Falls, Vermont, and died February 5, 1891. Mr. Guyer sold his store before the Civil War, and purchased a farm of eighty acres near the village of Brimfield, his present home. During the Rebellion, he was Assistant United States Revenue Collector for the Fifth District, which embraced five counties. He was faithful to every duty reposed in him, and is a friend to every good cause. Politically he was originally a Whig. After the war he became a Republican, but for several years past has acted with the Prohibition party. He is a Methodist, and believes in helping churches and schools in order to maintain the moral and intellectual standard of a community. He organized the first Sunday-school in the county outside of Peoria, and for years worked in organizing Sunday-schools in this region, being assisted in later years by Mr. Reynolds of Peoria.

HALL, BRADFORD; Deceased; born in Westminster, Vermont, March 21, 1810; son of Peter and Polly (White) Hall, natives of Yarmouth, Massachusetts. His grandfather, A. Hall, was born in Yarmouth, March 17, 1748, and his grandmother, Ruth Hall, also a native of Yarmouth, was born in September, 1749. Bradford Hall and wife settled in Jubilee Township in 1838, where he purchased a claim and farmed for about thirty-five years. At the conclusion of that period he settled in Brimfield where he engaged in the mercantile business, and four years later sold out and retired from active life. Mr. Hall was interested in political matters and while a resident of Jubilee Township was Justice of the Peace, and was Postmaster at Brimfield for fourteen years. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church. Mr. Hall married Catherine Farnham at Walpole, New Hampshire, March 2, 1835, where she was born April 9, 1813, daughter of William and Eliza (Salter) Farnham. Her paternal grandparents, Roger and Priscilla Farnham, and the maternal grandparents, Samuel and Catherine (Kiblin) Salter, were natives of Chester Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Hall were the parents of six children: Ann Maria, William Henry, Harriet Eliza, Ella M., Ada R. and Edward. Two of these are now living. Ella has taught school for eighteen years, and now teaches at Brimfield. Edward is a farmer in Stark County. William was an expert penman, and was Assistant Postmaster at Brimfield for fourteen years. Mr. Hall's death occurred in July, 1891. Of Mr. Hall's children, Harriet Eliza died October 8, 1847; Ada R., July 22, 1881; William H., August 25, 1881; and Ann Maria (Hall) Brooks, August 15, 1896.

JOHNSON, HENRY R.; Merchant; born in Jubilee Township, Peoria County, May 4, 1852, where he was educated. His maternal grandfather was Daniel Rounds, a native of Vermont. His parents, Moses C., and Martha (Rounds) Johnson, were born in Chester, Vermont. They

removed from the East to Jubilee Township in 1849, with their five children. Henry R. Johnson remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and then engaged in the grain business with H. O. Burt & Danforth at Brimfield. He sold out and, with his brother Moses, erected a fine building and engaged in the livery business. After five years he disposed of this interest and removed to Elmwood, where he established himself in the furniture trade. Here his first wife died, and he returned to Brimfield Township, where he farmed for six years. He had the misfortune to lose his barn, with all its contents, by fire. In March, 1892, he again engaged in the furniture business, which he still continues. For his second wife he married Fannie Snider, October 29, 1884. Two children were born to them: Dean H. and Edna L. Mr. Johnson had two children—George R., and Chello M.—by his first marriage. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of William and Matilda (Houx) Snider, old settlers of Peoria County. She was born in Cooper County, Missouri, and received her education in that State. Mr. Johnson is a Republican. He has held many local offices, always acquitting himself creditably. He is a member of a number of secret societies. He belongs to the Congregational Church, of which he is a Trustee and chairman of the Building Committee. His father was a Deacon of that Church for twenty-six years.

KETCHUM, REV. SMITH; Farmer and Minister; born in Crawford County, Ohio, January 7, 1840, son of Eddy and Harriet (Smith) Ketchum. The father was born in Cayuga County, New York, October 19, 1802, and died in 1884. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, November 19, 1808, and died in 1888. The paternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ketchum and the maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ichabod Smith—the maiden name of Mrs. Ketchum being Eddy and that of Mrs. Smith, Harkness. Eddy Ketchum came to Illinois in 1852 and settled in Marshall County, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. Smith Ketchum began life as a farmer in Henry County, where he lived twenty years. Subsequently he came to Brimfield Township and bought a farm; the southwest quarter of Section 30. In 1873 he was ordained a minister of the Primitive Baptist Church. He now preaches every Sunday—has one charge at Greenbush in Warren County, and one north of Galesburg, in Knox County. He is a Democrat, was School Director about eighteen years and Tax Collector for some time. He married Martha A. Clement in Henry County, October 12, 1865. She was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, August 17, 1846, the daughter of Robert and Margaret (Jones) Clement. The parents were born in County Armagh, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1830—the father of German and the mother of Welsh descent. In 1851 they removed to Henry County. The father died in Henry County, September 10, 1882, and the mother in Brimfield in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Ketchum are the parents of seven children: Mary S.; Robert E., deceased;

Milo S., Professor of Civil Engineering in the State University at Champaign; Daniel C., Principal of the High School at Rosemond in Christian County; George S.; Chauncy C., and Harold V.

KNAPP, DR. ALFRED AVERILL; Physician; born in Danbury, Connecticut, May 22, 1868; educated in Rush Medical College, Chicago. His paternal great-grandfather was Elnathan Knapp, a native of Connecticut; his grandfather, Ira Knapp, was born in Danbury, and his grandmother, Thankful (Barnum), was born in the same city. His maternal grandfather, Aaron Quimby, was a native of New York State. Elnathan and Sarah A. (Quimby) Knapp, his parents, came from Connecticut and New York. They left the East in 1869 and located in Henry, Marshall County. He was a prosperous farmer, and died February 2, 1889, aged fifty-eight years; the widow is still living on the old homestead. Dr. Alfred Averill had exceptional advantages when a young man. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools. He secured a teacher's certificate which gave him admission to Rush Medical College. He studied medicine with Dr. A. H. Kinnear, of Henry, one year, entered college in the spring of 1888, and was graduated March 1, 1891. He passed a competitive examination for entrance to the Cook County Hospital, which he accepted in October, 1891, serving as Intern on the Regular Resident Staff eighteen months in that institution. In June, 1893, he located in Brimfield, where he has built up an extensive practice. Dr. Knapp married Mary L. McCune June 26, 1894. They have one daughter, Mary Leonore. Dr. Knapp is an independent Republican, and a member of the Congregational Church. He is a member of Horeb Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M. of Elmwood, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, R. N. A., and the Military Tract and American Medical Associations.

McCLELLAN, CHARLES LARSH (deceased); Farmer; was born in Maysville, Kentucky, April 3, 1815; educated in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather was John McClellan, a native of Scotland; his maternal grandfather, Charles Larsh, was born in Kaskaskia, Illinois, and was descended from a French family: his father, Samuel McClellan, was a native of Pennsylvania and was a farmer. He was drafted in the War of 1812 while in Kentucky, but did not see active service, as the war soon closed. Catherine (Larsh), the mother, came from Kentucky. Charles L. McClellan removed to Illinois in 1849, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land. September 27, 1860, he married Sarah Edwards in Burlington, Iowa. They had two children: Edward Bixby and Charles Lannes. Mrs. McClellan was the daughter of George and Ann Edwards. With the assistance of his wife, Mr. McClellan began to improve the home place, and, in course of a few years, had a splendid homestead. He

died January 7, 1880. He was a Republican, and could always be depended upon for active service in the interest of his party. He was well known to the old settlers of this township as a man upright and fair in all his business undertakings, and would not countenance, in any way, any transaction that was not straightforward and honest. He was social and companionable and had many friends. He often told of his experience in walking from Illinois to Cincinnati, Ohio. It was in midwinter, and, despite the extreme cold, he managed to keep ahead of the stage, the principal means of travel in those days.

MOORE, JOHN D. (deceased); Farmer; born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 29, 1854; educated in Peoria County. His paternal grandfather, Joseph, was born in Ireland; his grandmother (maiden name Alexander) came from Belmont County; his maternal grandfather, John Rusk, was born in Virginia, and his grandmother, Sarah (Donaldson), in Ohio. His father, Samuel Moore, was born in Belmont County, and his mother, Isabella R. (Rusk), in Morgan County, Ohio. They were married in Mansfield, Ohio, where they resided until 1861, when they removed to Peoria County, Illinois, and settled on a farm in Logan Township. They came to Brimfield Township in 1870, and took up their residence on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. The father died at the age of 77 years; the mother is still living on the homestead property. They had two children: John D. and Mary E., the latter the wife of Ora E. Bruce. He had five children by a first marriage: James H., Mrs. Martha J. Rusk, Mrs. Isabella Reed, Joseph A., and Mrs. Sarah Ann Stewart (deceased). The grandfather, Joseph Moore, and family were members of the Covenanters' Church. John D. Moore married Susan E. Harker in Peoria County, December 26, 1876. There are three children: Lois L., Seba E. and Frances K. Mrs. Moore was one of a family of ten children of Jeremiah and Maud (Kinder) Harker, all still living. Mr. Harker came to Illinois in boyhood when Peoria was a trading post for the Indians, the family first settling ten miles southwest of Peoria at what is now known as Harker's Corner; he is now deceased. Mrs. Harker resides at 212 Lincoln Avenue, Peoria. Mr. John D. Moore was a Presbyterian, and in politics, a Prohibitionist. He served as School Director from the time he was twenty-one years of age. He died December 6, 1893. Jane (Rusk) Clements, a sister of Mr. Moore's maternal grandfather, lived to be 104 years old, and well remembered sitting on the knee of George Washington when she was a child.

PACEY, ADDISON; Editor; Brimfield; born in Waterloo, Iowa, March 21, 1864; educated in Brimfield. His paternal grandfather, Brown Pacey, and his maternal grandfather, James Hayes, were natives of England. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Hayes) Pacey, came from England, the former born in Lin-

colnshire, and the latter a native of Salisbury. Thomas Pacey was a minister in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and was ordained in Iowa, where he preached several years. He came to Brimfield in 1866, and died June 23, 1892, at the age of sixty-three years; his wife died January 11, 1888. Addison Pacey's first occupation was farming. He taught school four years, from 1885 to 1889. In the latter year he and J. E. Pope bought the "Brimfield News," Mr. Pacey finally becoming the sole proprietor of the paper, which he has conducted successfully, the paper having a large circulation. It is ably edited and its moral and intellectual character recommends its columns to all. Mr. Pacey married Frona Herriott in Brimfield, November 21, 1890. They had four children: Mildred E.; Harold, deceased; Leland, and Walter. Mr. Pacey is a Republican, and for several years has been and is a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors of America. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the community, advocating anything beneficial to the people at large.

RADLEY, GEORGE (deceased); Farmer; was born in Devonshire, England, in December, 1811; received his education in his native country. His parents, George and Elizabeth Radley, were born in England, where the father died. He was a farmer. George Radley (the son) came to America in 1840 and purchased a farm in Jubilee Township, which he conducted successfully, but afterwards sold and bought eighty acres of land in Brimfield Township. He married Miriam I. Clussman in Princeville, August 11, 1845. They had six children: George, now of Dunlap, Illinois; Mrs. Isabella M. Cone (deceased), Jane E. (deceased), William H. (deceased), Mrs. Miriam Congrain (deceased), and Charles C. Mrs. Radley's parents were George and Jane (Millward) Clussman, natives of Nova Scotia. They came to Princeville in 1812. They had a large family. Mrs. Radley (now deceased) being the last surviving child. Her grandfather, George Clussman, was a Surgeon in the War of 1812. Her mother came from an old English family whose ancestors belonged to the nobility of England. Charles C. Radley resides on the home farm in Elmwood, to which he has added eighty acres. He is the father of four children: William, Laura, Bertha and Thurlow. Mr. Radley (senior) purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Radnor Township, on which his son George now lives. George has two daughters, Cora M. and Bell. Mrs. Isabella M. Cone left three sons: Everett, Wilber and Ray. Mr. Radley was a very prosperous farmer. He belonged to the Episcopal Church, was a Republican, and held a number of local offices.

REED, JOSEPH (deceased); Farmer; was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, in 1825, and died, April 15, 1899. His parents were John and Louisa (Caldwell) Reed. The father, a native of Ireland, was for some years a Judge

in West Virginia. The mother was born near Wheeling, West Virginia. Joseph Reed came to Brimfield Township in 1850. After his marriage he lived on a rented farm four years, and then bought a farm in Sections 5 and 6. At the time of his death he owned about two hundred and fourteen acres of land. He married Elizabeth R. Henderson, at West Point, Iowa, February 24, 1852. She is the daughter of William and Sarah (Cox) Henderson, and was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1829. The father was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and died in November, 1848. The mother was a native of the same county, born in 1797, died in May, 1871. The paternal grandparents were George and Rachel (Dempsey) Henderson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of the United States. The maternal grandparents were William and Jane (Stewart) Cox, natives of Ireland. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed are: John H., William C., James E., Lester H., Alexander T., Loretta J. (now the wife of Albert McCoy), Emma Virginia (wife of Robert Carter), and two deceased—Alice, wife of Robert Pierce, and Sarah Louise. Mr. Reed was, and Mrs. Reed is, a member of the Presbyterian Church at French Grove.

SILLOWAY, I. W.; Carpenter and Farmer; born in Berlin, Washington County, Vermont, November 5, 1832; son of Charles C. P. and Clarissa (House) Silloway, natives of Vermont. Charles C. P. Silloway was a carpenter all his life, but owned and resided on a small farm. I. W. Silloway came to Peoria County in 1855, and purchased a farm on Section 6, Jubilee Township, which he later sold and removed to Iowa, settling on a farm in Warren County in that State. Soon after the beginning of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He then settled at Yates City, where he worked at the carpenter trade four years, afterwards returning to Peoria County, where he bought land on Section 8, Jubilee Township, and engaged in farming and carpentry. He afterwards settled in Brimfield, where he purchased a house and lot and lives retired from active business. Mr. Silloway is a Republican, and has served several terms as a member of the Town Council, of which he has been President. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. April 22, 1837, he married Lydia Huey, in Peoria, who was born in Ohio County, Virginia, December 14, 1837, daughter of Virgil and Ruth (Gilmore) Huey, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent. They moved from Virginia to Illinois in 1849 and settled at Brimfield. Mr. Huey was a wagon-maker and farmer and owned a farm on Section 1. Mr. and Mrs. Silloway have four children: Clara E., born April 5, 1861, wife of Thaddeus Chamberlain; Ruth E., born April 11, 1864, wife of Charles Radley; Arden H., born December 1, 1879, married Nellie Farnum; and Edna Faye, born August 16, 1880.

The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

TUCKER, HOMER CLINTON; Farmer; Brimfield Township; born in Madison, Madison County, New York, March 16, 1833; educated in that State and in Illinois. Robert, the paternal great-grandfather, with his family and two brothers, emigrated from England to the United States, and took up their residence in Norton, Massachusetts. His son Robert married a Miss Chaffer, and they had one daughter and two sons who did not live to maturity. He next married Patty Willis, who had crossed the ocean with them. They moved to Brookfield, then to Worcester County, and located in Hardwick, where they reared a family of five sons and one daughter: Seth, Robert, Alfred, Hetty, Joshua and Laban. Alfred married Polly Hilliard in Hartland, Windsor County, Vermont, in 1795. They had five sons and two girls: Owen, Ezra, Hosea, Homer and Horace (twins), Martha and Mary. Ezra, the father of Homer Clinton, was born in Vermont June 12, 1802. He was a carpenter in Madison. He had a desire to become a farmer. He married Sally Furness January 21, 1830. They had eight children, all of whom were born in New York State: William (died at 15), Mary, Homer C., Ezra, Eliza, Sarah, Sophronia and Marian. In 1836 Mr. Tucker came to Illinois. He bought a horse and rode over Peoria County, accompanied by J. F. Wiley. He selected three-quarter-sections of land in Sections 15 and 22, and, having left the money for its purchase with Mr. Wiley, returned to New York. The purchase was completed as contemplated, but it was not until 1843 that Mr. Tucker was ready to take possession. In that year he started with his family overland, conveying his goods in wagons and arriving in Brimfield on December 3, the journey occupying seven and a half weeks. He selected a spot on Section 15 for his homestead, and having secured the object of his life's desire, settled down to improve his farm. He was a skilled mechanic but abandoned his trade for farming. He finally accumulated 640 acres of land. He died December 31, 1853. His wife died July 1, 1860, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. Mr. Tucker did much to promote the moral welfare of Brimfield Township. He was a public-spirited citizen. It was a great delight for him to attend the County and State Conventions of the Democratic party. His son Ezra occupies the old homestead. Homer Clinton came to Brimfield Township with his parents in 1843 and has resided here ever since. He has one of the best improved farms in this part of Illinois, all of which is the result of his own efforts. His home and other buildings were burned some years ago, after which he had erected a better class of buildings than he had before. He began with 160 acres, a part of the old homestead, which he has increased to 200. He can boast of having put all the improvements on his land, even to the planting of the trees about his place. He was a grain merchant in

Brimfield for five years. He married Emily M. Ellis, of Peoria County. They had four children: Clemmie M., the wife of H. E. Chichester; Carrie M., the wife of C. L. Dungan; Allie M., the wife of O. E. Root; and Duane H., who is of an inventive turn of mind. Mr. Tucker is a Republican, and has been Township Supervisor besides holding other minor offices. He has been Road Commissioner for seventeen years.

WEATHERWAX, ANDREW; Farmer; born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 27, 1826; received a common-school education. John Weatherwax, his paternal grandfather, was born in Germany; William Craig was his maternal grandfather. George, the father of Andrew, came from New York. Susan (Craig), the mother, was born in Virginia. The grandfather, John, left a fortune to some members of the family in the United States but it never reached the heirs. George, the father, lived nine miles from Albany, New York, and was a farmer.

He lived a part of the time in Holmes County, Ohio. He was a skillful mechanic and did the important carpentering work in that section. He erected the aqueduct over Whitewoman Creek for a canal in Ohio. He was a representative man. He died in 1850 at the age of fifty-one years. His wife died several years later. They had nine children who reached maturity: William, John, Andrew, Ann, Catherine, Jacob, Abraham, Mary and George. Mary (deceased), was the wife of A. C. Conklin, of LaSalle County, Illinois. To Andrew and his wife two children were born: Susan Elizabeth (deceased) and George, of Brimfield Township. Mrs. Weatherwax was, before her marriage, Sarah Ann McGlothlin, a native of Virginia. Mr. Weatherwax is independent in politics. He received his political ideas of civil government from four old Revolutionary War heroes, who resided near him in his boyhood days. Therefore he has the courage of his moral convictions.

CHAPTER III.

CHILLICOTHE TOWNSHIP.

Chillicothe Township is the only one in Peoria County that lies in range Nine East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. It is composed of two fractional congressional townships, 10 N., 9 E. and 11 N., 9 E., the first named being a very small fraction. The northeast corner of this township is the northeast corner of the county, its northern boundary being the south line of Marshall County, and its eastern and southeastern boundary being the Illinois River, which separates it from Woodford County.

Could the early history of this township be written, it would doubtless prove little less interesting than that of Peoria. It was here the eyes of Joliet and Marquette last rested upon the soil of Peoria County, and here LaSalle and his companions first entered Lake Pimiteoui. We can well imagine all the celebrated *voyageurs* and missionaries to have camped here in their voyages up and down the river, and to have established mission stations or trading posts within its borders. Here, also, dwelt Gomo and Senachewine, two Chiefs of the Pottawatomes. It was in this township that Captain Samuel Levering visited Gomo in the year 1811, and slept in his cabin just before the great council at Peoria. It was doubtless at the Indian village between Rome and Chillicothe he halted and was obliged to engage a new crew to complete his journey. Into this township the Indians of Black Partridge's village fled when the village was attacked and destroyed by Governor Edwards in 1812. It was here that General Howard halted his army of nearly 1,000 men in his march against the Indians of Gomo's tribe in 1813, and it was from this point they returned to Peoria to assist in the building of Fort Clark. All these events, however, occurred long before the modern history of the township began.

LaSalle Prairie, a portion of which lies in this township, is about ten miles long and from three to four miles wide, and is one of the most fertile spots in the county. This fact, coupled with its nearness to the river, as well as to the timber land surrounding it, early attracted an enterprising and industrious community of farmers.

In fact, it was regarded as one of the centers of population, so that, in the assessment of property, those living there were designated as residents of LaSalle Prairie, the same as were those of Farm Creek, Ten Mile Creek, Mackinaw and other places. In 1837 it had obtained a place and name in the Gazetteers of the day, and the settlement is said to have contained one hundred families. It also gave its name to election precincts and school districts. This community furnished a goodly number of public officers and other public-spirited men, who did much towards the organization and development of the county. It was here the "Farmers' Exporting Company" was formed, which is elsewhere mentioned. At an early day, also, a State road was laid out from a point on the Galena road, near Mossville, then along the river through Rome and the village of Chillicothe to points farther north, which became part of the stage-route from Peoria to Chicago. The northern part of the Township, which was originally timber land, has been cleared and now contains many fine farms.

The Senachewine Creek is the largest stream in the northern part of the county flowing into the Illinois River. It divides the township into two nearly equal portions. It derived its name from Senachewine, the last Chief of the Pottawatomes in this section, whose village was located on its banks. In an early day the flow of water was much greater than at present; affording, as it did, water power for the driving of both grist and saw-mills. Although it is said that William Moffatt had a mill in this township as early as 1834, yet it appears that, on March 7, 1836, William and Jeremiah Moffatt petitioned the County Commissioners' Court for a writ for the assessment of such damages as might be occasioned by the erection of a mill-dam on the northwest quarter of Section 18. On the same day Ashbel Merrill obtained a similar writ for the erection of a mill-dam on the northwest quarter of Section 17. At the April term 1836, the writ in favor of Ashbel Merrill was returned allowing Henry Pepper \$50 damages, caused to his land by the erection of the dam. The return to Moffatts' writ found the dam to be upon their own land and that no injury would be caused to the neighborhood. The Moffatt mill was a

grist-mill much resorted to by the people for many miles around. It had probably no competitor nearer than Rochester, on Spoon River, and the mills on the Kickapoo near Peoria. Merrill's mill is said to have been a saw-mill located about one-half mile lower down the stream than Moffatts'.

About this time, or a little later, there were three rival villages in what is now Chillicothe Township; Rome, Allentown and the Village of Chillicothe—the first having 25 houses, the second 3, and the third 30 houses. There is no plat of Allentown on record, but the ferry licenses granted to George Allen, in the year 1832, located it on the southeast quarter of Section 29, T. 11 N., R. 9 E.

The first attempt to locate a village upon the present site of the city of Chillicothe was made by Samuel T. McKean, who, on November 28, 1834, caused a plat to be surveyed by Charles Ballance, County Surveyor, on the southwest quarter of Section 21, and the northwest quarter of Section 28. It consisted of four entire blocks and four extra lots, which were doubtless intended to be included in a subsequent plat. It was acknowledged, December 18, 1834, before Andrew M. Hunt, Justice of the Peace.

On June 6, 1836, Harrison H. Jamison and Joseph Hart platted a village on the southwest quarter of Section 21, and the southeast quarter of Section 20, covering a much larger territory, which they named Chillicothe, apparently ignoring the former plat, and possibly including it in theirs. The streets were 66 feet wide; alleys 18; lots 66x165 feet.

On October 21, 1836, James H. Temple and Harrison H. Jamison laid out an addition to Chillicothe which they named Temple & Jamison's Addition. It was located on the northwest quarter of Section 28 on the river. It was of an irregular shape, consisting of three fractional blocks on the river, three full blocks and two other fractions. Several other additions have since then been annexed, but these were the original plats of the city.

On December 24, 1832, Jefferson Taliaferro placed upon the record of deeds in the Recorder's office of Peoria County, a plat of the village of Rome. It consisted of twenty-three blocks and a public square, but not being accompanied with any survey or description, its location cannot be definitely fixed. That it was the original plat of the village of Rome cannot be doubted. It is one of the very earliest village plats recorded in Peoria County, being contemporaneous with the first plat of what is now Mill's Addition to the city of Peoria. The streets running parallel with the river were named Front, Second, Third and Fourth Streets, while those running at right angles to those mentioned bore the distinguished names of Cæsar, Pompey, Anthony, Octavius, Cato, Cicero and Brutus.

On October 10, 1835, Isaac Underhill laid out a village which he also named Rome, which may have covered the territory occupied by the former

one; but, inasmuch as the land is not specifically described, this must rest upon conjecture. It consisted of 44 blocks and a public square, 10 lots of 82½ by 132 feet to a block. As already seen Rome was a dangerous rival of Chillicothe, and is said to have been, at one time, an aspirant for the location of the county-seat.

June 20, 1837, Samuel Bell laid out a village plat named La Salle on the northeast quarter of Section 32, surveyed by John McFadden, Deputy of Thomas Phillips, County Surveyor. The tract is a fractional one containing about seventy-five acres, of which about sixty-four acres were embraced in the plat. Little is known of this village, if it ever had any existence in fact. It was vacated, March 6, 1849, by Hiram Cleveland, who was then owner of all the lots.

In 1840 Mr. Underhill began the cultivation of his farm at Rome by the breaking up of 200 acres, to which were added 500 acres more in the following year. It subsequently grew to 2,000 acres, which was doubtless the largest farm in the county. In the fall of 1841 he sowed 300 acres in winter wheat, from which he had an excellent crop, harvested with the old-fashioned cradle, and sold at 32 cents per bushel, the highest market-price of that year. The next year he put 1,000 acres into winter wheat, which was so badly winter-killed that he did not harvest one bushel. In 1846 he set out on his land at Rome ten thousand grafted apple trees and six thousand peach trees, which he cultivated for seven years. On April 1, 1853, he sold his farm to Dr. Ela H. Clapp and Butler for \$40,000.

While extending his farm at Rome Mr. Underhill had a house built to run on wheels, somewhat similar in construction to a sleeping-car. It was drawn by oxen to different parts of the farm, which consisted wholly of smooth prairie. He had about twenty yoke of oxen used in breaking the sod. He had thirty-five families of renters, among whom was a preacher, who got free of rent all the land he could till in consideration of his preaching to the tenants on Sunday. Another was a fiddler, who furnished the music for the balls that were of frequent occurrence at the Rome Hotel during the winter season, on which occasions Mr. Underhill would be a frequent guest.

After the completion of the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad, of which Mr. Underhill was President, a controversy sprang up between it and the city of Peoria in regard to the use of the streets or some other terminal privileges, to connect with the steamboat landing, in consequence of which Rome was, for a time, made the head of navigation as to all freights going by rail and river. A spur-track was built to connect the main track with the river, and a large ware-house was erected on the river bank (there being a good landing at that point), through which all freight to and from the boats and the rail-road were passed, thus avoiding the complications at Peoria. Rome has, however, not grown much in population, it being at the present day but little larger than it was sixty years ago. The Rome fraction



Joseph Bradbury

constitutes a school district by itself, having a good schoolhouse in which a good school is maintained.

Prior to township organization that portion of territory known as Township 11 North, Range 9 East, constituted an election precinct by the name of Senachewine. When the re-organization took place the fraction known as Township 10 North, Range 9 East, was attached and the name of Chillicothe was given to the newly formed township.

CITY OF CHILLICOTHE.

Prior to 1830 there were a few settlers in what is now Chillicothe Township. Mahlon Lupton and John Hammett, with his family, had settled north of the creek on Section 9 as early as 1830. The first cabin erected on the site of Chillicothe was that of Jefferson Hickson, a blacksmith, on the bank of the river, near which he also erected his shop. The second was that of Edwin L. Jones who was the pioneer merchant of the place. His store occupied one room of the cabin in which he lives. He was the first Justice of the Peace and was a man of prominence in the county, he having also served for some years as a member of the County Commissioners' Court. In 1838, a Mr. Lehart erected a small frame house of one room, which his family occupied while he kept store in a cabin on Water Street.

The first tavern was opened in 1835 by James M. Brown, which was called the "Dunlap House." It was a one-and-a-half-story house situated on First Street, but the name was subsequently changed to the "American House." It was kept by William Dunlap for about five years, during which time it was the stopping place for stages to and from Chicago. The next is said to have been "The Illinois," subsequently changed to the "Buckeye."

"The Chillicothe House" was a frame building containing ten to fifteen rooms, erected and kept for some years by John Hayes. It was destroyed by fire in 1873.

"The Transit Hotel" was erected about 1850. Thomas Kitts was the first proprietor. It is at present operated by J. H. Humes. The "Union Hotel" was erected about 1865 by O. G. Wood, and was at first called Wood's Hotel. It was subsequently changed to the "Commercial" and later to "Union Hotel." D. McKeel is the present proprietor.

From its position on the river, and its proximity to the fertile lands in the northern part of Peoria and the southern part of Marshall Counties, Chillicothe has, from an early day, been a prominent market for grain, pork and other products of the farm. This trade was also enhanced by the running of a ferry to the opposite shore, which enabled it to command the custom from a large portion of Woodford County, as well as from that portion of Marshall County lying east of the river. Of such importance was this trade considered that, on March 4, 1867, a charter was

obtained from the Legislature for the "Chillicothe Ferry Road and Bridge Company," with power to establish and run a ferry, to build a bridge, to make roads approaching the same on both sides of the river and to purchase or condemn lands for that purpose; these rights to be exclusive for a distance of three miles along the river. The company had a capital of \$30,000. It established the ferry, constructed the road across the bottom lands on the easterly side of the river and has been operating the same ever since.

John A. Moffitt built the first grain warehouse on the river bank in the year 1847, the trade at that time being confined to the river. Henry Truitt erected a grain warehouse about the year 1853, and in company with Samuel C. Jack started the first extensive business in grain. The firm and its successors have done a very large and flourishing business for many years. Soon after the completion of the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad, its lessee, the Chicago & Rock Island Company, erected an elevator at the depot which was consumed by fire in 1864. It was re-built and an elevator has ever since been maintained at that point for the shipment of grain. It is at present operated by R. Truitt and L. Carter under the firm name of the "Chillicothe Grain Company." An extensive business in milling was formerly carried on, but unfortunately one of the finest mills, that of Wood & Hosmer, was destroyed by fire in 1869. The year before that event "The Farmers' Mill," with a capacity of grinding fifty barrels of flour per day, had been erected by Adam Petry and A. C. Thomas. The River Elevator, or Old Star Elevator, which had been lying idle for many years, is now operated by the Turner, Hudnet Company, of Pekin, Illinois, who do their shipping entirely by the river, as there are no railroad tracks reaching it.

From February 22, 1861, to February 11, 1873, Chillicothe had been governed as a village by a board of trustees. In April of that year it adopted a city government and elected Henry Hosmer Mayor, William McLean, Levi Booth, Joseph Bailey, William H. Barbour and Richard Hughes Aldermen. According to the census of 1900 it had a population of 1699, and contains the number and variety of business houses usually found in cities of its size; among which may be mentioned several dry-goods, grocery, drug and hardware stores; establishments for the sale of farm machinery and furniture, grain elevators, lumber yards, etc.

There are two banks; the first (Truitt, Matthews & Co.) was organized in 1868 by Henry Truitt and Samuel C. Jack. Later the firm was composed of Henry Truitt, P. T. Matthews, Harvey Holman and A. D. Sawyer. The present proprietors are Mrs. Eliza A. Truitt, P. T. Matthews, William M. Mead and Rollin H. Truitt. It has a capital stock of \$40,000, surplus \$30,000. Frank L. Wilmot is cashier.

The "First National Bank" was organized

December 10, 1900, with a capital of \$25,000, B. F. Zinser being President, Ira D. Buck, Vice-President, and Eugene Moffitt, Cashier. The present Cashier is L. R. Phillips. Its stockholders are among the most prosperous business men of Peoria, Pekin, Washington and Chillicothe. On February 10, 1902, its resources were \$111,778, and its deposits \$79,557.

There are two weekly newspapers, the "Chillicothe Bulletin" and the "Chillicothe Enquirer," the first started July 4, 1883, by the present proprietor, Frank W. Bailey, the second, in 1891 by Messrs. Day & Bates. The present proprietor of the latter is Mr. H. A. Bates, one of the founders of the paper.

The city is supplied with telephone service by "The People's Telephone Company," of which B. F. Zinser is President, and E. Moffitt Secretary and Treasurer. The company was organized in 1891. It now has 150 'phones in operation. It furnishes country service in Peoria County and cable service across the river, connecting with lines in Woodford, McLean, Marshall and Tazewell Counties.

North Chillicothe, situated about one mile north of the present city, was organized as a village May 2, 1890. It now has a population of 417.

CHURCHES.

The Baptists were the first to hold religious meetings in Chillicothe, probably under direction of Elder Gershom Silliman as early as 1837. In the spring of 1838, they organized a Baptist Church with the following members: Peter Temple and wife, James H. Temple and wife, James Hammett and his wife and mother. Elder Silliman ministered to the people for a short time, when Alexander Rider, a Scotch clergyman, became pastor and remained for two years. In the same year James H. Temple started a Sunday-school, which was held at the residences of the members. The church was then without a pastor for several years, there being occasional preaching from time to time. In 1850 Elder C. D. Merritt began preaching semi-monthly and a re-organization took place with fifteen members. Elder Thomas Bodley became the first pastor in 1850 and was succeeded in 1851 by Rev. C. D. Merritt. Through a revival of that year the congregation increased its membership to 92, and in 1851 and 1852 it erected a comfortable brick house of worship with a seating capacity of 400. By 1857 the congregation had increased in membership to 102. The church then suffered a great decline for some years and its church building was sold for debt, but, through the exertions of its members aided by the citizens, it was redeemed and from that time the church took on new life. In 1866 the building was repaired at an expense of \$900, and, on December 2d of that year, was rededicated. From that time until now it has been one of the permanent churches of the city. It is located on the corner of South Second and Elm Streets. It maintains a Sunday-school of about

fifty in average attendance, George H. Sanders being Superintendent.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—On account of the loss of the records it is impossible to ascertain the date of the planting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chillicothe. As early as 1851 there was a flourishing circuit of which Chillicothe was the preaching point. It is related that the church became organized in 1850 with about twenty members. In 1852, the congregation had procured a lot on the corner of Beech and Fourth Streets, upon which, in that year, it erected a parsonage, and in the following year commenced the erection of a house of worship, which was finished in 1856 at a cost of about \$2,500. The parsonage continued to be used in its original form until the year 1892, when it was remodeled and still continues to be used as the pastor's residence.

In the year 1898 a new church edifice was erected on the corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets, at a cost of about \$8,000. It is the largest and finest church in the city.

Although there may have been pastors prior to the year 1852, their names are unknown. In that year Rev. William Atchison and Rev. I. B. Craig preached to the people, since which time the church has been served by nearly forty ministers, only a few having remained more than a year. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. U. B. Johnson, who served from 1896 to 1899 inclusive. It was during his pastorate the present church building was erected. He was succeeded, in the year 1900 by the present pastor, Rev. T. A. Beall. This church has always maintained a Sabbath-school, of which the now venerable G. W. Clapp was the first Superintendent. The present Superintendent is Mr. O. A. Proctor. The average attendance is about 125. The church is in a flourishing condition.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church is, in one sense, the successor of St. John's Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which was organized about the year 1865. The first rector was Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, under whose pastorate a church building was erected, which was used for several years. He was succeeded for a short time by the Rev. Mr. Russell and he by a Rev. Mr. Johnson.

On October 25, 1874, Rev. J. F. Davis, as missionary of the Reformed Episcopal Church, commenced holding services in the church, it having been for some time vacant. On September 12, 1875, by vote of its members, the parish severed its ecclesiastical connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church and united with the Reformed Episcopal denomination, but still retaining its name of St. John's Parish. About 1880 the church building was sold and a new one was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. This was also sold to the Roman Catholics and, in the year 1890, the present building was erected at the cost of \$4,000. The first official board under the new organization were Solomon Stowell, Stephen Martin, and Elias Entz.



Harvey Hobman

Rev. Jesse P. Davis was rector from 1874 to 1884; Rev. Frederick Walton from 1885 to 1888; Rev. H. L. Gregg from 1888 to 1889; Rev. Joseph Lewis for six months in 1889; Rev. B. T. Lampblugh, 1889-90; Rev. G. Stroud Vail, 1890-93; Rev. E. H. Huston, 1894-98, and Rev. Frank V. C. Cloak, the present rector, from March, 1899 to the present time. There is a Sunday-school maintained numbering about fifty-six, of which the rector is Superintendent.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized August 12, 1891, with nineteen members. The original Board of Trustees were Henry Will, G. W. Harbaugh and Mrs. Henry Truitt. The first pastor was Rev. Elbert G. Collins, who served in that capacity from March 7, 1892, to April 30, 1900. He was succeeded on June 1, 1900, by the present pastor, Rev. J. Charles Evans. The present Board of Trustees are L. A. Wood, Benjamin Warren and Harrison Reed. This church building, situated at the southeast corner of Fourth and Pine Streets, was erected in the year 1892, and was dedicated February 19, 1893. Its original cost was \$4,500. The congregation has also a parsonage which cost the sum of \$1,500. A Sunday-school having an average attendance of eighty is maintained, Mr. E. F. Hunter being Superintendent.

SCHOOLS.

Chillicothe has always occupied an advanced position in regard to her public schools. The first school taught in the village was in the winter of 1838-39. It was kept in a vacated log cabin.

In 1845 a frame school house of one room was built on the public square. This served its purpose until the adoption of the free-school system in 1855. As soon as public funds could be raised by taxation a commodious brick school house, 30 by 56 feet, two stories high and containing four rooms, was erected and supplied with all up-to-date furniture and equipments. It was erected in 1856.

The authorities were greatly encouraged and stimulated into activity by the holding of the Peoria County Teachers' Institute in their new school house, in the month of October, 1856. During its session night meetings with public lectures were held in one of the churches.

In 1870 it became necessary to enlarge the building, which was done by adding two school-rooms, two recitation rooms and a hall. The exterior of the building was also greatly improved and beautified. It was located on the corner of Elm and Fourth Streets, and, when first erected cost about \$4,000. The additions and improvements cost about \$6,000 more. This building was destroyed by fire in 1890, and, in the following year, a new one containing thirteen rooms was erected on North Sixth Street, between Cedar and Chestnut. It accommodates about 500 pupils, and at present has twelve teachers.

JOSEPH BRADLEY.

During the many years of his residence in Chillicothe, Joseph Bradley represented the most advanced commercial element in the town, and realized a success commensurate with shrewd financial acumen, and unswerving allegiance to honest dealing. Though at the time of his death, October 27, 1900, he was practically retired from active participation in business life, he yet retained a vital interest in general public affairs, and in the many friends which his genial and kindly nature had brought his way. In Yorkshire, England, where he was born April 27, 1830, Mr. Bradley received a substantial education in the public schools, and his home training was conducted along lines calculated to inspire confidence in himself and the future. The more thoroughly to prepare for the necessity of self-support, he was apprenticed to a wagon-maker, and eventually embarked upon an independent trade venture. Accompanied by his wife, formerly Mary A. Story, whom he married in 1850, he emigrated to the United States in 1851, and upon locating in Wyoming County, New York, engaged in wagon-making for two years. Failing to realize in their entirety his expectations in the East, he removed to Chillicothe, and, in 1853, established the wagon factory which, under his able management, developed from small to large proportions, and became one of the important manufacturing concerns of the city. Having amassed a competence during his years of toil, Mr. Bradley availed himself of the opportunity of leisure in 1887, and from then until the time of his death, his home circle was the gainer by his additional presence among them, and by his unceasing devotion to the welfare of those near to him. The domestic life of this honored pioneer was noticeably a happy one, and March 10, 1899, his numerous friends and relatives made merry at his golden wedding. To mourn his loss there remained a wife, and daughter, Jane A., who, April 11, 1877, became Mrs. Edgar Heath and has three children; Pearl, Joseph, and Horace Heath. The Heath family live at Henry, Illinois.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Bradley was prominently identified with the local undertakings of his party, and held numerous positions of trust within the gift of his fellow townsmen. For two years he acceptably filled the office of Mayor of Chillicothe, and for eight years was Supervisor. He was a member of, and liberal contributor to the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARVEY HOLMAN.

Harvey Holman (deceased), merchant and banker, for many years one of the most prominent business men of the city of Chillicothe, was born at Winchester, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, September 10, 1806, and died in Chillicothe, April 20, 1884. When he was about ten

years of age, Mr. Holman's parents moved to Warwick, Franklin County, Massachusetts, whence, ten years later, he went to Grafton, Worcester County, remaining there until 1835, when he came West, locating first at St. Louis, Missouri. Here he remained until 1846, when he came to Chillicothe, then one of the most promising business points on the Illinois River. During his stay in St. Louis, Mr. Holman was employed, for some six years, in the Collector's Office of that city. In 1849, the California gold fever having set in, he made the trip across the Plains of the Pacific Coast with an ox-team, spending there the following year. Having returned from California, he entered into partnership, in the fall of 1888, with Mr. Philip T. Matthews, who is still a resident of Chillicothe, in a general mercantile business. Ten years later (1868) they formed a partnership with Henry Truitt and Samuel C. Jack in a private banking business, which Messrs. Truitt and Jack had established a short time previous. About 1880 Mr. Holman sold his interest in the store of Matthews & Holman to his partner, Mr. Matthews, but retained his interest in the banking business, which Mrs. Holman afterwards sold to William M. Mead, a son-in-law of Mr. Matthews. Having retired from business with a handsome competency, estimated at seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Holman devoted the latter years of his life to looking after his real estate interests and in travel.

Mr. Holman was married in the summer of 1850 to Mrs. Sarah A. Stevens, a resident of Chillicothe, but born in Pennsylvania and reared in part in Cincinnati, Ohio. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Holman had one daughter, Fannie, who became the wife of Elias Entz, of Chillicothe, but died September 25, 1899, leaving three children, two sons and one daughter.

About 1888 Mrs. Holman removed to Peoria, where she built a handsome stone residence at No. 111 Roanoke Avenue, costing some twenty-five thousand dollars, and being one of the most delightful homes in that part of the city. Mr. Holman was a man of rare business capacity, of the strictest integrity, absolutely reliable and honest—in the language of one of his business associates, "one of the best men I ever knew"—and left his impress for good upon the history of the city with which his name was so long and so honorably associated. His widow and a large circle of surviving friends hold his memory in faithful and honored remembrance.

CHARLES JOHNS.

Among professional men in Chillicothe, Dr. Charles Johns was regarded as a most capable and progressive exponent of medical science. His skill in diagnosis and treatment won the confidence and patronage of a large following, and his years of arduous effort to ameliorate the physical condition of human kind were happily tempered with the good-will and appreciation of the hundreds who availed themselves of the benefit of his counsel. His profession was but an-

other name for a vast humanitarian field in which he exercised his faith in the tenets of the eclectic school, the broad principles of which appealed both to his intelligence and reason. A native of Clinton County, Ohio, he was born December 1, 1841, and came to Illinois in 1862. For some time he engaged in educational work in different parts of the State, in the meantime, however, having decided to enter the ranks of medical and surgical practitioners. At the Bennett Eclectic College in Chicago, he took the regular course, and graduated with honors in the class of 1872.

The preliminary practice of Dr. Johns was conducted in Streator, Illinois, where he remained for eight years, an important factor in the growth of that town. For the following four years he lived on a farm in Northampton, Hallock Township, where he combined agricultural and professional pursuits. Upon locating in Chillicothe he found it both profitable and convenient to open a drug-store in connection with his practice, and his various plans for life work remained unchanged up to the time of his death, February 10, 1898. A Democrat in political affiliation, he never sought or desired official recognition or political advancement, but chose rather to devote his entire time to keeping in touch with the advance along professional lines.

The marriage of Dr. Johns and Juliaetta Trimble occurred January 7, 1869, Mrs. Johns being a daughter of Dr. Silas and Lydia (Getzen-dauer) Trimble. Dr. Trimble was one of the most prominent and widely known of the early Illinois practitioners, having been born in Tennessee in 1811. His professional education was obtained at the Cincinnati College of Medicine, and he came to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1852, where for many years he successfully ministered to the physical infirmities of the residents of that vicinity. His latter years were devoted to the peaceful occupation of farming, and his death occurred July 10, 1873. No children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Johns but, in 1891, they adopted as a son George Saint Clair, who is gifted as a student and musician, and who now writes his name, George Saint Clair Johns.

ALVA MERRILL.

Hon. Alva Merrill, farmer and legislator, is perhaps, as widely known for the spirit of enterprise and expansion which he manifested in connection with affairs beyond the fences enclosing his abundant harvests—especially those relating to the problems to be solved by the just and far-seeing legislator—as he is for his success in the more limited domain of his private business. Possessing a conservatism of thought broadened by keen observation of men and events, and in touch with the drawbacks which retard the greater usefulness of the American agriculturist, he has at all times utilized the public honors for the best good of his fellow-townsmen, rather than as an opportunity for self-honor or personal aggrandizement. An uncompromising Republican,



Chas. John



Alva Merrill.

the confidence of the people has placed him in many positions of credit and responsibility, including his five years' service as a member of the Poor Farm Inspectors. His most conspicuous undertakings, however, have been in the halls of the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1894, his re-election following in 1896, 1898 and 1900. During his four terms in the House Mr. Merrill served on many important committees, and, during the session of the Fortieth General Assembly, was Chairman of the committee on Public Charities, a position of great importance and responsibility. As a politician his reputation is unsullied, and his independence of thought and action has gained the admiration and confidence of those who elected him to office. His influence has extended into many channels of activity, and he is popular fraternally, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

A native son of Illinois, Mr. Merrill was born in Medina Township, Peoria County, October 9, 1854, a son of Samuel and Mary J. (Lake) Merrill, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. His paternal grandfather was also named Samuel. Mr. Merrill was reared on his father's farm, and educated in the district schools, and in youth struggled with the vicissitudes the overcoming of which constitute the self-made man. After leaving his home surroundings he settled first in Marshall County, removing in 1860 to the farm in Hallock Township, upon which he lived until locating in Chillicothe. February 10, 1881, he married Henrietta Saxton, daughter of Frederick and Sarah Saxton, early settlers of Hallock Township. Mrs. Merrill, who died May 13, 1892, was the mother of two children: Mabel and Clifford. The second marriage of Mr. Merrill occurred October 16, 1900, with Mrs. Florence A. West (*nee* Humphrey), a native of Lima, Livingston County, New York.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

Democracy, as understood by its most intelligent and broad-minded adherents, has no more enthusiastic advocate of its principles and issues than William H. Miller, who has been closely identified with the political undertakings of Chillicothe since he came here in 1857. As an officeholder his services have covered many years, and he has received continued evidences of the popular confidence and regard. It has never been charged that this confidence has been misplaced, or that the honor conferred has been utilized for mere private gain to the detriment of the public welfare. His career as a public servant began with his election to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1866, and his re-election has followed continuously, and he is now serving his thirty-fifth year in this capacity. His responsibilities also include those connected with the office of Pension Agent and City Attorney. At all elections held in this district Mr. Miller is foremost in promoting the cause of the candidates whom

he thinks most competent to serve the public, whether the offices at stake be State, County or National. He is the friend of education, and has been a School Director for six years. To further the cause of the Union he served during the Civil War as a soldier in the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1862 and receiving an honorable discharge in 1863. Though not of long duration, his service embraced some of the important battles of the war, including Pittsburg Landing and several skirmishes.

The early life of Mr. Miller was associated with Wilmington, Dearborn County, Indiana, where he was born March 22, 1835. His father, Colonel Henry Miller, is enrolled among the gallant heroes of the War of 1812, and he is also remembered because of his pioneer services at Wilmington, Indiana, whither he removed from Pennsylvania when the Hoosier State was yet a Territory. A successful farmer in the East, he continued his chosen occupation in Indiana, upon a farm two miles from the Ohio River, near Aurora. In connection with the management of his farm he transported produce in keel-boats from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and, with the advent of steamboats, became a pilot, and in this capacity continued to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for the remainder of his life. His death at Wilmington, when but fifty-two years of age, removed a man yet in his prime and of great use to the community. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religion affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, formerly May Spiknall, born at Harper's Ferry, lived to be ninety-two years old.

August 23, 1859, William H. Miller married Emily Hammett, daughter of John Hammett, who came to Peoria County when Peoria was known as Fort Clark. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born six children, of whom the following survive: Elizabeth A., who is the wife of C. A. Townsend, of Indian Territory; Fred C., who is a resident of Chicago, and H. A., who is living at Chillicothe.

SILAS TRIMBLE.

With the passing of Silas Trimble, Illinois lost one of the strong and rugged personalities which dominated professional and other affairs in the early days, and left behind their years of self-sacrifice and well-doing a trail of memories charged with large ideals and unswerving devotion to truth and justice. Somewhat remote from the levity which characterizes more recent endeavor, he came and went among his compatriots with a dignity worthy of a serious and steadfast nature, content to abide by the decision of time when aught arose to disturb the atmosphere of calm deliberation in which he moved. The quiet determination which we are wont to associate with less fretful times was his to an unusual extent, and this, added to a magnetic temperament and commanding stature, unusual conversational powers, and keen insight into the

characters of men, constituted a man in whose memory his State may feel a just pride.

The extreme youth of Dr. Trimble was spent near Knoxville, Tennessee, where he was born February 28, 1811. While yet a boy his parents removed to Ohio, and he lived and worked on his father's farm until attaining his majority. His father, James, and his mother, Margaret Trimble, were born in Ireland, and shortly after their marriage emigrated to America and located in Tennessee, some years later settling in Clinton County, Ohio, where they devoted their attention to farming until their death. Considering the time in which he lived, James Trimble was a well educated man, and, appreciating the benefits of mental training, saw to it that his children were equally favored. Silas Trimble availed himself of his educational opportunities, and professionally qualified at the Cincinnati Medical College, and for a time studied at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1845 he removed to Northampton, Peoria County, Illinois, but in the early part of the following year returned to his former home in Clinton County, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for about six years. In 1852 he again came to Illinois, and purchased a farm at Northampton, Hallock Township, where he turned his attention exclusively to farming and stock-raising. This farm became one of the finely developed properties in the county, widely known as the Trimble farm, and is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Johns, of Chillicothe. In the midst of the surroundings to the improvement of which his later years were devoted, Dr. Trimble died July 7, 1873, at the age of sixty-two years.

Through his marriage with Miss Stickel, there was born to Dr. and Mrs. Trimble two daughters: Sarah Jane and Margaret. After the death of his wife, the Doctor contracted an alliance with Lydia Getzendauer, in 1843, and of this union there were two children: Juliaetta, widow of Dr. Charles Johns, and John, a medical student who died in 1890. Mrs. Trimble survived her husband until May 28, 1897. Dr. Trimble was a member of the Universalist church, and fraternally was associated with the George Washington Lodge, No. 222, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a charter member.

HENRY TRUITT.

Henry Truitt, an early business man and, in his later years, banker of Chillicothe, Peoria County, was born at Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, January 1, 1819, the son of William and Elizabeth (Remley) Truitt, his family being of mixed Irish and German descent. His early life was spent upon a farm with such opportunities for securing an education as were afforded by the district schools of that period and locality. He was the oldest of a family of four children and his father having died when he was in his ninth year, he was early called upon to face the problem of providing for his own support, and thus ac-

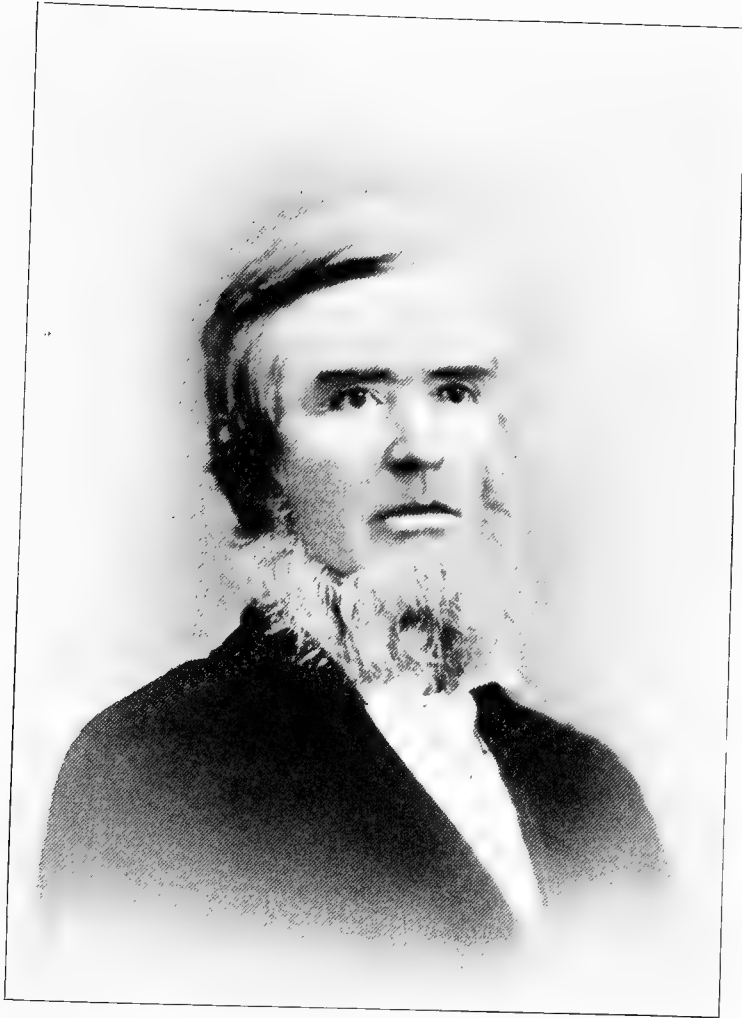
quired those habits of industry, economy and business sagacity and enterprise, which rendered him a leading factor in the business development of the region which became his home in later life. At thirteen years of age, he entered into the employment of Tobias S. Bradley, afterwards of Peoria, at a salary of ten dollars per month, and was engaged for five years chiefly in the flat-boat trade, collecting produce along the Ohio and its tributaries, which was sold to planters and dealers along the lower Mississippi and in Southern markets. During the last two years of this period, he was allowed a compensation of fifteen dollars per month for his services. While thus employed, he developed such business capacity, and rendered such complete satisfaction to his employer, that, at the age of about eighteen years, he was offered a partnership in the business, which he accepted. This arrangement continued for ten years, Mr. Truitt going South each fall with flat-boat cargoes of produce which were sold during the winter months, and returning early in the following spring.

Mr. Truitt was married in March, 1843, to Miss Frances Goddard, and in 1850, made his first visit to Peoria County, when he purchased two hundred acres of land adjoining the village of Chillicothe, to which place he removed his family the following year. The next two years were spent in building upon, and otherwise improving, his property; but in 1853, he engaged in purchasing and shipping grain to the Chicago and St. Louis markets, a business which developed rapidly within the next four years, laying a foundation for a substantial fortune. In 1854 he built a canal-boat at Peoria for the prosecution of his grain-trade, which more than paid for its cost during the first year. In 1855 Mr. Truitt entered into partnership in the grain business with Samuel C. Jack, which was continued for ten years, when Mr. Jack withdrew, being succeeded by J. W. Fuller. In 1868, in partnership with S. C. Jack, Mr. Truitt established a bank in Chillicothe, under the firm name of Truitt, Matthews & Company. This bank is still in successful operation, the present owners being Mrs. Eliza A. Truitt, P. T. Matthews, Rollin H. Truitt, and William M. Mead. About 1872, Mr. Truitt transferred his interest in the grain business to J. W. Fuller, and still later, the lumber business in which he had become interested, to N. S. Cutright, thereafter giving his attention to his banking business and his large landed estate.

Mr. Truitt's first wife—to whom, as already stated, he was married in his native State, in 1843—died in 1863, leaving two daughters, Sarah P., now Mrs. J. W. Fuller, and Frances E., now Mrs. N. S. Cutright, both of Peoria. In 1865 he was married to Mrs. Eliza A. Moffitt, who still survives, and has one son, Rollin H. Truitt, born March 13, 1866, who was married January 27, 1886, to Miss Effie L. Johnston, daughter of Robert and America A. (Chambers) Johnston. Mr. Rollin H. Truitt and wife have one son, Henry, born August 11, 1887.



Wm H Miller



SILAS TRIMBLE.

Politically, Mr. Truitt was an earnest but conservative Democrat, and, in 1872, was a candidate of his party for a seat in the State Legislature. Of strong religious convictions, he was an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, of which he was a consistent representative through life, and took an active part in local organizations for the promotion of total abstinence. At the age of forty years, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but after his second marriage, transferred his membership to the Baptist Church, of which his wife had been a life-long member,—a change of association dictated by his regard for domestic happiness, but which did not imply any change in the essential principles of religious faith.

Tall and rather spare in person, high-minded and affable in manner, he commanded universal respect and had friends among all classes. He was liberal and large-hearted in his attitude towards all deserving charities. His death occurred at his home in Chillicothe, September 17, 1884, and was profoundly deplored by all who knew him best.

BAILEY, FRANK W.; Editor and Publisher; was born at Iola, Wisconsin, April 1, 1860. His father, Melvin H. Bailey, was a native of New England, born near Augusta, Maine, December 28, 1827, and, after spending fourteen years (1852-66) in California, located in Kansas, remaining there until 1879, when he removed to Chillicothe, where he engaged in the furniture business. The mother, Violette Ingalls, born near Cleveland, Ohio, March 16, 1830, accompanied her parents to Chicago, Illinois, in childhood, and, after being educated there and at Waukegan, engaged in teaching at the latter place, being married to Mr. Bailey, October 22, 1857. Her mother was a daughter of Ira Miltimore, an early business man of Chicago, and her father, A. W. Ingalls, one of the first teachers in the Dearborn School in that city, which Mr. Miltimore was instrumental in establishing. Frank W. Bailey was educated in the public schools, and early developed a taste for the printer's art, which he practiced for a time as an amateur, printing cards on a small press while assisting his father upon the farm. He finally realized his ambition by establishing "The Bulletin," at Chillicothe, in 1883, at first a small folio sheet issued once a month, which has since developed into a prosperous six-column 12-page weekly, with presses operated by steam-power and a well equipped job-office attached. The Bulletin office is the most complete in Peoria County outside of the city of Peoria, while the paper has a handsome circulation and exercises a large influence. Mr. Bailey was married in Chillicothe, to Miss Lizzie McMurray, who was born at St. Louis, Missouri, November 12, 1854, the daughter of George and Annie (Menzie) McMurray, and they have two children, Harry M., born March 5, 1884, and W. Randolph, born February 28, 1889.

BLAND, LYDIA (HAKES); daughter of

Alanson Hakes, who was born in Hanover, Cortland County, New York, April 21, 1819. Alanson Hakes, the son of Rensselaer Hakes, who was a native of the same State, and was a soldier of the War of 1812, came to Hallock Township, Peoria County, Illinois, in 1845, and died in 1892, leaving seven children: Lewis; Elmer; Emerson; William, who lives on the homestead property in Hallock Township; Marian, now Mrs. Thomas Keath; Louisa, and Lydia, now Mrs. Bland. Mrs. Bland has three sons and two daughters: John A., Bertie, Harry, Emma and Lulu. Mrs. Bland's father married Lucy Hendrick, who was born in Jefferson County, New York, December 15, 1824, and immediately after their marriage came to Hallock Township, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Hakes was appointed Postmaster at South Hampton, then on the old State road between Peoria and Galena, and also served as Supervisor for Hallock Township and Justice of the Peace for a number of years.

BROMILOW, JAMES; Postmaster, Chillicothe; son of Samuel J. and Mary (Rigney) Bromilow, natives of England, was born in that country, September 27, 1848, and came to the United States while yet a mere lad. His parents settled at Chillicothe, Illinois, and he was educated there and, after leaving school, became a clerk in a local dry-goods house of importance. Some years later he connected himself with the dry-goods house of P. T. Matthews & Company, the largest concern of its kind in Chillicothe, and remained with it fifteen years, prospering satisfactorily and achieving an enviable reputation as a business man. Since 1898 he has ably filled the office of Postmaster. In politics he is Republican, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Emma Blue, of Chillicothe, in 1871, and has three children: Mary, wife of Charles Vogelsang, of Henry; James and Nellie.

COLWELL, WILLIAM; Machinist, Inventor and Contractor; was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 18, 1832, a son of Washington and Rebecca (De Valt) Colwell, natives of Ohio. Washington Colwell came to Illinois with his family, in 1837, and engaged in farming. He died in 1889, aged eighty-two years, his wife in 1855, aged forty-four. William Colwell tilled the soil until he was twenty-seven years old, then took up the sale of agricultural implements. He constructed the first traction engine ever operated in this country, and invented several steam-power corn-shellers and a steam threshing machine. In 1864 he patented a device for measuring grain as it falls from the thrasher. During recent years he has devoted himself to railway contract work, principally in erecting trestles and driving piles. He is a Democrat, is a public-spirited citizen, and a member of the Board of Education of Chillicothe. He married Harrah Albertson, at Peoria, in 1857, and they had two children who died in infancy, and have three sons living; Frank and William, practical railway bridge-

builders, who are associated with their father in business, and Edward, who is a leading merchant at Monmouth.

HERSHEY, CHARLES; Railroad Conductor; born in Ohio, January 19, 1856. When quite young he went to Streator, Illinois, where he lived for many years. At the age of seventeen he began work on the railroad, being employed in various capacities. He came to Chillicothe in 1887, and for one year was yard-master for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He was married to Katie Doyle, in Streator, November 13, 1882, and they had two children; James and Nellie. Mr. Hershey was made conductor in 1888, which position he held until he was killed in an accident, August 25, 1897. He was a Republican, and had taken an active interest in politics; was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Order of Railway Conductors. He was esteemed for his manly qualities, fidelity to friends and integrity of purpose.

HUNTER, ELMER F.; Lumber Merchant; born in Milo, Illinois, in 1861; received his education in this State. He is a son of Hiram Hunter, who came West from New York State in 1845, locating in Bureau County. He established a lumber business at Henry, in 1884, and later extended his trade to Sparland, Chillicothe and Edelstein. He managed these different branches with success, and is recognized as one of the leading lumber merchants in the State. Mr. Hunter married Maud M. Field, in 1886, and they have four children: Russell, Miriam, Margaret and Elmer F.

KELLY, MICHAEL C.; Merchant; was born in Chillicothe, April 28, 1865, and educated in the common schools. His father, Patrick Kelly, was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and came to America in 1849, locating in New York City, where he remained several years. In 1854, he removed to the city of Chillicothe, and, in 1881, opened a grocery store. He prospered from the beginning, and soon built up a large business. He died April 9, 1899. Michael C. Kelly began as a clerk in his father's store in 1881, and in 1886, entered the employ of P. T. Matthews & Company, where he remained until 1893, when he opened a general department-store on his own account. By his energy and strenuous efforts the enterprise has been a success from the beginning, the business gradually increasing until he now occupies the largest floor space of any mercantile house in Chillicothe. Mr. Kelly is a Democrat. He was elected City Treasurer of Chillicothe in 1888, serving two years. In 1899 he was elected Mayor, which office he still holds, having been elected without opposition for a second term in 1901. Mr. Kelly was married to Anna Kauf, in Chillicothe, November 19, 1889, and they have four children: Rudolph, Fred C., Edith and Marie. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

McMANNAMY, JOHN W.; Merchant (deceased); was the son of F. S. and Cynthia (Sar-

gent) McMannamy. His father came from Ohio to Illinois in 1852, and was for many years a contractor and builder. He erected scores of buildings in Chillicothe, and the neighboring towns, always completing his work with care and satisfaction to those by whom he was employed. In 1892 he engaged in the grocery business and carried on a large trade, which he afterwards turned over to his three sons, John W., Charles V. and Herbert H. Mr. J. W. McMannamy was a Republican and took an active interest in the affairs of his township. He held the office of Mayor, Alderman and School Director, which he discharged with ability and fairness. He early showed his aptitude for a commercial life, and was looked upon as one of the substantial citizens of the community. Straight-forward in his dealings, he made for himself an enviable name as a citizen and business man.

MITCHELL, E. A.; Real Estate, Insurance and Loans; born in Leeds, England, October 22, 1854; educated in Illinois. His ancestors were natives of England. His paternal great-grandfather was Edward, born in London; great-grandmother, Elizabeth (Stewart), born in Chelsea; grandfather, David, born in Yorkshire; grandmother, Martha (Cavendish), born in Manchester. On the maternal side, his great-grandfather was Abraham Ashworth, born in Liverpool; great-grandmother, Anna (Witkinson), and his grandparents, John and Anna (Mellor) Ashworth, were born in Rittenden. His parents were Eli and Mary (Ashworth) Mitchell, the former born in Eland and the latter in Halifax, England; they came to America in 1858 and settled in Illinois. Mr. E. A. Mitchell started in the mercantile business in Chillicothe in 1876, which he continued until his health failed and he was obliged to dispose of his interest. He was with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad as draughtsman, making the plans for the masonry work of most of the large bridges on the Chicago division. He next engaged with the Arkansas Central Railroad as Topographer, which position he resigned to accept that of Postmaster of Chillicothe under President Harrison. At the expiration of his term he engaged in the real estate, insurance and loan business. Mr. Mitchell married Helen Fisher, in Chillicothe, November 20, 1879. They have one child, William A. Mr. Mitchell has been City Clerk and Alderman of Chillicothe; is a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Peoria County a member of the School Board for six years, and has filled several minor offices. He has been an officer of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Illinois, and a member of the Encampment. He is a member of the committee on Appeals and Claims of the Head Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; a member of Peoria Lodge, No. 20, B. P. O. E., is Captain of one of the finest drilled uniformed teams of Foresters in Central Illinois, and served on the staff of Brigadier General J. D. Liggett at the encampment in St. Paul, with the rank of Major. He



Henry Pratt

was a member of the Board of Review of Assessments for Peoria County in 1900, and made an enviable record in the discharge of the duties of that position. He is a member of St. John's Reformed Episcopal church and is active in everything that pertains to the advancement of the best interests of the city.

SEELYE, DANFARD; born in Parnell, Bennington County, Vermont, July 7, 1823. Soon after he was twenty-one years of age, he removed to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where, May 26, 1849, he was married to Miss Lucy Larabee, whose family came from Wales at an early day, locating in Berkshire County. Mrs. Seelye was born November 9, 1824. Her mother, Ruth, was the daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Cummings) Haley. In the fall of 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Seelye came to Peoria County, locating on eighty acres of unimproved prairie land in Hallock Township. Mr. Seelye was a very prosperous farmer and stock-raiser, and amassed a large fortune. Mr. and Mrs. Seelye were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living: Mrs. Danford Green, Lyman, George W., Mrs. William Wilcox, Thomas B., Mrs. Michael Landers and Minnie H., now Mrs. Samuel Gowdy. Mr. Seelye had been a familiar figure in Peoria County for nearly half a century. He died May 18, 1893.

THOMAS, ALEXANDER (deceased); born in Urbana, Ohio, May 30, 1832; received his education in Peoria. His father was Thomas Thomas, also a native of Ohio, who lived near Urbana in Champaign County. In 1836, the family came to Peoria County, and in 1840, removed to Woodford County, where the parents died. Mr. Alexander Thomas then came to Chillicothe and secured employment as a clerk until 1861, when he established a grocery store for himself. He erected a planing mill in 1868, which he afterwards converted into a flour mill. In 1871, he sold out to Adam Perry, and two years later again engaged in the grocery business. He married Anna C. Aspinall in Chillicothe, February 26, 1857, and they had six children: Charles A., Ellen J., Edward L., Mary E., Anna M. and Edith C. Mrs. Thomas was born in England, the daughter of Edward and Helen (Harkness) Aspinall. They came to America in 1843. Her father died February 26, 1875, and her mother, July 9, 1849. Mr. Thomas was a prominent man. He was a Democrat, and held the offices of Township Supervisor and Justice of the Peace for some years. He died March 17, 1890. Mrs. Thomas and one daughter reside on the old homestead. Edward L. is a farmer, married Carrie Kenner, and lives at Nortonville, Jefferson County, Kansas. Charles A. married Alice Heller and is in the grocery business in Canton, Illinois. Mary E. is the wife of Judson Williams, a farmer in Marshall County. Ellen J. married Andrew Fultz, of Canton, Illinois. Anna M. is the wife of George Fleetwood, of Chillicothe. Edith C. married Thomas W. Weatherwax of Chillicothe.

WEBER, PETER J.; Furniture-dealer and Undertaker; was born in Chillicothe, December 24, 1857, a son of Andrew and Gertrude (Wiltz) Weber, natives of Germany. Jacob Weber, his grandfather, came with his family from Germany when Andrew was nine years old, and after spending a year in Baltimore and a year or two in Cincinnati, in May, 1839, started for Woodford County, Illinois, where he had bought a farm. The family had taken passage on the steamer Moselle, which, having engaged in a race with the Ben Franklin, blew up near Cincinnati. Among the lives sacrificed were those of Jacob Weber and three members of his family—a son and two daughters—their entire property being destroyed. Some three months later the remnant of the family came on to Woodford County in an impoverished condition. The son, Andrew, remained with his mother until fourteen years of age, enduring much hardship and privation, when he learned the trade of a carpenter, in which he spent four years, after which he worked some years in St. Louis and in Iowa, finally coming to Peoria about 1850, and in 1852 established himself in the cabinet-making and undertaking business in Chillicothe. Mr. Weber enlisted as a soldier in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry in the fall of 1861, but was discharged for disability after two years of service. His son, Peter J. Weber, learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his father's shop and in 1879 went to Leadville, Colorado, where he became a miner. Three years later he went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where, for four years, he was employed in a furniture and undertaking establishment; and, after that, for six years he was connected with one of the largest furniture concerns in San Francisco. In 1892 he returned to Chillicothe and became his father's partner and, in 1896, by the purchase of his father's interest, succeeded to the sole proprietorship of the business. He is an expert embalmer, and his business methods are up-to-date. In addition to a fine line of furniture, he handles pianos. In 1894, at Moss-ville, Peoria County, he married Celia Bauer, who was born on November 22, 1872, and they have one son named Eugene, born April 10, 1896.

WESCOTT, CHARLES C.; Merchant; born in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1849. Two years later his parents came to Illinois, settling in Marshall County. His father was elected County Clerk in 1856, and the family removed to Lacon. Here Charles C. attended school for several years, and then took a business course in a Commercial College in Peoria. In 1869, after leaving college, he opened a grocery store at Sparland, which he conducted successfully for three years. In 1875, he sold out his business and became cashier in the bank of Truitt & Matthews at Chillicothe, which position he retained for twelve years. In 1887, he again entered into the grocery business, in which he is still actively engaged. In 1871, Mr. Wescott was married to Mary Kidd, in Lacon, and they have six children: Charles E., James L., Edith M.,

Ida G., Florence and Virginia. Mr. Wescott has always been an enthusiastic Democrat, and held the offices of Mayor of Chillicothe two years, and that of Alderman for an equal period. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, and the Mystic Workers of Amer-

ica. He has had a varied experience in business, and is ably equipped for the responsibilities which rest upon a man who has at heart the welfare of the community in which he lives. He is popular and highly esteemed by all.

CHAPTER IV.

ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Material Furnished By

WILLIAM E. PHELPS AND EDWIN L. BROWN.

The geographical designation of Elmwood is Township Nine North of the Base Line, Range Five East of the Fourth Principal Meridian. It is somewhat broken by the branches of the Kickapoo Creek and was originally about one-half prairie and one-half timber. The prairie soil is rich and well adapted to agriculture, while abundance of coal is found in the bluffs along the creek.

The first settler was John Ewalt, a Pennsylvanian, who had lived some time in Ohio and Indiana, after which he came to Illinois and resided two years in Edgar County, arriving in Elmwood, May 1, 1831. He settled on the edge of the grove in the southeast quarter of Section 29. Isaac Harkness having settled on the east side, in what is now Trivoli Township, in the year preceding. Ewalt and his four sons spent the summer breaking prairie, fencing his land and building a house, living meanwhile in their wagon and in a tent. In the autumn he brought the rest of his family from Edgar County.

One year later, May, 1832, Isaac Doyle located in the southwest quarter of Section 20. In June, 1834, Henry Cone settled on the northwest quarter of Section 18, having laid his claim on the same in 1833.

On September 30, 1834, William J. Phelps landed at Peoria from Connecticut. He had been married on the 10th of the same month and had consumed about three weeks in making the trip. Leaving his wife at Peoria he followed an Indian trail on foot to Farmington, to which point Joseph Cone, Sr., with whom he was acquainted, had preceded him. A day or two later he got Isaac Harkness to go with him for his wife and their baggage. In the spring of 1835, they located on the southeast quarter of Section 18, which for many years continued to be their homestead, noted for its hospitality and good cheer. Fountain Watkins came from Fulton County and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 29, in the winter of 1835, and, in the same year, Joseph Cone, Jr., settled on the southeast quarter of

Section 7, and Andrew M. Wiley near the same place. Justus Gibbs and Roldon Pierce came in 1836, and Avery Dalton, Ichabod Smith, Thomas and George Hurff, Samuel McCann, Stanley Butler and Mr. Hunkerford in 1837. Joseph Miles built the mill that long bore his name in 1837 or 1838, and Henry and Joseph Cone built a saw-mill on the northwest quarter of Section 18 in the year 1843. Joseph Miles was joined by his son Freeman and his family about 1838, and by his brother Eli a year later. James Jackson, Ichabod Rowley, Isaac West and John Jordan were also among the earliest settlers. Although the township was intersected by a State road, yet it never became a stage-route nor a thoroughfare of travel. Two incipient hamlets sprang up on the route called Newburgh and Southport, but, being left to one side when the rail-road was built, they never became of any considerable importance. The situation prior to the building of the railroad was thus described by William J. Phelps in a public address, delivered some years ago:

"It is still within the recollection of a few of our number, when this village site and the surrounding country was a wild and unbroken waste. When standing on that eminence [the Mound—Ed.], still so inviting on our western border, 300 feet above the level of Peoria Lake and looking abroad over the thousands and thousands of rich acres, stretching away as far as the eye could reach, we could nowhere find a trace or a sign of civilization, where, in musing reverie, we would forecast the future of this tenantless domain which a prince might envy. A century would not, in our imagination, accomplish so much as our short lives have already done, nor could we descry within limits of our then horizon one-half the taste, the culture, the refinement, the religious tone or the wealth, the commercial strength, the civil and political force, or the moral power which is exhibited today.

"And, although our numbers grew by the influx of emigrants, and our industry was rewarded with a sufficiency for the support of physical life, still our condition was that of poverty and destitution. Our cabins were poor, and we had no lumber to build houses. Our implements and utensils were few and imperfect. Our

means of transportation almost none—roads and bridges a luxury beyond our means. There was no thoroughfare of travel, and no focalized point of trade or social life; no post-office, few newspapers or books. But we were young, bold, energetic, hopeful, courageous. Our location was isolated and seemed unfortunate, but we could not help it. On the south, the great stage line from Peoria to Fort Madison swept by us, throwing off its daily mails at Farmington, which was already assuming considerable commercial importance. On the north was another great line of travel from Peoria to Burlington, giving a daily mail to Brimfield, which was already a little arrogant, with its stage-house, stores and shops. And the churches and schools, in both places, were rising in importance and usefulness. We traded to the right and left, but Farmington, being the larger town, received the greatest share. There, too, we formed religious associations and fed on the crumbs which fell from their well spread tables."

A few of the antiquities of the township are the following: Section 29 seems to have been the historic center. There the first pioneer, John Ewalt, located in 1831. There the first house was built and there the first white child, Harriet Rebecca Ewalt, was born April 1, 1833. There the first blacksmith shop and the first wagon-shop were located, the former by Jacob Wills in 1840, the latter by William George about the same time. On the same land George Ewalt made the record in splitting rails, he having split 800 in one day.

The first marriage in the township was that of Abner H. Smith and Eliza Ann Doyle, solemnized by James P. Harkness, J. P., on March 10, 1835. The first school seems to have been taught by Justus Gibbs in the winter of 1836-37, in a log building afterwards used for a wagon shop near Mr. Isaac Harkness. The first school house was near a spring on the creek south and east of where Henry Harkness now resides, in which Daniel Fash was the first teacher. But this honor is also claimed for Southport, where Eliza Rowley was the first teacher. A station of the "Under-Ground Railroad" was also maintained by Fountain Watkins on Section 29, where he received passengers headed for the North Star from Deacon Berge, of Farmington, and transported them on free passes to Rochester.

The following sketch is furnished by Hon. W. E. Phelps:

"The country about here was first known as Harkness Grove, from Isaac Harkness, the first settler, and the large body of timber around which the first settlements were made. It was afterwards called Harkness Precinct.

"Elmwood was first the name of the home of William J. Phelps, then the name of the Post Office. When, in 1850, the county adopted township organization, it became the name of the township. Justus Gibbs was the first Supervisor, and the first meeting of the Board was in April, 1850. As a natural consequence the railroad sta-

tion and the village were also called Elmwood. For many years it was the only place of the name in the United States, and for that matter in the world. Now, however, there are two or three Elmwoods in other States.

"Isaac Doyle was elected first Justice of the Peace in 1833. William J. Phelps was elected Justice of the Peace in 1835, an office which he held for a number of years, and which gave him the title of "Squire" Phelps, by which he was known during the remainder of his life. He officiated at a large number of weddings. He married Mr. A. M. Wiley and Miss Mary Ewalt in 1838.

"The early Justice's Court was a very unique, and often amusing, institution. Usually the litigants managed their own cases, often very ably. Judge Wells, of Connecticut, the grandfather of our town-man, Mr. W. T. Wells, was a guest at Mr. Phelps' log cabin during the trial of a cow case. The cabin was crowded, and a number of witnesses were examined by the plaintiff and defendant, after which they argued the case. The Judge said he had been very much interested, and was surprised to see how clear an idea each one of them had of what he wished to prove, and just what bearing the evidence had on the case. He was more than ever surprised when Mr. Phelps told him that neither man could read or write. He could scarcely believe it, and said that frontier life had developed and broadened these men to an extent that would have been impossible anywhere else.

"In 1836 William J. Phelps was elected County Commissioner, and in 1840, after a hotly contested campaign, he was returned to the Legislature over Judge Norman H. Purple by a majority of eight votes, while the Harrison Electors were defeated by thirty-two votes. Judge Purple contested the election, and, after a long fight, Mr. Phelps was sustained in a Democratic Legislature. John Dougherty, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor, one of the Democratic members of the Election Committee, said boldly, 'Politics is one thing, but right is another. I believe that Phelps has been elected, and I shall support him.'

"These early settlers were not without their amusements. There was a log-rolling now and then, and, once or twice a year, a general round-up hunt. Then, too, there was the neighborhood dance, and the spelling-school, and, greatest of all, sugaring off time in the maple woods in the spring. The women did a good deal of visiting. They went early, spent the afternoon and staid to supper.

"Every now and then there was a quilting, on which occasions there was the usual amount of gossip. At one of these the ladies present got into a discussion of the comparative merits of their husbands. One was good-natured, but slack and a bad provider; another always kept the house well supplied, but was a constant fretter—and so on around until Mrs. ———— was reached. She raised her spectacles on her forehead, crossed her hands on the quilt and said:

'Well, women, I'll tell you what it is; if I never had married, I know I never would.'

"In 1847 Mr. Phelps secured the establishment of the Elmwood Post Office. He was Postmaster and Mail Contractor, the mail being brought twice a week from Farmington, although, if I remember right, the pay was only for one mail each week. At twelve years old I qualified as Deputy Postmaster, and also as Mail Carrier. The office was first kept in the house of Mr. William J. Phelps, in a cherry desk which was made for the purpose by the neighborhood cabinet-maker, Isaac West. It is still preserved in the family as a historic relic. Mr. Phelps afterwards built an office twelve or fourteen feet square by the roadside near the house. When the Post Office was moved to town, this building was sold to Mr. Neagly for a shoe shop."

CITY OF ELMWOOD.

The city of Elmwood is the outgrowth of the location of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad up the Kickapoo Creek instead of by Farmington, as it was originally intended. William J. Phelps was one of the directors. He owned large tracts of land in the immediate vicinity, which would be greatly enhanced in value by having a ready market for their out-put. How far his influence extended in securing the location of the road to this point does not appear in the records, but being a man of wealth, influence and business ability, it may safely be inferred that he had much to do with it.

The first settlement on what is now the Town of Elmwood was made by John Jordan on the southwest quarter of Section 8. He built a house of hewed logs and enclosed about thirty acres with a sod fence. The house was located on or near what is now lot six or seven in Block "W."

Mr. Phelps purchased this tract in 1851. He, at the same time, owned and had under improvement the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 7, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 8. They were all fenced with a "six rail worm fence, staked and double ridged—regular eight rail Virginia fences"—of rails made in the vicinity.

From the early part of 1852 the railroad was regarded as a certainty, and arrangements were made to lay out and build a town. Mr. Phelps, not wishing to make a final plat until the railroad tracks and station were located, made measurements and sold building lots assuring the purchasers that, if there should be any failure in the building of the railroad, he would take them off their hands and repay them the prices. The first house was built in the summer of 1852 by George Rodenbaugh on lot 3, Block V. About the same time Dr. Swisher built on lot 2, Block V, the Elmwood Hotel property; Levi Richardson put up a house on lot 4 or 5, Block R. In the spring of 1853, Porteus B. Roberts, a civil engineer on the railroad, erected a house on lot 4, Block Q.

"In the winter of 1852-3 an arrangement was

made with Mr. A. S. Andrews, who had a store at Newburgh, to remove his buildings and business to Elmwood, and in the latter part of the winter or early spring the new store commenced business and the first goods were there sold in Elmwood. It was on the northeast corner of Lot 1, Block W. In the latter part of the summer Addison L. Tracy and Walter T. Brewster built a brick store on the northwest corner of lot 1, Block Q. Nelson Burnham, of Farmington, now of Peoria, was the contractor. This building has, in recent years, been enlarged and remodeled by Mr. Nelson Criger, and is now a very handsome and attractive structure."

Elmwood was incorporated as a village, February 27, 1867, and, as a city, May 24, 1892. It had a population of 1,582, according to the census of 1900.

COAL MINING.

The first coal discovered in this region was found on the land belonging to William J. Phelps, near the village of Elmwood in the year 1835. It was obtained in small quantities for blacksmiths' use by stripping off the overlying surface. In course of time other deposits were found, and gradually coal-stoves were introduced for heating purposes. For some years all the mining was done by drifting into the hillsides.

In 1866, William E. Phelps formed a partnership with James Lee, which firm put down the first shaft in the timber west of the residence of Mr. William J. Phelps, on the southeast quarter of Section 18, which was worked by horse power for a year. About this time Mr. William J. Phelps joined the firm and, in the autumn of 1867, a shaft was sunk nearer the town on the southwest quarter of Section 17, which was operated by steam-hoisting machinery. Two years later another shaft was sunk near by, and the two being connected, the first one was converted into an escapement shaft, which is supposed to have been the first in the State affording absolute security to the men below.

In 1869, the Elmwood Coal Company built a narrow-gauge railroad to the mines and fitted up shipping and retail yards in the village. In 1873, another shaft was sunk by the same company, which then consisted of William J. Phelps and his son William E. Phelps, since which time the mines have continued to do an extensive business, employing from 100 to 200 men. In December, 1899, however, this company being unable to meet its obligations, its property went into the hands of a receiver, by whom it was operated for a considerable time, and is probably yet in the hands of creditors, but being quite valuable, it will doubtless soon go into hands that will operate it upon a substantial scale.

BANKS.

The first bank in Elmwood was established about 1865, by William J. Phelps, with Harlan P.

Tracy as cashier, and occupied modest quarters in the rear of the "long brick store," as Tracy's dry-goods store was known. A commodious bank building was soon erected, which has been the home of the financial institutions during the intervening years, and is yet so occupied by Messrs. Clinch, Schenck & Lott.

Phelps & Tracy became the banking firm, and about 1875, Mr. Tracy assumed the whole and his nephew, Fred B., became cashier and partner, the business known as H. P. Tracy & Co. The Tracys failed in 1883. The "Farmers and Merchants Bank" was immediately organized by the brothers, Edwin R. Brown, of Elmwood, and Deloss S. Brown of Peoria, which was sold at the end of about three years to Thomas Clinch and W. H. Lott, who had, in the meantime, opened another bank. At that time Henry Schenck was taken in as a partner and the name of Clinch, Schenck & Lott adopted, under which name the bank has had, and now maintains, a successful position. The deaths of Thomas Clinch and Wm. H. Lott have changed the personnel of the concern, which now consists of W. A. Clinch, Henry Schenck, M. T. Lott and Harry Schenck.

In 1891 the Elmwood State Bank was organized with a capital of \$25,000, later increased to \$50,000. In 1898 it was placed in the hands of J. D. Putnam as receiver, who is yet in charge of its assets, having paid a large per cent to its depositors.

In May, 1898, George Smith and his son Charles opened the Bank of Elmwood, closing it and paying off their depositors at the end of one year.

MANUFACTORIES.

Elmwood has the varied experience with manufactories that is common to all towns in a new and developing country.

The principal enterprises, which endured for many years or are yet in operation, are coal-mining, paper-making, wagon and foundry shops, brick and tile factories, and many smaller industries. The coal interests were developed by James Lee and W. E. Phelps, on the extensive lands of W. J. Phelps, and, for thirty years, have been in operation almost continuously. Through most of this period W. E. Phelps has been the sole owner, incorporated as the Elmwood Coal Company. In December, 1899, Mr. Phelps' property passed into the hands of receiver H. W. Lynch, of Peoria. The town property of the estate and the farm lands have passed into various hands.

Straw paper manufacture was begun in 1867 by Hugh Armson and continued by the Elmwood Paper Company, with a capital of \$30,000. H. P. Tracy secured control of the property after a few years and operated it until his failure in 1883. The mill was bought at receiver's sale by E. L. Brown, who enlarged and operated it until its destruction by fire in 1893, he having sold it

to the Columbia Straw Paper Company a few months previously.

During his ownership of the paper mill Mr. Brown had established, in 1891, the Elmwood Electric Light Company, which he still owns and operates, lighting also Yates City, Knox County, three miles distant, and having the largest number of lights in operation of any station in the United States, proportioned to population of the constituent towns. The company maintains a model station with service and prices which make the electric light a feature of the attractiveness and life, both commercial and social, of the two towns thus favored.

Besides many small industries and those above detailed, Elmwood has a brick and tile factory, making building and paving brick, and the Advance Canning Factory, owned by D. H. Gray & Son, having a large output of corn and tomatoes.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Pursuant to a notice publicly given, persons who had taken letters of recommendation from their respective churches, and who were desirous of uniting in organizing a Congregational Church in Elmwood, met for that purpose at the house of W. T. Brewster, on Monday, June 5, 1854. Mr. William J. Phelps was appointed Moderator, and Mr. W. H. Chapman, Scribe. The church was duly organized consisting of the following members: William J. Phelps, Mrs. Olive B. J. Phelps, Walter T. Brewster, Mrs. Emily C. Brewster, Zeno E. Spring, Mrs. Avella G. Spring, Warren H. Chapman, Mrs. Susan S. Chapman, Mrs. Ann L. Tracy.

A constitution, articles of faith and church covenant were adopted, and W. T. Brewster and W. H. Chapman were chosen Deacons.

Rev. F. Orton, then a recent graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, became the acting pastor, June, 1854. He died in Elmwood, August 20, 1855, greatly beloved and mourned by his people. During his pastorate nine members were added to the church by letter.

During the years 1854 and '55, the church and society erected a house of worship. Previous to the time of its completion, the congregation worshipped in an upper and unfurnished room over the store of Mr. A. L. Tracy. Rev. R. Rudd supplied the pulpit for a few months, commencing December 16, 1855. From some time in March, 1856, until August of the same year, the church had no stated ministerial supply, but there were added to the church, during that time, twelve members by letter, and three on profession. Rev. J. Steiner became an acting pastor of the church, in August, 1856, and labored as such until May 31, 1858.

Rev. Sherlock Bristol received a call, November 18, 1858, and became the acting pastor of the church, and labored as such nearly two years.

Rev. W. G. Pierce commenced his labors with the church, April 21, 1861, and soon after re-

ceived a call from the church and society to become their pastor. He was duly ordained and installed, November 20, 1861. During the progress of the War of the Rebellion he acted as Chaplain of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, something more than a year, the church granting him leave of absence for that purpose. He was also absent for a few weeks in the service of the United States Christian Commission, in the Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Pierce closed his ministry with the church in 1871. For some months the church was without a pastor, being supplied by different clergymen and candidates. In 1872 Rev. Albert Fitch preached as supply one year. The church then called Allen J. Van Wagner, who had just graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary. Mr. Van Wagner at once entered upon his labors, and, in October, following, was duly ordained and installed as pastor of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. L. R. Royce, Rev. W. R. Butcher, Rev. W. S. Pressy and the present pastor, Rev. Arthur Miles, who entered upon his ministry December 1, 1896.

The first house of worship was a plain brick building, with lecture or Sunday-school rooms on the first or basement floor and auditorium on the second. It was remodeled and its appearance greatly improved in the year 1893, at the cost of about \$10,000. It now has a large corner tower with bell. The auditorium is still on the second floor, the first being divided into parlors, classrooms and large Sunday-school rooms. It is heated by two large furnaces, lighted with electric lights, comfortably furnished, and has a seating capacity of about four hundred.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This Church like every other Methodist Church, began with the class. Prior to the year 1850, a class or society was organized in the home of Absalom Kent, then living near the grove a short distance southwest of where the town is now located. Among the early members were Abner Smith and his wife Eliza, Absalom Kent and his wife, Rufus Kent and his wife, David Morey and his wife, and John Jordan and his wife. It was at first a preaching station in the Canton Circuit, but a few years later the Canton Circuit was formed which included the station at Kent. There was no church building. The people at first worshipped in private houses, afterwards in an "upper room" over the store of Mr. Snyder. David Morey was class-leader and John Jordan, Elder. In the spring of 1854, the preaching was removed to Elmwood, then a village with but few houses. In the fall of 1854, the Elmwood Circuit was formed, which included Elmwood, Goulds near where Yates City now is, Remington's School House near Maquon, the Stone House near Spoon River, north of Elmwood, and French Creek. Rev. Jarvis G. Evans, late President of Hedding College, was preacher in charge. In the spring of 1855, the congregation began the erection of a house of worship on Silock Street, which was completed and dedicated in the fall of

the same year by Rev. Silas Bolles, of Chicago, who had recently been pastor for two years of the First Church, Peoria. The first house of worship having served its day, a new one was erected, in the year 1893 on Main Street, at a cost of \$10,000. The first Sunday-school was a Union school held in the store-room, David Morey being Superintendent. The first distinctively Methodist Sunday-school was organized in the church soon after its erection. Francis Minor was its first Superintendent.

Since the year 1855 this church has had a continuous supply of ministers, among whom may be mentioned, as worthy of special note, Revs. John Borland, Jarvis G. Evans, Andrew Magee, Milton L. Haney, Martin D. Heckard, James Ferguson, E. P. Hall, H. K. Metcalf, George W. Gue and S. J. G. Worthington.

Some of the well known ministers who have been Presiding Elders are the following: Richard Haney, S. J. G. Worthington, L. B. Kent, W. H. Hunter, M. V. B. White, C. O. McCulloch and F. W. Merrill.

The church maintains a Sunday-school averaging about eighty in attendance, of which Dr. C. P. Burt is Superintendent. It also has an Epworth League of about forty members, of which Dr. Cara E. Duth is Superintendent.

Rev. S. J. Cummings is the present pastor. The church is in a prosperous condition.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pursuant to appointment, a committee of Presbytery, consisting of Rev. Daniel F. McFarland, Rev. William A. Fleming, Rev. John C. Hanna and Ruling Elder Andrew Rogers, met at the Methodist Episcopal Church on June 5, 1856, for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian Church. Fourteen persons were received by letter from other churches, and a church was organized with the following officers: Andrew D. Rogers, Ruling Elder, and M. Bush, John Bodine, George Griggs and Levi Richardson, Trustees. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first administered in the Methodist Episcopal Church on June 8th, Rev. D. F. McFarland officiating.

After struggling along for about three years, the minister having moved away and many of the members having united with other churches, it was deemed best to reorganize. Application for that purpose having been made to Presbytery, a new committee was appointed which met on December 20, 1859, when twenty-three persons were received as members and the church was reorganized under its former name of "First Presbyterian Church of Elmwood." The Elders elected at that time were William Simpson, George L. Lucas and Joseph Warne. The first two having been formerly ordained to that office, were, on January 15, 1860, duly installed in this church.

After the reorganization a house of worship was purchased from the Congregational Society, which they had formerly erected at Newburgh, about two miles from Elmwood, and it was moved into the village. It was at first located where the

West Park is now, but, in the year 1877, was removed to the site of the present church building.

Rev. James E. Marquis was pastor from the time of its reorganization, in 1850, until his death, which occurred, February 22, 1863. Rev. George N. Johnson then supplied the pulpit for about one year, when in June, 1864, Rev. James H. Smith was called to the pastorate. He continued to fill that office until the fall meeting of Presbytery, in the year 1867, when by mutual consent the pastoral relation was dissolved. In November of that year Rev. John R. Reasoner began preaching for the church as a supply and, at the next meeting of Presbytery, received a call to become pastor, which he accepted. He remained pastor of the church until the year 1880, after which, until 1885, the pulpit was filled by supplies, among whom were Rev. A. C. Wilson, 1882-83, and Rev. C. C. Kerlinger in 1885. In the latter year, Rev. C. C. B. Duncan was called to the pastorate and remained until 1890. He was succeeded in 1890 by Rev. W. H. Mason until 1894. In June, 1895, the present pastor, Rev. B. Y. George, became pastor.

The purchase, removal and fitting up of the first house of worship cost about \$1,200. In 1801 a very neat and commodious building was erected at the cost of \$7,000. Regular services are maintained every Sabbath, and there is a Sabbath-school numbering sixty-five in average attendance, with a home department of twenty-five. The church members number 153, and the contributions to the benevolent work of the denomination are regular.

THE PRESS.

The Press of Elmwood has had a fitful experience. When the town was only three or four years old, John Regan came from Knoxville and established the "Elmwood Observer," the first number of which appeared, January 6, 1858, and it continued to be issued regularly until May, 1859, when its publication ceased.

On May 19, 1860, "The Chronicle" was started by Woodcock & Son, who had come here from Peoria. Its publication came to a close in September, 1862, in consequence of Mr. O. F. Woodcock, the son, having enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

No paper was published from that time until July 19, 1866, when, with the assistance of some of the citizens, Mr. John Regan revived "The Observer." About the same time Mr. O. F. Woodcock revived "The Chronicle" as a Republican paper, which continued to be issued until November 9th of the same year. On the 17th of that month, J. A. Somersby took it up and continued its publication until May 9, 1872, when he was succeeded by R. P. Childs until July 4th of the same year. Mr. E. R. Brown, of Elmwood, and Joseph P. Barrett, of Peoria, then assumed control, who, on August 15th, sold to Alpheus Davidson & Son, who ran it until the close of the

Presidential campaign of that year in support of President Grant, soon after which time the press and type were removed to Canton.

On March 6, 1874, Mr. John Regan began the publication of "The Messenger," which met with good success and was continued by him until the year 1891, when, owing to old age and ill health, he sold it, after which, until the year 1895, it underwent several changes but finally suspended, by passing into the hands of "The Courier."

On May 30, 1874, Mr. J. A. Somersby commenced the publication of "The Industrial Journal," which lasted until January 6, 1876.

On June 7, 1876, W. P. Gifford and A. M. Swan commenced the publication of "The Central Illinois News," which lasted only six months.

On July 3, 1877, Mr. John C. Snyder, who had just closed his career in college, commenced the publication of a semi-weekly paper which he named "The Express." On October 4th, he changed it to a weekly and devoted its editorials to the advocacy of the Greenback faith. After two weeks further efforts he closed it out.

The first number of "The Gazette" was issued in Brimfield, November 4, 1875, and continued to be published there until July 2, 1879, when it was removed to Elmwood. The first number was issued from its new quarters, July 10, 1879, as an eight-column folio, and continued to be issued in that form until December 5th, when it was changed to a six-column folio semi-weekly, and so continued for some time.

In 1881, or thereabouts, "The Gazette" became involved financially and the plant passed into the hands of Hon. W. E. Phelps, who continued the paper until July, 1883, when the present proprietor, M. H. Spence, took charge of it. From that time the paper has steadily increased in business until it is to-day on a solid foundation, financially, having the distinction of being the only paper ever printed in Elmwood that made the proprietor money.

In December, 1894, Albert McKeighan, of Yates City, started "The Elmwood Courier," and in 1895, he purchased "The Messenger" outfit, and dropping "The Messenger," still continued the publication of "The Courier." From 1895 to 1899, "The Courier" changed hands a number of times. In June, 1899, Beardsley Brothers of Princeville, purchased "The Courier" office, and resurrected the old "Messenger" and are now publishing that paper—"The Courier" having suspended.

SCHOOLS

A few scattered district schools were established earlier in the history of the township, but the founding of the Elmwood Academy, in 1855, marked the beginning of a literary and educational prestige which has never abated. Prof. Don Carlos Taft and Miss Anna M. Somers were the tutors in its earlier years, and the school acquired a renown and enjoyed a patronage ex-



O. R. Brown

tending over a wide scope of country. The basement main floor of the Congregational Church building was its home during ten years, and until its merging into a union of districts and the establishment of the graded schools. Elmwood has two Alumni Associations—the Academy and the High School—and the large numbers who assemble at their reunions, and the worthy and distinguished places which their members fill in the world, at home and abroad, reflect the impulse they gained from their Elmwood school days, felt all through life as their most valuable asset.

A school building, adequate in its time, was erected and, later, doubled in capacity. It was destroyed by fire, few years since, and replaced by a much larger one, complete in its appointments, of handsome outline and substantially built of brick and stone. The best and ablest of Elmwood's citizens have been proud to give of their time and energy, in official or private capacities, for the highest advancement of the schools which have always attracted generous attendance from abroad, as they have had the enthusiastic support of the entire home population. A board of seven members and a faculty of twelve teachers are in immediate charge.

A History Club and a Shakespeare Society are among the literary and social attractions of the city, which has always been noted for the excellence of its musical talent.

The vigorous blood of New England was liberally drawn upon in the early settlement of the city and surrounding country, and that nucleus has always attracted its like; and, therefore, in spirit, in energy, in taste, Elmwood holds a position often favorably remarked upon. The general classes of trade are housed in fine buildings, large stocks and liberal dealing being a natural accompaniment, as a large extent of country has grown to know Elmwood as headquarters in life and business.

Large residence portions are well and uniformly improved with handsome and commodious homes; social doors are often open in welcome, and those who come to visit or to dwell in Elmwood always leave it with regret.

As noted in Part I. of this work, Elmwood was well represented in the army during the Civil War. Its veterans have maintained close social relations ever since in the maintenance of a Soldiers' Union Association, and, latterly, in the organization of a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. It has also Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges, with the usual complement of other benevolent associations.

Although of late years Elmwood has suffered some reverses, yet, from its contiguity to extensive coal-mines, and its railroads leading to all points of the compass, there seems to be no good reason why capital may not flow into it, nor why it should not continue to be the second city in the County of Peoria.

EDWIN RUTHVEN BROWN.

Many men, looking backward when they have reached advanced years, express regret that they lacked opportunities when young; but if the lives of the men who have made history from the first records of the world prove anything, it is proven that opportunity does not so much make men as that men make opportunities.

There are few better illustrations of this truism than the life of Edwin R. Brown, "the Sage of Elmwood." He was born April 2, 1825, at the foot of Greylock Mountain, Adams, Massachusetts, a few rods from the rapids of the Hoosac River. His father, Hiram Brown, removed with his family a few years later to the village of Cummington, Massachusetts, where he operated a satinet factory.

Between working in the factory and on the neighboring farms, the boy had little time for books or play, but his hands acquired a skill and his eye an aptness, which rendered him ever a desired authority on matters of architecture, coloring and mechanical and landscape effects. These were the material manifestations of a grand and elemental mind, which, from itself and aided by environment, gave to the world a life of balanced strength and sweetness. Of hardy and intellectual ancestry, his boyhood and young manhood were passed amid those scenes of natural grandeur which brought forth such giants of brain and heart as Emerson, Thoreau, Bryant, Whittier, Garrison and Alcott, with many of whom a friendship was maintained by him through life.

His eye found the picturesque in every scene; he felt the inspiration of the mountains, he heard the music of the winds and the story of the waters that tumbled down from springs in the woods. Thus were instilled into his truly poetic soul, lessons more lasting than any to be found on printed page. In hours at early morn and at evening and on Sundays, he wandered over the hills, inhaling the sweet breath of the fields, becoming thus a botanist, a geologist and a philosopher in his close observation and love for the ways of nature. To him she told her story in the mold of rocks, in whispers of trees, in ripple of brooks and liquid music of birds. Such habits of thought gave deeper insight to a mind so formed than that possessed by shallow ones, which he likened to valueless, though perhaps showy, books,—the whole story written on the cover.

When but nine years of age a number of his companions "got religion" at a revival, and a few evenings afterward the same boys helped themselves to watermelons and apples from an adjoining farm. His boyish philosophy suggested there must be something amiss, and that instinctive feeling, that profession and practice should walk hand in hand, illustrates his unfal-

tering preference through life for the right simply for right's sake. This exemplifies his irreproachable character, the guiding star of all his future actions, although it often placed him at war with the trimming of parties, the cant of conservatism and with hypocrisy in its many forms.

A few winters of irregular schooling were followed by brief seasons at an academy, at Williston Seminary and at Williams' College. While a boy he walked ten miles and paid his only dollar for a copy of one of the earlier editions of Whittier's poems. To a mind thus eager to absorb the best, it is apparent that the glimpses he obtained of literature and science during his school life, would lead him in the path of high ideals, and his own writings, and his words and acts show a broader and more sympathetic faith, a more universal philosophy, than that of any formal religion.

Edwin R. Brown came to manhood at the time when the anti-slavery wave was at its crest in the New England States. His father and mother were among the first to join the Abolition camp; and to their mountain village home came often the leaders of the movement—Garrison, Phillips, Pillsbury, Fred Douglass, the Hutchinsons, and other of those devoted apostles who risked everything in the name of freedom. This inspired his young blood, and when he saw the church temporizing and halting on the question of the rights of all men to their own souls and bodies, he realized that theology and real religion were very different things; that true religion must be one thing to all men, and consist not in words and observances, but in right deeds and actions. It was of these times that he wrote:

"We fought the demon slavery.
And there the prophets came
To kindle in that mountain nook
Fair Freedom's sacred flame."

Through the abolition movement he became, therefore, one of the leading free-thinkers of the West; for, after teaching and engaging in business a short time following his school days and his marriage with Miss Marilla L. Jenkins in 1849,—than whom no man ever had a truer helpmate,—he made a new home in Illinois, coming to Elmwood in 1856. That attractive little city was his home during forty active years and until his death, August 8, 1896.

Here again he was thrown into the maelstrom of the movement for the abolition of slavery, and his ready pen and convincing voice were in constant demand. He took time from business to make many addresses, backed by earnest friends, although sometimes opposed by the logic of bad eggs and hard snowballs. He also became a powerful writer for local papers and for those of national circulation. This brought him into literary prominence, and, for a time while health permitted, he edited the "Peoria Evening Review," then a leading paper of Central Illinois;

and he was, at a later period on the editorial staff of the "Saturday Evening Call." Associations then formed between him and Eugene Baldwin, Thomas Cratty, S. R. Henderson and others at interest with him, continued a source of mutual pleasure and esteem throughout his life.

It is a matter of record that Mr. Brown organized a club, the first in Western Massachusetts, and possibly the first in the Nation to adopt the name Republican; and, while at variance with the early policy of that party on the slavery question, he hailed with joy its attitude toward rebellion and the welding of the sentiment in that party for union and emancipation.

As an artisan and builder, the dwellings and business properties he erected and owned yet speak his taste for landscape effects and architectural excellence. Thirty years a merchant, his store was exceptionally recognized as a center of the best in art, for novelty as well as for intrinsic values. During many years he was associated with the public schools in such capacities as Director or President; was Postmaster under four administrations, from Grant to Cleveland; and for several years a banker.

Open and fearless in his views upon social, political and religious questions, he extorted the admiration of those opposed to him, his ability and courtesy being of that character that made him warmest friends among those of contrary views in religion or politics. At his funeral, his dear friends of later years, President Finley, of Knox College, and Rev. R. B. Marsh, of Peoria, from whose desk in the People's Church he had often spoken, the local clergymen and his friends of older times, spoke, as privileged, in warm words their esteem of what his life had been to himself, his associates and to the world. From a poem written by him of his father, these words could as truly be said of him:

"Smiling, weeping, true ways keeping,
In Truth's battle strong;
Living cleanly and serenely.
Life was sweet and long."

His riper years and ever expanding mind absorbed and breathed forth an ever richer volume of mellow philosophy, which drew to him the friendship and admiration of those high in the world of letters and of progressive thought. John Howard Bryant, a brother of the poet, and himself not less a student of nature and portrayer of the beautiful, prized Mr. Brown through long years as his closest companion; and these two devoted and congenial friends sojourned together several winters in Florida and California, and summers in New England. Whittier, Thoreau, Chadwick, Ingersoll—such were the prized associates of his best years; and when the centennial of the poet, William Cullen Bryant, was celebrated at his birthplace in Massachusetts, Mr. Brown was chosen to deliver the oration. It was a masterpiece in style, finish and reference; most

satisfying to the many savants and scholars of renown gathered there, as well as to the thousands of residents of the region to whom both the poet and the orator had been familiar figures in former years. Similar addresses he afterwards delivered at Knox College, Galesburg, and at Princeton, Illinois, the home of John Howard Bryant, the venerable brother of the greater poet.

The Peoria Scientific Association looked upon Mr. Brown as its chief attraction, and much of his best work was the writing of the addresses with which he closed the lectures of each year. One of them, "The Law of Change," has been published in several editions and has never been surpassed and rarely equaled. The late Dr. Stewart termed him "the Western Burroughs, the Emerson of the Prairies." Space is too limited in which to speak in detail of his travels; of his versatility as writer and speaker; his grace in portrayal of nature; his speeches on various subjects and occasions; of his poems, in which pathos, humor and earnest purpose flowed in perfect measure. A sage, poet, reformer, he excelled in nothing so much as in character; so that he was recognized everywhere as an elevating and energetic factor in all that was for the best in the community. A clear and deep thinker, a heart broad and tender in its sympathies, his love embraced mankind. Col. Ingersoll said of him:

"Edwin R. Brown was a soldier in the army of progress, and he bravely battled to the end. He fought for the weak against the strong, to free the bodies and the minds of men. I loved him, and his death is softened by the memory of great and splendid deeds, of wise and loving words. His passing is like the setting of the sun, which leaves the heavens glorious with golden clouds."

He delivered addresses at more than eighty funerals, and, through his words, thousands learned a faith that sprang deep in his soul, a deep religious sense, compatible with an entire absence of theology, needing no book and no human interpreter to discipline him to the beautiful order of Nature. His was a high and serene faith that, in the change of worlds, there is no reason to think we will be deprived of opportunities, and that all is and will be well. He expressed a growing consciousness that he would meet those gone before, and greet those that shall come after; that the same power, whatever it is, that rules in this world will rule in the next. No one could have a more fervent attachment to the beauties of this life, to devoted family and friends; but when the time of parting came, none ever gave them up in a gentler or more heroic spirit.

His wife died April 25, 1901. A true mating was theirs, a first love, a union of every wish and purpose, and when he was gone her days were but a waiting time.

A little son, Tileston, died many years ago, and a son, Lester, and a daughter, Lois, wife

of Dr. J. F. Cooper, both reside in Elmwood. A sister resides in California, and his two surviving brothers, Hiram and Deloss S., are citizens of Peoria.

THOMAS CLINCH.

More than is given to the majority who are the architects of their own fortunes, Thomas Clinch realized his inherent aspirations for the best that his environment made possible, and upon the super-structure of a fine and harmonious character, erected a success within the power of those only who are large of heart, broad in experience and more than ordinarily endowed with good judgment and business sagacity. Like an animate spirit of the Middle West, he was the personification of all that radiates and develops from the fertility of Illinois, and reflected in his accomplishments the abundant harvests, financial soundness and multitudinous interests which have arisen and flourished upon the prairies, redeemed from inactivity by the ingenuity of man. Nor was his life expansion a matter of mature years and propitious opportunity, but rather took root in the heart of a boy, injured by early misfortune to the serious and responsible side of existence. In Kent, the luxuriant garden spot of England, he was born January 26, 1827, and was the oldest in a family of five children. When he was nine years old, his father died, and, as the diminutive head of a family dependent upon their own resources, his youthful energy was shifted to the field of support. For years he faithfully performed his duty to those near and dear to him, and his education was naturally curtailed by the arduous duties which filled his days. Observation, however, played an important part and influenced the formation of his ideas; and, in time, his ambition extended beyond the shores of his native island, intensified by the fact that friends had preceded him to the new world, and in Illinois had found a broader field for their activities. To the tireless and fearless who have reached the age of twenty-two, there are few insurmountable obstacles; and the fact that he arrived in Peoria County with available assets amounting to two dollars and fifty cents, in no way diminished his ardor or impoverished his expectations. The journey to the well-known faces and voices awaiting him in Illinois was accomplished by means of such transportation as he could command in return for services rendered, and he at once took up the burden of life destined to broaden at the approach of his understanding and energy. A friend in need presented himself in the person of Nathan Kellogg, who had a large farm on the Farmington Road, and in whose employment he remained for thirteen months, at thirteen dollars a month. A fellow laborer and sharer of early hours and hard work was William Pitt Kellogg, who afterwards became a politician of note and, in time, a Senator from, and Governor of, Louisiana. By the exercise of frugality Mr. Clinch was enabled to save

sufficient means to permit of independent farming on land owned by the Hovendons; and, while thus endeavoring to forge his way to the front, married, in 1854, Sarah Ann, oldest daughter of Major S. Bohanan. The following year he removed to the southwest corner of Elmwood Township, and, in 1860, removed to Rosefield Township, through the simple process of building himself a house across the road from his former residence. With the coming of succeeding summers his grain ripened under the beneficent Illinois sun, his cattle flourished and multiplied, and the ready disposal of his general produce eliminated more and more the possibility of future want. From the comparatively small amount of land, his possessions increased to three, and then four hundred acres, the splendid development and resourcefulness of which far exceeded his anticipations.

With the same vigorous mentality which had directed his farming enterprises, Mr. Clinch entered into the affairs of Elmwood, to which place he removed in 1886. There was immediate demand for his financial discernment, and when he entered into partnership with Mr. W. H. Lott in the banking business, the move was correctly construed as an advance in the general prosperity. This association was amicably continued until the tragic demise of Mr. Lott in the Chatsworth disaster, in 1887, after which Mr. Clinch re-organized the bank, associating with him Henry Schenck, Marshall Lott, and his son, Walter A. Clinch, the affairs of the bank being then conducted under the firm name of Clinch, Schenck & Lott. This banking house became one of the substantial financial concerns of Peoria County, and through it and his various other interests, Mr. Clinch accumulated, in his own right, about \$50,000. A staunch upholder of Republican institutions, he took an intelligent and active interest in local affairs, and held many offices of responsibility in the township. In 1874 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors from Rosefield Township, and was repeatedly re-elected to the position until his removal to Elmwood. The same office awaited him in his new location, and he was thus serving the interests of his township at the time of his death, October 13, 1895. As chairman of the Board he was instrumental in encouraging numerous improvements in municipal affairs, and it was partly owing to his efforts that the new court-house was erected. Although a member of no particular religious denomination, he was essentially religious, and fashioned his dealings with men upon humanity and the golden rule. He was essentially a well balanced man, and few inharmonious notes disturbed the well-adjusted composite wholeness of his character. Life to him was a meeting ground of friends, and a field of effort to be optimistically regarded and faithfully canvassed, and no harshness or malice or bitterness entered into his calculations, or disturbed the geniality and good-fellowship of his nature. At his funeral there were innumerable indications of the esteem in

which he was universally held; flowers galore breathed their tender messages; special trains brought to Elmwood former friends and associates; business was entirely suspended, and the flag on the court-house was at half mast.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clinch were born four children: Walter A., born September 24, 1856; Charles E., born August 11, 1858; Maud, born August 29, 1864; and Sadie B., born May 22, 1872. Charles E. became a farmer after attaining his majority, but died at the early age of twenty-four, of typhoid fever. Maud married H. B. Wilkinson, and died in 1893, leaving two children: Sumner and Cecil. Sadie, an unusually promising girl, graduated from the Elmwood high-school and from the Knox College Conservatory of Music, but unfortunately contracted consumption in 1895 and died the following year. Walter A., after graduating from the Elmwood high-school and taking a course at the Wesleyan College, Bloomington, Illinois, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1878. Owing to ill-health his professional practice was of short duration, and he eventually became a member of the firm of Clinch, Schenck & Lott, and is now the head of the firm. Through his marriage, in 1884, with Bessie, daughter of Rev. John Miller of Peoria, two children have been born, Charles and Paul.

ARCHIBALD, THOMAS: Farmer; born on the Isle of Man, December 13, 1826; received a common school education. He came to America in 1852, arriving at Springfield, Illinois, October 15th of that year. Thence he went to Macon County, where he remained two years; then after spending a year at Brimfield, Peoria County, removed to Eugene, Knox County, where he remained ten years, and from there went to Kansas for a few months. In 1868, he located on a farm four miles south of the city of Elmwood. Mr. Archibald married Ann Susan Kalb, in Macon County, Illinois, September 25, 1854. They had nine children: James Henry, born August 19, 1855, died August 1, 1856; Thomas A., born April 22, 1857, married Emma Ruppe; Jane Eliza, born November 8, 1858, married William Horner; Josiah N., born March 27, 1860, married Hattie Brinner; George W., born October 15, 1861; Ella, born March 1, 1863, married Isaac Taylor; Anna May, born July 29, 1864, married Henry Sultzer; Abraham Lincoln, born March 21, 1867, and John Edson, born January 10, 1869, married Mary Shambough. They reside on the old homestead. Mr. Archibald is a Methodist. Mrs. Archibald was born in Virginia, June 26, 1834, the daughter of Ezekiel and Eliza (Cummings) Kalb. She was a member of Graham Chapel, of the M. E. Church; died December 28, 1897.

Mr. Archibald is a Republican, and has served as School Director and Road Commissioner. He prizes highly a document, now in his possession, which reads as follows:

"A. D. 1828. K. K. Marown Baptismal, A. D.



Thomas Clinch

1828. Thomas, son of Thomas Archibald and Jane Cain, December 21, 1828.

"This certifies the truth of the above extract, taken from the register book of baptism of the Morown, this second day of January, 1858.

WILLIAM DUGGANS,

"Vicar of the Morown,

"Isle of Man,

"Diocese of Soder and Man."

BACHER, MAGDALENA; wife of Joseph Bacher; born in Ulemburg, Germany, May 8, 1840. Mr. Bacher was born in Ulemburg, June 4, 1821, came to Elmwood in 1854 and, being a miller by trade, entered the employ of Kellogg & Company, millers. He finally bought the mill, which he operated until 1880, when it was destroyed by fire. In the meantime he had invested in a farm of one hundred and twenty acres south-east of the city of Elmwood, which he managed for several years until he met with an accident, which unbalanced his mind. He was an expert miller and a very industrious man. Mrs. Bacher and her son, George, look after the business. Mrs. Bacher was married to Mr. Bacher, in Chicago, in 1876, and they have had five children: Eliza, George, Anna, Mary M. and Sophia J. Eliza married William Threw. Mrs. Bacher's parents were John and Caroline Kaush, natives of Germany. Her father died at fifty-two years of age.

PARTHOLOMEW, ALBERTUS Y.; Farmer; born February 26, 1838, the third white child born in Elmwood Township. Mr. Bartholomew came of fine old New England parentage. His paternal grandparents, Noyes Dana and Betsy (Hall) Bartholomew, were born in Wallingford, Connecticut; his maternal grandparents, General John Yale and Mary Yale, were natives of New Haven. His father, Luzerne Bartholomew, a native of Connecticut, emigrated to Illinois in 1837, coming all the way in a covered wagon, and settled on a farm in Section 6, where he built a log-house for his family. He bought three eighty-acre tracts of land, and later erected substantial buildings, among them a comfortable residence, tread-mill, wind-mill and a woolen mill. He was a man of infinite resources and equally expert in various callings. Besides being a skillful farmer, he was a fine machinist. He helped to lay out the town of Newburg and was largely interested in other enterprises. In 1848 he crossed the plains to California with a company of emigrants, and was made Captain of the expedition. Soon after his arrival in California, he captured a grizzly bear weighing about two thousand pounds, which he brought home by the Isthmus of Panama, it being the first live animal ever taken across the Isthmus. After coming home, he exhibited the bear throughout the United States, in Eastern and Southern Canada, and, in the fall of 1856, made a trip to Europe, exhibiting the bear in all the leading cities. During all these travels his son, Albertus Y., was his companion, and thus enabled to gain a knowledge of the world. In 1866 the father died. He was

twice married, his first wife being Betsy Yale, a native of Connecticut, and a descendant of the Yale family of that State. She was a highly educated woman, possessing great literary talent, writing both prose and poetry with facility. She was the mother of three children, of whom Albertus Y. is the only survivor. John B., a soldier, was a flag-bearer at the siege of Vicksburg, where he died in the service of his country before he was twenty years of age. Sarah Helen died at the age of eighteen. Albertus Y. Bartholomew gained his primary education in the district schools and subsequently pursued an excellent course of study in the Galesburg Academy, but attended school only six months after his sixteenth year. Mr. Bartholomew began his farming operations with an eighty-acre tract of half improved land, and did so well in its cultivation that he has been enabled to buy more until he now owns five hundred and sixty-five acres, which is considered one of the best farms in Peoria County. He is largely engaged in raising stock and has acquired some wealth in his dealings. By his marriage to Miss Mary Ennis, May 15, 1862, Mr. Bartholomew secured a wife devoted to his interests in every way. She is the daughter of John and Sarah (Loomis) Ennis, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut. Mrs. Bartholomew was born in Westmoreland County, New York, June 16, 1840, and came west with her parents when but six years of age, the family settling on a farm in Salem Township, where Yates City now stands. Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew are the parents of six children: John B., manufacturer and inventor, is Vice President of the Avery Manufacturing Company of Peoria; Orié Y., a graduate of Knox College and poet of the class of 1888, is now at the head of the Bartholomew Manufacturing Company of Peoria; Lura H., also a graduate of Knox College, where she was class historian, is associated with a publishing house of Chicago; Charles A., manufacturer, is at the head of the branch house of the Bartholomew Company, located at Cincinnati, Ohio; Carrie Maud, now the wife of Joe De Jarnette, of Des Moines, Iowa; and Pessie Alice, who died August 15, 1897. Mr. Bartholomew is a noble-spirited, high-minded, generous-hearted man of exemplary habits, whose course both in public and private life is beyond reproach, and he and his wife are noted for their hospitality, their kindness and cordiality, which renders their charming home in the town of Elmwood attractive to all who enter. Mr. Bartholomew is a strong Republican and takes a deep interest in politics. He has held the office of Commissioner of Highways; was Supervisor four terms, at one time saving the township \$50,000 in railroad bonds, which had been irregularly floated; and has been President of the Board of Education several terms.

BROWN, EDWIN LESTER; Elmwood; born in Cummington, Massachusetts, December 23, 1850. From New England, the cradle of his birth, he came to Elmwood in 1856 with his par-

ents, Edwin R. and Marilla (Jenkins) Brown. Industrious in mind and body, he worked on farms and in shops between terms of school until the age of seventeen. Entering the store of his father, he began a life of varied interests and activities which has made him a prominent feature in the prosperity and attractiveness of Elmwood to the present day. Aptitude in business and a faculty for details have always brought him unusual responsibilities. During many years he was manager and partner with his father in merchandising, and with whom, also, he was associated as Assistant Postmaster and as bank cashier, and was also partner with A. C. Arms in a successful dry-goods business. Purchasing the Elmwood Paper Mill, he operated it with excellent results for some years, until its destruction by fire in 1893. For ten years past he has been the owner and manager of the Elmwood Electric Light Company. He originated and developed the business there and extended the lines to Yates City. The station is rated the largest lighting system in the United States, proportioned to population. He has always enjoyed the good will of the community and has justified it by enterprising methods and liberal policies in business. Endowed with a voice of especially sympathetic and expressive qualities, his singing has been a source of great pleasure to multitudes who have enjoyed it in parlor, church and hall. Refusing the allurements of the professional stage, where he had reason to believe his talent would have brought him a high degree of fame, he has made his voice a modest contribution to the attractions of the social circles where he has moved.

His devotion to his father and his lifetime association with him in personal and business relations were of a character rare even between father and son. A rare heredity was his, enriched by close relations with such parents and such a home. Intelligent and well equipped, therefore, he has wide and reasonable views of life and of the forces that move the world. He is a lover of literature, of art, of investigation, and he is also in touch with the economic and business pulse of the times.

Independent in politics and religion, charitable in his opinions, he holds faith in the improving conditions of man and woman, and in the ultimate happiness of all mankind. He reads his best sermons in the processions of nature; his home is his temple, and the loved ones who meet him there are his ministers.

He married, in 1870, Miss Laura Smith, of San Jose, California, a native of Decatur, Illinois, in whose warm heart and steadfast and reliant mind he has always found brave companionship and true support. Two children, Marian M. and Edwin O. comprise their family.

Their spacious new mansion, "Elberon," has wide doors of hospitality, and their numerous friends pass many hours there, where taste and good cheer combine to make an ideal home, in a

community notable for the high order of its sociability.

CLINCH, JOHN; Postmaster, Elmwood; born in Kent, England, July 26, 1849, where he was educated. His grandfathers, Thomas Clinch and William Cooper, and his parents, John and Caroline (Cooper) Clinch, were born in Kent, England; the father was born in 1819 and died in 1891; the mother died in 1856. John Clinch (Junior) came to America February 20, 1868, and was engaged in farming with Thomas Clinch in Rosefield Township for three years. He then rented a farm for five years, and afterwards bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in the same township. He came to Elmwood in 1889 and erected a large elevator, where he bought and sold grain for nine years. He was appointed Postmaster by President McKinley, receiving his commission January 12, 1899. He sold his grain elevator to Thomas Radbone. Mr. Clinch married Mary H. Manock, in Elmwood, February 7, 1872. They have two children: Carrie Viola, born May 30, 1875, and Charles Francis, born January 28, 1877. Mrs. Clinch was born in Jubilee Township, August 9, 1840, the daughter of Nathan and Ellen Manock. Her father was born in Lancashire, and the mother in Kent, England. Since removing to Elmwood, Mr. Clinch sold his farm in Rosefield Township and purchased one in Brimfield Township on Sections 6 and 7, comprising one hundred ninety-seven and one-half acres. He owns a handsome residence and seven lots known as the "Eastern Extension," in Elmwood. Mrs. Clinch belongs to the Congregational Church. Mr. Clinch is a Republican, and is a member of Arcanum Lodge, No. 102, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CLINCH, WALTER A.; Banker; was born in Peoria County, Illinois, September 24, 1856. His father, Thomas Clinch, was a native of Kent County, England, and emigrated to Peoria County in 1849. His mother Sarah A. (Bohanan) Clinch, came with her parents from the State of New York, and they were among the first settlers of the county. He received such school advantages as the common schools of the county afforded until the age of fifteen years, when he was given an opportunity for better school facilities. He then attended the High School at Elmwood for two years, and from there took a partial course at the Wesleyan College, Bloomington, Illinois. At the close of his term at school he engaged in teaching, but followed that profession for only one year. In 1876 he entered the law office of James & Jack, of Peoria, as a law student, and after having pursued a regular course of law studies was admitted to the bar two years later. For about four years he was engaged in the practice of law in Peoria with success and profit. Failing in health, however, he abandoned the law and took up farming on his father's land, that he might recover his health in the outdoor work and open air. This change brought him health and, at the end of two years on the

farm an opportunity was presented him of entering into the business of banking at Elmwood. Mr. Clinch entered the Elmwood Bank in November, 1886. The proprietors of the bank at that time were Thomas Clinch, his father, who had associated with him Mr. W. H. Lott in the business. The active management of the bank was intrusted to W. A. Clinch, and he has, from the beginning to the present time, had the affairs of the bank largely under his supervision. Mr. Clinch's associates in the management of the bank's business are Henry Schenck, Marshall T. Lott and Harry Schenck. It is recognized as one of the conservative financial institutions of the county. Mr. Clinch was married to Miss Bessie Miller, daughter of Rev. John Miller of Peoria, September 24, 1884. They have two sons: Charles E., born July 2, 1885, and Paul C., born April 10, 1888. Their home in Elmwood is one among the most pleasant and attractive in the city.

CLINGAN, CLARISSA S.; Widow of Scott Clingan; born in Lewisburg, Union County, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1834, where she was educated. Her paternal great-grandfather, Rev. John Roan, was born in Greenshaw, Ireland, April 30, 1717, and died October 3, 1775; her great-grandmother, Annie Roan, died April 22, 1788, at the age of sixty-four years. Her paternal grandparents, William and Jane Clingan, were born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Her paternal grandparents were Alexander and Mary Scott, the former born February 11, 1772, and died September 3, 1822; the latter born in 1773 and died February 7, 1843. George, the father of Mrs. Clingan, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1788, and died January 1, 1860; her mother, Eliza, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1797, and died January 2, 1874. Mrs. Clingan was married to Scott Clingan, in Elmwood, January 14, 1870. He was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1828, and died November 8, 1889. His parents were Flaval and Mary Clingan. Clarissa S. Clingan's father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Scott Clingan located in Elmwood Township in 1882, where he bought a farm. He afterwards sold the farm and removed to the city of Elmwood, where he purchased property near the Public Square. He was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was mustered out May 20, 1865. He participated in seventeen battles, was commissioned Second Lieutenant and was wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. He died in Elmwood November 7, 1889. Mrs. Clingan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as also was her husband during his life.

COOPER, JABAS F.; Physician; born in Christian County, Kentucky, June 21, 1853; graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, Maryland. His paternal grandfather, John Cooper, and his maternal grandparents, William W. and Elizabeth (Stevenson)

McKenzie, were natives of North Carolina, Hugh C., father of Jabas, was born in Christian County, in September, 1827, died January 17, 1876; the mother, Elizabeth A. (McKenzie), was born in the same county May 15, 1834; died December 27, 1874. Dr. Cooper came to Elmwood in 1882, and has practiced his profession here since. He practiced two years in Kentucky. He married Lois M. Brown, in Elmwood, September 17, 1885. They had three children: Marilla E., born July 23, 1886; Hugh E., born February 16, 1889, and Ruth L., born July 22, 1890. Mrs. Cooper was born November 5, 1859, at Elmwood. She was the daughter of E. R. and Marilla L. Brown. Her father and mother are both deceased. Both Mrs. Cooper and her husband belong to the Congregational Church. Dr. Cooper is a Democrat, and is the President of the Board of Education. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Illinois State Medical Association.

COOPER, MRS. JESSIE F.; Widow of John Cooper; born in Scotland, April 27, 1849. John Regan, her paternal grandfather, and John and Elizabeth (Lang) Regan, her parents, were natives of Scotland. Mrs. Cooper was first married to James Bradshaw, a leading citizen of Elmwood, who was born in Canada, and died seventeen years after their marriage. Her second husband was John Cooper, a brother of Dr. Cooper. After a happy married life of about three years, he was thrown from a buggy and killed. He was a cousin of Ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, and was well connected with old families in Kentucky. Mrs. Cooper's grandfather was an old soldier in the service of the English Government, and was retired on a pension. Her father was a journalist and edited several newspapers. He published the first paper in Knoxville, Knox County, Illinois, and afterwards managed the Elmwood Messenger and the Elmwood Observer. He taught school, both in Scotland and in America. He was a portrait and landscape painter, and an author, wrote a book entitled "Backwoods and Prairie, or the Emigrant's Guide." He made a wooden fac-simile of the city of Jerusalem in the time of Herod and Christ, which was put on exhibition in many of the large cities of the country. Edwin R. Brown and Mr. Regan were intimate friends, and joined hands in many educational enterprises for the benefit of Elmwood and vicinity.

CONKLIN, ENDRESS M.; Retired Farmer; born in Scottsburg, Livingston County, New York, August 27, 1840; received a common school education. John Conklin, his paternal grandfather, was born in New Jersey, December 28, 1772 and died at Scottsburg, Livingston County, New York, October 4, 1850; Laney (Wilhelm) Conklin, his paternal grandmother, was born in New Jersey, October 5, 1776, and died June 14, 1838. Franklin Cary, his maternal grandfather, was born in New York, and died August 1, 1816. Priscilla (Tubbs), his maternal grandmother, was born in Livingston County, and died in 1870.

His father, Philip H. Conklin, was born near Spara, New York, August 31, 1814, and died at Scottsburg, in that State, August 31, 1882; Martha Cary, the mother, was born in the same county July 7, 1816, and died at Scottsburg in 1888. Mr. Conklin came to Elmwood in May, 1861. He enlisted in Company F, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving two years. He bore a part in the siege of Vicksburg and the Red River campaign. After the war he located on a farm, and has followed the occupation of a farmer until 1895. Mr. Conklin was married to Emeline Conklin, in Elmwood, March 9, 1875. She was born in Livingston County, New York, March 3, 1834, the daughter of Jacob and Susan (Coller) Conklin, natives of New Jersey; her father was born November 30, 1801, her mother March 12, 1806. Mrs. Conklin is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Conklin is a Republican.

CONKLIN, JOHN W.; Retired Farmer; born in Livingston County, New York, May 12, 1826; educated in his native State. His paternal grandfather was John Conklin; his maternal grandparents were Jacob and Lucy Coller. His father, Jacob Conklin, was born in New York, November 30, 1801, and died in Elmwood May 19, 1874; Susan (Coller), the mother, came from New York. Mr. John W. Conklin came to this county with his parents in September, 1845. He has always been a hard-working man, depending on his own efforts for his success in life. He now owns two hundred and fifty-two acres of land. He retired from the farm in June, 1883, and lives in his handsome residence in Elmwood. Mr. Conklin was married to Sarah Ann Smith November 1, 1849. They had five children: Esther J., born August 13, 1850; Ella E., born December 19, 1852; Henry C., born July 15, 1856, died in 1857; Eva E., born January 18, 1859, died July 4, 1882; Sarah W., born July 4, 1861, died August 16, 1882. Esther J. is the wife of Morris Conklin. Ella E. married Elmer Graham. Mrs. Conklin was born in Crawford County, Ohio, May 26, 1825. She was the daughter of Ichabod and Anna (Harkness) Smith; the former died November 3, 1857, the latter in December, 1837. Mr. Conklin and his family belong to the Congregational Church. He is a Republican; has been Tax Collector four years; Assessor, two years; and School Director and Township Trustee a number of terms. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin are among the most popular residents of Elmwood. They celebrated their golden wedding, November 1, 1899, which was the occasion for a large gathering of friends.

CONNELL, WILLIAM; Farmer; born in Ireland, December 22, 1822; received a common school education. His parents, William and Esther Connell, were natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1850, being six weeks and three days in crossing the ocean. In 1860 they came to Elmwood and now own over four hundred acres of land in one tract, and one hundred acres in another, in Trivoli Township.

Mr. Connell married Mary Clink, February 11, 1847. They had ten children: Mary Ann, born April 4, 1848; Robert John, born February 3, 1850, died August 12, 1850; Stephen Thomas, born June 14, 1852; Sarah T., born June 9, 1854; Robert C., born February 17, 1856; Samuel L., born March 17, 1858; Haddessa L., born September 2, 1860, died December 28, 1870; William J., born April 21, 1863; George A., born September 8, 1866; and John R., born February 28, 1869. Mrs. Connell was born in Ireland in 1825. She was the daughter of Robert and Sarah Clink, who lived and died in Ireland. Mr. Connell is a Democrat, and has served as School Director for three terms. He has three sons and one daughter at home: Robert C., Samuel L., John R. and Sarah T. Robert C. is a member of the Odd Fellows, and John R. of the Modern Woodmen of America.

CORBET, DAVID; Farmer; born in Thorntown, Indiana, November 11, 1831; received a common school education. His maternal grandparents, William and Effie (McCune) McIntire, were born in Ireland, the former October 27, 1849. His parents, Isaac and Catherine (McIntire) Corbet, were born in Virginia. Mr. Corbet came to Illinois in 1852, locating at Harkness Grove, afterwards removing to Elmwood, where he purchased a homestead. He owns ninety-three acres of land near Yates City, besides other lands in the vicinity. He was married, in Trivoli, January 1, 1861, to Hannah Jane Draper, daughter of Samuel and Jennie Draper, born in Greene County, Illinois, August 22, 1840. They had seven children: Elmer E., born July 14, 1863; Charles C., born December 30, 1866; Mary E., born September 26, 1868; William S., born May 18, 1870; Clark born October 18, 1872; Joseph, born April 5, 1874, and Hayes Wheeler, born August 18, 1876. Elmer was married December 30, 1882, to Amanda Spence. Mr. Corbet belongs to the Methodist Church and is a Republican.

DALTON, AVERY; Farmer; born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, December 20, 1810; received a common school education. His paternal grandfather was a native of Virginia. His maternal grandparents were Avery Mustain, of English parentage, and Elizabeth Mustain, who came from Wales. His parents, Samuel and Ludah Dalton, were born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Mr. Avery Dalton went from Virginia to Ohio in 1827, and to Illinois in 1830, locating in Fulton County, near Farmington. That locality was then occupied by the Indians, there being only seven white families in the vicinity. Mr. Dalton and his wife, Delilah, were married in Salem, Knox County, September 11, 1835, and were the first white couple in Salem Township. Mrs. Dalton was born in Ohio in 1818. They had nine children: Ludah, born April 10, 1830; Elizabeth, born February 25, 1838; Cicero, born April 2, 1840; Wesley born October 10, 1843; Sarah, born May 22, 1846; Lafayette, born December 8, 1848; Julius, born July 5, 1853; Almada, born

March 21, 1855; and James J., born November 29, 1860. Ludah, Elizabeth, Sarah, Almeda and Wesley are deceased. Cicero married Delitia Dixon; Lafayette, Margaret Butler; Julius, Nellie Scott; and James, Minnie Morris. In 1837 the parents removed to Elmwood, when that locality was nothing more than a wilderness. Mrs. Dalton was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Dalton. Mr. Dalton served through the Black Hawk War. He is fond of hunting, and although 91 years of age, frequently takes his gun for a hunt. He is a Democrat, and has been Road Commissioner several terms and School Director. He has living four sons, thirty-two grandchildren, thirty-nine great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. Mrs. Dalton died, June 15, 1901, at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Dalton is a Methodist and Mrs. Dalton was a member of the United Brethren Church.

DANIELS, ORANGE; Justice of the Peace and Pension Attorney; born at Leon, Cattaraugus County, New York, October 14, 1829; received a common school education. Moses and Mary Daniels, his paternal grandparents, were natives of New Hampshire. His father, Esek T. Daniels, was born in New Hampshire, June 3, 1798, and died near Reed's Grove, August 10, 1840; he was buried at Joliet; his mother, Lucy (Matthews) was born in Woodstock, Windsor County, Vermont, July 27, 1789. Orange Daniels was a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, August 11, 1862, and was discharged June 17, 1865. He fought in a good many battles, being with General Sherman in his "March to the Sea." Mr. Daniels married Almeda E. Slayton, in Busti, New York, September 6, 1833, and they have had five children: Ella J., Earnest, Ella E., Eugene H. (died near Kellerton, Iowa, October 1, 1897), and Frances, who married R. R. Woolner. Mrs. Daniels was born in Busti, New York, September 6, 1833, the daughter of Hosea B. and Eunice (Chandler) Slayton. Her father was born in Vermont, September 7, 1807, and her mother in New York, April 19, 1811. Mr. Daniels belongs to the Christian Church, and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of Dan McCook Post, No. 53, G. A. R., of which he has served as one of the officers continuously since 1879 except one year. He has also served as a Justice of the Peace for thirteen years, and is a pension attorney.

ESLINGER, SAMUEL; Farmer and Liveryman; born in Butler County, Ohio, August 30, 1845; educated in the common schools. His maternal grandparents were Samuel and Catherine Snyder, both natives of Pennsylvania. The parents, Alexander and Salona (Snyder) Eslinger, were natives of Jacksonboro, Ohio. Samuel Eslinger came from Ohio with his mother in 1857, locating in Brimfield Township. In 1869, he removed to Elmwood Township, where he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1892, when he removed to the city of Elmwood and

established himself in the livery business; he has large stables and fine turnouts. Mr. Eslinger was married to Sue Wiley, in Elmwood, September 3, 1868, and they have had five children: John Morrison, Wiley Alexander, Vernie, Samuel (deceased), and Frederick. Mrs. Ellinger was born June 19, 1847, the daughter of Morrison and Mary Wiley. Mr. Eslinger is a Democrat, and has been Road Commissioner six years. He is a member of Horeb Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M.

GIBBS, JUSTUS (deceased); born at Deerfield, near Rome, New York, March 17, 1812; received a common school education. His parents, Ozias and Sallie (Winter) Gibbs, were born at Gibbstown, Connecticut. Justus Gibbs came from New York, in 1836, in a one-horse wagon, locating in Trivoli Township. The following year he removed to Elmwood, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Gibbs was married to Bettie Smith, in Elmwood, December 27, 1838. They had twelve children: Ichabod O., born October 23, 1839; J. Milo, born July 19, 1841; Sarah Ann, born December 12, 1842; Permelia, born November 20, 1844; Edward A., born January 14, 1846; Albert J., born January 14, 1848; Cornelia B., born January 17, 1850; Harriet, born December 18, 1851; Amelia R., born September 24, 1854; Orin S., born October 14, 1856; Emma C., born February 4, 1859; and Alice J., born March 30, 1862. Mrs. Gibbs was born in Richland County, Ohio, February 26, 1819. She was the daughter of Ichabod and Anna Smith. Her father was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 19, 1782. The mother died in 1837, and Mr. Smith married Alvira Aldrich. He died November 3, 1856. Mr. Gibbs taught school for several terms at Harkness Grove. He was a Republican, and held the office of Supervisor, Justice of the Peace and Road Commissioner for a number of years. He owns a nice home in Elmwood, and a farm about three miles east of the city. Mr. Gibbs died, April 14, 1901.

GRAHAM, SAMUEL S.; Farmer and former Banker; born in Highland County, Ohio, June 14, 1838; educated in common schools. The paternal grandparents were Robert Graham and Elizabeth Barton; the maternal grandfather was John Ruse, a native of Virginia. His father, Richard Graham, was born in Pennsylvania in 1815 and died in 1891; his mother, Ruth Ruse, was born in Ohio in 1822 and died March 26, 1888. Richard Graham came to Elmwood Township in 1840 and rented a farm. He was poor, but by hard work acquired considerable property. Samuel S. Graham worked on the farm for several years, and in 1876, went into the grocery business, which he followed until 1879. He was one of the organizers of the Elmwood State Bank, established in 1890, serving nine years as its President. He is one of the charter members of the Home Loan Association, with which he has been connected for twenty years. He was married, February 18, 1858, to Mary E. Dumars, born in Pennsylvania in 1836, the daughter of

G. W. and Eliza Dumars, who came from the East and settled in Illinois at an early date. Her father died in 1891; her mother in 1848. Mr. Graham is a Republican, and was a member of the Town Board of Trustees for seven years. He is an Odd Fellow and is also identified with Rebecca Lodge at Elmwood. Like his father before him, Mr. Graham is one of the substantial citizens of the community. He has spent three winters in California.

GRAHAM, SARAH J.; Widow of James H. Graham; born in Highland County, Ohio, January 6, 1833, where she received a common school education. Her parents were John and Delilah (Bevans) Ruse, the former born in Virginia, the latter in Pennsylvania. She was married to Mr. Graham in Mercer County, Illinois, November 22, 1850. Her husband was born in Highland County, Ohio, in August, 1828, and died December 17, 1882. They had ten children: Elmer, Graham, Oliver, Rufus (deceased), James H., Thomas (deceased) Oris T., Lucian L., and two who died in infancy. Elmer married Ella Conklin. Oliver married Alice Reed. Oris T. married Katie Murphy. James H. married Jennie Taylor. Mr. Graham owned over four hundred acres of land, the result of hard labor since 1848, when he came to Elmwood Township. He held the office of Road Commissioner for several terms, and was also School Director. He was one of the influential men of the township. His son, Elmer, has been School Director for several terms. Mrs. Graham moved from the farm to the city of Elmwood in 1888. In politics Mr. Graham was a Republican.

GRAY, REV. DAVID H.; Clergyman M. E. Church and Proprietor of Canning Factory, Elmwood; born in Baltimore County, Maryland, May 29, 1838; educated at Evanston, Illinois. His parents were James and Mary (Johnston) Gray, born in Belfast, Ireland. Rev. Mr. Gray followed his vocation as minister of the M. E. Church for thirteen years in connection with the Illinois Central Conference, being stationed at the following places: Milan, Abingdon, Galesburg, Pontiac, Normal and Trivoli. His health became impaired, and he began farming and fruit raising, and later went into the canning business at Elmwood. In 1887, his son, Edwin, after graduating from school in Chicago, returned home and entered into business with his father. They put out each year 200,000 cans of corn and 100,000 cans of tomatoes, and employ some thirty-five men. Mr. Gray was married to Amanda A. Pierce, in Lake County, Illinois, November 1, 1864. They had seven children: William P., born June 27, 1866; died July 13, 1867; Mary Loretta, born March 20, 1868; Edwin I., born April 4, 1869; Herbert P., born September 5, 1873, died February 3, 1877; Mabel, born August 8, 1880, died September 20, 1881, and Ralph W., born July 13, 1887. Mrs. Gray was born in Troy, New York, December 27, 1843. She was the daughter of Rev. William W. and Amelia Pierce; the former born in Massachusetts; the

latter in Vermont. Rev. Mr. Pierce was a member of the Troy Conference for eighteen years.

HARKNESS, EDSON; Retired Farmer; born in Smithfield, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1843; educated in the schools of Elmwood Township. His paternal grandparents were James Harkness, born in Pelham, Massachusetts, June 20, 1759, died August 18, 1835, and Elizabeth (Edson) Harkness, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 6, 1765, died June 16, 1850. His maternal grandparents were Ashel Scott, born in Windsor, Vermont, in 1768, and Elizabeth Peck, born in New Hampshire in 1772. Daniel, the father of Edson, was born in Massachusetts in 1801 and died in 1867; the mother was Eliza Scott, born in Halifax, Vermont, in 1804, and died in 1893. Mr. Edson Harkness came to Elmwood with his parents in 1845, when he was but three years old. His father and an uncle had walked from Pennsylvania to Illinois, where they remained a short time and then returned East. Daniel brought his family on the second trip West and located on a farm on Section 32 in Elmwood Township. On the death of their father, Edson and a brother took charge of the homestead farm and developed it. Mr. Harkness retired in 1892 and removed to the village of Elmwood. He was married to Anna M. Kightlinger, a native of Elmwood Township, October 29, 1871. Mrs. Harkness was born February 4, 1852, the daughter of John and Martha Jane Kightlinger. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, November 19, 1827, and came to Elmwood at an early date. He died August 9, 1862. The mother, who was a daughter of Ichabod Smith, was born May 5, 1829, died January 8, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Harkness are Methodists. He is a Republican, and has been Township Trustee and School Director.

HOVENDEN, GEORGE; Carpenter and Farmer; born in East Kent, England, June 17, 1815; educated in the common schools. His father, George, was a native of London; his mother, Hepzibah, was born in Borden, England. Mr. Hovenden married Susan Kitchen, at St. Joseph Church, in London, November 16, 1841. She was born at Bishop-Stortford, Hertfordshire, England, and was the daughter of William and Martha (Webster) Kitchen. Mr. and Mrs. Hovenden arrived in America in 1842; remained at Saratoga Springs, New York, one year, and then removed to Elmwood Township. Eight children were born to them: Susan, born August 10, 1842; George W., born May 24, 1844, died February 27, 1890; Hepzibah M., born August 9, 1846; Rufus, born June 6, 1848, died August 24, 1849; Mattie, born October 4, 1850, died March 25, 1882; Daniel, born December 11, 1852; Hiram, born November 4, 1854; Tilford, born January 1, 1859. Mr. Hovenden bought eighty acres of land on section 36 for \$200. He soon added eighty acres more for \$100, and has improved the farm to such an extent that it is considered one of the most valuable in the township. He is a Democrat, and has served as School Director. For a

good many years, he has divided his time between farming and carpenter work.

HUFFMAN, NATHANIEL; Farmer; born in Portage County, Ohio, September 5, 1818; educated in common schools. His paternal grandparents were John Huffman, a native of Germany, and Sarah Huffman, who came from New Jersey; his maternal grandparents were Nathaniel and Anna Kinyon, the former born in Rhode Island. His father, George Huffman, was born in New Jersey; he died in December, 1836. His mother, Anna Kinyon, was born in Ontario County, New York; she died July 4, 1836. Nathaniel Huffman spent one year in Knox County, Illinois, and, in 1849, located on Sections 24 and 25, in Elmwood Township, where he has lived since all his life. Mr. Huffman's early life was one of toil and hardship. He hauled wood for fuel, and rails for fencing the farm, a distance of fourteen miles; the farm now comprises over two hundred and forty acres. On January 14, 1841, he married Almada Hulbert, of Portage County, Ohio. They had six children: Caroline Wilson, born August 26, 1841; George, born December 18, 1843, died December 18, 1854; David, born October 15, 1852; Perry, born April 6, 1856, died November 22, 1897; Francis W., born June 6, 1859; and one child died in infancy. Mrs. Huffman was the daughter of Jamen and Lurana Hulbert, natives of Vermont, and moved to Ohio. Her father died when he was thirty-four years old. Her mother came to Illinois, where she lived until her seventy-fourth year. Mr. Huffman is a Republican, and has been Road Commissioner four terms, and has also served as School Director.

JAY, FRED D.; Merchant; son of Nelson D. and Isabel (Maxwell) Jay, was born in Elmwood, Illinois, June 20, 1855, and has been a dealer in general merchandise in the building which he now occupies for twenty years. Mr. Jay's prominence in the community in which he resides, is indicated by the fact that he has served two terms as Postmaster of the City of Elmwood, was for eight years a member of the School Board, for several terms Chairman of the Congressional Committee, for twenty years a member of the Democratic County central committee, and has ably filled other places of trust and responsibility. In 1900 he was the nominee of his party for the office of State Senator for Peoria County, and ran ahead of his ticket in all townships and wards of the county, but was defeated by a general Republican majority. His father was a native of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, born in 1818, and for generations his paternal ancestors were Pennsylvanians. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Church at the early age of eighteen and, later was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Peoria County. He was for many years a merchant, was the first Postmaster at Olney, Illinois, was for two terms a member of the Legislature and for a long time held the office of Justice of the Peace. He was a strong Union man during the Civil War, and was influential in recruiting troops. He married Miss Maxwell at Shulls-

burg, Wisconsin, and she bore him six children. Fred D. Jay married Lizzie S. Buchanan, at Farmington, Illinois, November 22, 1880, and they have three children: Deanie, Margaretta and Frances. Mr. Jay has devoted much of his leisure time to writing a History of Peoria County.

KERSHAW, MARY A.; Widow of James S. Kershaw; born in South Wales, September 19, 1838. She was the daughter of Evan and Elizabeth Jones. Her parents came to the United States in 1850 and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where her father died in 1859; her mother is still living there at the advanced age of 82 years. Mrs. Kershaw came to Peoria with her grandmother, Jane Rowland, and was married to James S. Kershaw, April 5, 1855. They had three children: Daniel R., born January 28, 1856, married Jennie Cole; Alfred E., born August 18, 1857, married Malinda Jones; and Margaret Ann, born January 5, 1863, married Edward C. Spangler. Mrs. James S. Kershaw's parents, John and Mary, were natives of England, where he was born December 28, 1832, and where he received his education. After coming to this country, he was engaged in the coal-mining business for some time in Peoria County, but later purchased a farm at Jones Prairie, which he soon sold and removed to Oak Hill, where he again invested in farm property. He came to Elmwood in 1893, where he was one of the leading citizens until his death, July 15, 1897. He was a member of Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served through the Civil War.

McCORKLE, JOHN; Farmer; born in Greenbrier County, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 17, 1830; educated in the common schools at Danville, Illinois. His paternal grandfather, William, was a native of Ireland; his grandmother, Elizabeth, was born in Greenbrier County. His maternal grandfather was Thomas Kelley. His parents, William and Sarah (Kelley) McCorkle, were born in his native county of Greenbrier, the former in 1800, dying in 1867. The family located in Danville, Illinois, in 1839, where the mother died. Thence they removed to Bloomington, Illinois, after which they spent some years in Missouri, but in 1859, located at Farmington, Fulton County, and in 1867, came to Elmwood Township. Mr. John McCorkle enlisted in Company K, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, April 16, 1862, serving under General Schofield; he was mustered out in 1865. The principal battles he took part in were Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge and Springfield, and in the Big Blue, and in many skirmishes. Mr. McCorkle was married to Mary D. Weeks, in Bloomington, February 4, 1856. They had four children: Harvey, born February 18, 1859; Melissa, born January 5, 1861; John, born January 16, 1865; and Charles, born March 19, 1875. Mrs. McCorkle was born August 4, 1841, the daughter of William and Wealthy Weeks, natives of Dutchess County, New York. Her parents came to Illinois at an early date, and died at Farmington. Mr. McCorkle is a Repub-

lican, and has been School Director for six years. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land, southeast of Elmwood.

MCFARLAND, A. J.; Brick Manufacturer; born in Cayuga County, New York, April 20, 1832. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1840 and was educated in Peoria County. His father was a blacksmith by trade. Mr. A. J. McFarland, when quite young, rented a farm for seven years, and then purchased a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, which he still owns. After some years of life in the country, he removed to the city of Elmwood, where he invested in city property, and is the proprietor of large brick and tile works. Mr. McFarland was married to Mary Jane Graham, in Logan Township, January 20, 1858, and they have had two children: Mary Alice, born November 5, 1863; and Milton H., born May 14, 1867. Mary Alice married William Yates. Milton H. married Jennie Tyler, but died February 9, 1892. Mrs. McFarland was born in Ohio, August 25, 1840, the daughter of Richard and Ruth Graham, who located in Elmwood and finally died there. Mr. McFarland had three brothers in the Civil War; Thomas, who served with the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant; James, who enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and John, who belonged to the Forty-seventh. Mr. McFarland is a Republican, and has served as School Director ten years. He is a member of the Methodist Church and one of the prominent business men of Elmwood.

METCALF, REV. VACHEL (deceased); born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 20, 1811. Amasa, his paternal grandfather, was a native of England. Vachel, the father, was born near the Potomac River, in Virginia, in 1772; Deborah (Green), the mother, came from Lancaster, Ohio. Rev. Mr. Metcalf first located in Peoria County in 1840. At the age of 19, he taught school and followed teaching and preaching for several years. He was converted when a young man, and was ordained as minister of the Methodist Church by Bishop Edmund S. Janes at Kewanee. He was made an Elder by Bishop Scott in 1865. He bought a farm in Elba Township, Knox County, the following year, where he served for a time as Justice of the Peace and Town Clerk; after a short residence in the country he removed to Peoria in 1866; in 1879 he returned to the farm. He came to Elmwood in 1898. His first wife was Eliza Michay, of Richland County, Ohio. They had two children, one of whom is living, Louisa, now the wife of J. N. Burch. Mr. Metcalf's second marriage was with Mrs. Amelia T. (Kerr) Natrib, born in Washington County Pennsylvania, April 8, 1820, the daughter of Archibald and Nancy Kerr. She was first married, in 1842, to Andrew Natrib, who located in New Orleans, where they resided for thirty-five years. She was a relative of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, who was a nephew of her grandfather. Her husband's grandfather was

a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington, at Yorktown. Mr. Metcalf died November 23, 1900, and his wife, Amelia, May 20, 1901, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. N. Burch, where they had spent the last year or two of their lives.

MILES, A. G.; Miller and Carpenter; born in Sharon, Connecticut, June 25, 1834; received a common-school education. His paternal grandparents, Joseph and Lucy (North) Miles, and his parents, Freeman and Ruth (Woodward) Miles, were natives of Connecticut. Freeman Miles came West with his family about 1838, traveling most of the distance by wagon, and located in Elmwood Township, where he erected the first grist and saw mill in that locality, about three miles East of the village of Elmwood. He served as Town Clerk of Elmwood Township for several terms. A. G. Miles was married to Angeline Lawrence, in Elmwood, March 15, 1860. They had six children: Frank W., George L., Edward F., William F., Earl J. and Archy L. Mrs. Miles was born in March, 1838. She was the daughter of George and Phoebe Lawrence. She died June 27, 1895. Mr. Miles has served as Road Commissioner three terms. School Trustee seven years, and has been School Director for a number of terms. He is a Republican.

MILES, REV. ARTHUR; Congregational Minister; born in Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, England, March 5, 1864. His maternal grandfather, Charles Steacie, and his parents, William and Matilda (Steele) Miles, were born in England. Arthur Miles began his education in the National School in London and came to America in 1887, and finished his studies at the Theological Seminary in Chicago, receiving the degree of B. D. in 1892. He was called to preach at Henry, Marshall County, Illinois, where he was stationed three years. He then went to Galesburg, and, in 1896, assumed charge of the Congregational Church at Elmwood, where he still remains. He married Louisa D. Hull in Stark, Stark County, August 8, 1889. They have two children: Arthur Edgar, born June 16, 1894; and Leslie, born May 14, 1897. Mrs. Miles was born in Osceola, Stark County, in 1867. She was the daughter of C. N. and Calista E. Hull. Her father enlisted in the Peoria Battery and fought through the Civil War. After his discharge he returned home and established a store and elevator, which he managed until his death.

NICKESON, J. C.; Farmer and Merchant; born in Franklin County, Ohio, March 16, 1825; educated in the common schools. His father, Joseph, who was a veteran of the War of 1812, came from New York; his mother, Margaret Coble, was from Pennsylvania. Mr. Nickeson came with his parents in 1839 and settled at Trivoli, Illinois. They went to Princeville from there, where the father and mother died. He opened a store in the southern part of Elmwood Township, and afterwards engaged in the live-stock business, also sold goods from a wagon,

and bought horses for the Government during the Civil War. He held the office of Tax Collector in Princeville, served two terms as Constable, and for several years was School Director at Elmwood. He was married to Sofrona Smith, July 15, 1847, in the town then known as Newburg. There were seven children: John A., born July 24, 1848, married Elizabeth Ewalt; Alice, born March 31, 1850; Charles L., born June 6, 1852; M. Judson, born November 1, 1855; Albert S., born June 3, 1858; Nellie, born June 11, 1862; Ada, born January 26, 1866. Five are deceased: Alice, March 16, 1867; Albert S., September 25, 1877; Nellie, June 19, 1863; and Ada, January 6, 1867; John A., November 3, 1893. Charles L. married Flora Cole; M. Judson married Flora Shapley. Mrs. Nickeson was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 5, 1827. She was the daughter of Ichabod and Anna Smith. Her father was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 19, 1782; during his twenty years residence in Ohio he cleared the timber for three farms; in 1837, removed to Peoria County. Mr. Nickeson is a Congregationalist, and in politics, a Republican.

PRESTON, SAMUEL; Farmer; born in Shelby County, Ohio, June 9, 1836; he received a common-school education. His paternal grandfather was David Preston; his maternal grandparents, David and Rebecca Platt, were born in New Jersey, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Joseph and Rebecca (Platt) Preston. The father died in Ohio, and the mother in Trivoli, Illinois. Samuel Preston was married to Ellen Wilson, a native of Trivoli, September 20, 1856. They had nine children: John Alexander, Oscar, Jacob, Samuel, Hannah and Anna (twins), Alice and Nellie. Mrs. Preston was born at Mills Creek, Ohio. She was the daughter of Matthew and Hannah Wilson, who located in Timber Township, Peoria County, Illinois, where they died. In 1862 Mr. Preston enlisted in Company I, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with the army in Sherman's memorable march to the sea. He was injured while in service by having a log fall upon him. At the close of the war he came to Elmwood Township and engaged in farming, which he followed until 1890, when he removed into town. He owns a place north of the cemetery in Elmwood, where he is employed much of the time.

ROGERS, MARY THOMPSON; Widow of Henry P. Rogers; born in Northampton Massachusetts, August 2, 1828; educated in the public schools of Peoria. Her maternal grandparents were Josiah and Persis (Leonard) White. Her father, William W. Thompson, was born in Brimfield, Massachusetts, February 25, 1786, and died in Brimfield, Peoria County, February 24, 1850; her mother Elizabeth P. (White), was born at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, July 31, 1795, and died at Elmwood, May 23, 1877, at the age of 79 years. Mrs. Rogers' first husband was Thomas N. Wells, who was born in Connecticut and died at French Grove, Illinois, September 11, 1855.

They had one child, W. W. T. Wells, born September 21, 1850; he married Laura A. Paisell. Her second marriage was with Henry P. Rogers, who was born in Brockport, New York, July 26, 1826. They were married at Elmwood on Thanksgiving day, 1868. By this marriage there was one daughter, Elizabeth W., born August 29, 1870; she married Virgil B. Mays. Mr. Rogers came with his parents to Trivoli Township in 1830. He was engaged in the lumber business in Peoria with his brother, James T. Rogers, for two years, when in 1860, he removed to Elmwood, where he engaged in the same business, which continued for eighteen years. He was an officer in the Homestead Loan Association, and a member of the Town and School Boards. Mr. Rogers' first wife was Anna Wilkinson, who died in 1865. By this marriage there were three children: Mary Bell the wife of Frederick B. Tracy; Cornelia B., the wife of Miles J. Caverly; and Anna Sophia, the wife of Charles P. Schenck. Mr. Rogers died June 24, 1884. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and politically a Republican.

SMITH, WILLIAM J.; Dealer in Harness, Buggies and Farm Machinery; was born in Elmwood Township, July 3, 1851, sixth child of Abner H. and Eliza Ann (Dovle) Smith. His father, a native of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, born October 22, 1811, settled in Peoria County, January 2, 1832, entering land now partially within the corporate limits of the City of Elmwood. His marriage to Miss Doyle, a native of Kentucky, March 10, 1835, was the first marriage in Elmwood Township. They had seven children, five of whom are living: Hattie A. Trumbley, George S., Edwin A., William J. and Alice A. Jordan. Abner H. Smith, who was a Whig and later a Republican, was a busy man who avoided public life. He died August 4, 1894, aged 82 years, and his widow survives, aged 84 years. William J. Smith began his active career as a clerk in a grocery store and was so employed four years. Later he was a commercial traveler, and for twenty-one years he was proprietor of a livery stable at Elmwood. He is at this time a partner with J. M. Hart in a farm implement and machinery business. He is a prominent Republican, has been Deputy Sheriff of Peoria County three years and, in 1897, was elected Mayor of Elmwood for the term of two years and is at present serving his third term, being elected each time without opposition. He married Anna Emery, February 8, 1876, and she died May 4, 1877. November 28, 1893, he was married to Margaretta McCoy, daughter of John A. McCoy, of Millbrook Township, who was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for many years, and was Chairman of the Building Committee when the present Court House was in process of construction.

SPENCE, MILTON HANEY; Publisher of the Gazette, Elmwood; son of William and Caroline (Ruble) Spence, was born at Fairview, Illinois, April 26, 1860, and was educated at

Farmington, Illinois. His father and his grandfather in the paternal line were born in Ohio, the latter at Hillsboro, and his mother, a native of Indiana, whose parents were Ohioans by birth. Mr. Spence entered the printing business in 1876 and for nearly twenty years has published the Elmwood Gazette, and has succeeded in an earnest endeavor to make it a useful and influential local newspaper. He is a Republican, active in the work of his party, but has never sought or accepted office. Mr. Spence married Ida B. Norton, at Canton, Illinois, March 14, 1889, and they have children named Hazel, Frederick and Wilton.

THREW, MATILDA; Widow of William Threw; born in County Antrim, Ireland, February 27, 1832; educated in the common schools. Her maternal grandparents, Mathias and Matilda Henry, and her parents, John and Sarah (Henry) Richards, were natives of Ireland. Her parents died in Farmington, Illinois. William Threw was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1823, and came to Elmwood in 1855, where he died in 1893. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity in the East. They had eight children: William, born April 5, 1860; Sarah E., born November 25, 1862; John R. born February 11, 1865; James E., born May 25, 1868; Henry V., born March 27, 1870; Lafayette D., born February 28, 1872; Frank E., born August 7, 1875; and Daisy M., born May 16, 1880. William married Lizzie Bacher. Lafayette married Eva Dalton. Mrs. Threw, although advanced in years, looks after her interest in the four hundred acres of land, which, by perseverance and industry, her husband had accumulated. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is esteemed by her friends for her many deeds of kindness.

THURMAN, CARY T.; Farmer; born in Highland County, Ohio, November 20, 1823; received a common-school education. His paternal grandparents, John and Mollie Thurman, were born in Virginia, as were also his maternal grandparents, Isham and Mary (Gord) Dalton. His parents, Frederick and Celia (Dalton) Thurman, were natives of the same State. Mr. Cary T. Thurman came with his parents to Farmington, Illinois, in 1833, afterwards locating at Douglas, formerly known as Summit, Salem Township, Knox County. He removed to Elmwood in 1893. He was first married to Rachel Simpkins, in Maquon in 1843. They had eight children: John Milton (deceased), Luzern M., L. Morah, Jasper L., Newton G., Hester, and two died in infancy. Mr. Thurman's second marriage was with Mrs. Marantha (Hamrick) Andrews, June 11, 1803, the daughter of Louis Hamrick, who died in Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Hamrick served for four years during the war of the Rebellion in Company F, Seventy-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. Mr. Thurman enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, September 13, 1862, and was mustered out July 31, 1865. He was a prisoner at Florence, South Carolina in Midland Prison, Savannah,

Georgia, and was confined in Andersonville for seven months, also suffered severely while confined within the enemy's lines at Goldsboro, North Carolina. Mr. Thurman is a member of the Methodist church; is a Republican; has served as Constable; has been President of the City Board at Maquon for three years, and School Director for several terms. He was engaged in the grocery business for four years at Elmwood.

TUTTLE, A. O.; Farmer; born in Camden, Oneida County, New York, July 7, 1823; received a common-school education in his native State. His paternal grandparents were Andrew and Phila Tuttle; his maternal grandparents were Joseph and Eunice Hungerford; his father, Lyman, was born in Connecticut and his mother, Sarah Hungerford, in Camden, New York. Mr. Tuttle came to Illinois in 1844; locating in Trivoli Township. He removed to Elmwood Township where he worked by the month until he purchased a farm of forty acres, which he afterwards traded for one of eighty acres in Trivoli Township. He returned in 1891 and finally located in the city of Elmwood, where he still resides. Mr. Tuttle was married to Betsy Dunlap of Camden, New York, May 20, 1846. They had five children: Lyman D.; Charles, who died in 1872; Mary E.; Sarah E., who died in 1877; and Frank T., who died in 1886. Mrs. Tuttle died February 22, 1859. Mr. Tuttle's second marriage was with Mary Jane Graham, born in Ohio, October 18, 1832, now deceased. They had two children: Sue and Robert Grant; the latter died in 1884. Mary E. married John Hubble, now deceased, and she is making her home with her father. Sue married W. P. McRoberts, a lawyer of Peoria. Mr. Tuttle is a Methodist, and in politics a Republican; has been School Director and Justice of the Peace in Logan Township. He has also been a member of the Masonic order.

VAN PETTEN, WILLIAM J.; Lumber Merchant; born in Elmira, New York, April 6, 1854; educated in Peoria. His paternal grandparents, Peter Van Petten and Lydia Bullock, were natives of New York; his maternal grandparents, William Nipper and Sarah Wilberforce, came from England. His father, R. B. Van Petten, was born in Sterling, New York, and now resides in Clark County, Iowa; his mother, Sarah Nipper, was born in England; she died in 1869. Mr. William J. Van Petten accompanied his parents to Peoria in 1861, where they lived about eleven years. He attended the old Normal School in that city, and subsequently taught school for about sixteen years. In 1891, he removed to Elmwood and engaged in the lumber business. He was married to Margaret Buchanan, of Trivoli Township, August 20, 1879. They have three children: Albert A., born June 10, 1883; Robert M., born October 31, 1886; and Oliver W., born September 24, 1891. Mrs. Van Petten was born February 4, 1858, the daughter of Alexander and Martha Buchanan. Her mother is deceased; her father is still living at

Farmington, Illinois. Mr. Van Petten is a Republican, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Van Petten are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WASHBURN, SILAS H.; Physician; born in Otsego County, New York, August 7, 1821; graduated at Castleton, Vermont, in 1847, and established himself in the practice of medicine in Delaware County, New York, where he remained two years. His parents, Lewis Edson and Lydia (Doolittle) Washburn, were born in Connecticut, the former in 1777, the latter in 1783. Dr. Washburn located in Elmwood Township in 1849, where he has since practiced medicine with success. His first marriage was at Farmington, Illinois, with Antoinette Bradley, a successful teacher, and a native of Pavilion, New York. Three children graced their home, the eldest being Hermione (Washburn) Andrews, who is a practicing physician at Spokane, Washington; Albert Galen, who died at the age of four years, and Mattie Ethel (Washburn) Crawford, also a resident of Spokane, Washington. Dr. Washburn's second marriage was with Minnie E. Wilkins, a daughter of Frederick and Frances Wilkins, of Vermont and New York, respectively. She was born in Lacon, Illinois, March 31, 1850. Dr. Washburn is a Republican, and one of the most prominent men of Elmwood. He belongs to the Masonic Fraternity, having been initiated into the mysteries of the order at Farmington, Illinois, in 1852, and is consequently one of the oldest Masons, as well as one of the oldest physicians in the county.

WATTS, WILLIAM ISAAC; Manager of Elmwood Coal Company; was born in Boone County, West Virginia, October 9, 1848, the son of Silas and Spisa Ann (Harless) Watts, natives respectively of Point Pleasant, Macon County, and Boone County, West Virginia. His grandfather, William Watts, was born in Ireland. His grandparents in the maternal line were Philip and Eliza (Barker) Harless, the first a native of Giles County, Virginia, the other of Boone County, West Virginia. Silas Watts and six of his wife's brothers, who were Union sympathizers, kept under cover as closely as possible until the Confederates under Wise were driven from their vicinity by the Federals under General J. D. Cox, when they enlisted for service under the "Stars and Stripes," the former in September, 1861, in Company B, Eighth Regiment West Virginia Infantry, re-enlisting later and serving until 1865. At Rocky Gap, while scouting, he was wounded in the shoulder. When about thirteen years old, William Isaac Watts, by arrangement with Lieutenant Fisher, of Company A, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, attached himself to that regiment, then at Charleston, West Virginia, and, accompanying the wagon trains, assisted Jacob Weikel, of Company I, to cook and performed other services such as were possible for a boy. He went from Charleston to Washington, and thence to Alex-

andria, Virginia, and was with the army in several skirmishes and in the battle of South Mountain and Antietam. At the last mentioned President Lincoln reviewed the troops, a fine body including many soldiers mustered into the service from Boone County. Mr. Watts' connection with mining began soon after the close of the war. After working in the Ladley mines at Charleston and at Peytona and Coldsburg, he came to Illinois in 1877, and located at Bryant, Fulton County, where he became superintendent for the Bryant Coal Mining Company. Later, after spending some time in Arkansas and in the Black Hills, he came, in 1892, to Elmwood to occupy his present position. He is a Methodist, a Republican, a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member and chaplain of the Sons of Veterans. He served as Police Justice at Bryant, and is in his third term as a member of the Village Council of Elmwood. Mr. Watts married Martha A. Vickers, at Madison, West Virginia, August 4, 1868, and they have had eleven children: Calvern, Alma H., Randall F., Clement and Estella, all of whom are dead, and Thomas J., Alexander, Lucella, Florence F., William Goudy and Charles H. Mrs. Watts was born in West Virginia, October 14, 1848, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias P. Vickers.

WILLSON, JAMES E.; Farmer; born in Rutland County, Vermont, October 3, 1838; educated in the common schools. Joseph, his paternal great-grandfather, was a native of Wales; Joel, his grandfather, was born in New Hampshire in 1766; Mary (Harold), his grandmother, came from the same State. His maternal great-grandparents were Edward and Abigail (Brown) Wright, whose home was in Concord, Massachusetts, where the former died. The maternal grandparents were Abner and Annie (Hunt) Wright, the former born in 1770. Mr. Willson's parents, Oliver and Mary A. (Wright) Willson, were natives of New Hampshire, the former born in 1795 and the latter October 21, 1804. They were married at Gilsum, New Hampshire, April 28, 1828. James E. Willson first came West to Indiana, but soon returned East. In 1856, he came to Brimfield, Peoria County, Illinois; afterwards went to Pike's Peak and from there to Nevada and California, finally returning to his native State of Vermont. During his journey through the Western States he endured many hardships, ox carts being the principal mode of conveyance for a part of the way. In 1868, he returned to Brimfield, engaged in raising Osage Orange hedge plants for a time, and was superintendent of a brickyard. For about twelve years he was in the Singer Sewing Machine business in Chicago and New York, during which he resided in Chicago for about eight years. Mr. Wilson married in Elmwood Township, May 16, 1871, Florence E. Pulsipher, who was born in Elmwood Township, August 6, 1843, the daughter of Samuel and Angeline Pulsipher. She is a member of the Congregational Church. They have an adopted daughter, born October

23, 1884. Mr. Willson is independent in politics and, in early days, was an Odd Fellow.

ZINK, HYMAN PENN; Farmer; born in Brown County, Ohio, July 14, 1856; educated in Delaware College. His maternal grandparents were John S. and Sarah (West) Beasly, who come from Ohio. His father, Rev. M. P. Zink, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1825; his mother, Mary Jane (Beasly), was born in Brown County, Ohio, September 23, 1834; they were married September 26, 1855, by Rev. Mr. Dustin, while she was a student at Oakland Female Seminary. She was a loyal and consistent member of the Methodist Church for over forty-five years; she died January 18, 1898. Rev. M. P. Zink was a circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, but was super-

annuated in 1889. Mr. H. P. Zink was married to Ida Bell Bowers, in Elmwood, in January, 1882. They had four children: Merle P., born September 4, 1886; Dale F., born October 6, 1888; Lelia M., born October 2, 1890; and Ruth, born January 16, 1899. Mrs. Zink was born in Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, Iowa, January 22, 1862. She was the daughter of Charles L. and Emeline Bowers; her mother is deceased, but her father is still living in Elmwood. Mr. Zink came to this township in 1875 and located on Section 6, one mile northwest of the city. He has a fine farm where he makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred short-horn cattle and Percheron horses. He is a Republican, and he and Mrs. Zink are members of the Court of Honor.

CHAPTER V.

HALLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Material Furnished by
DANIEL HAKES AND JOHN G. SPICER.

The geographical designation of this township is "Township 11, N., Range 8, E. of the Fourth Principal Meridian." It contains a large extent of bluff and timber lands, a belt of which runs through its center from north to south, varying in width from nearly four miles on the north, to a little over one mile at its southern boundary. The twelve western sections are almost entirely free of timber, and are of a most excellent quality of land. The southeast corner, situated on LaSalle Prairie, is also almost entirely clear of timber, and is splendid farming land.

The first settler in this township, without doubt, was Lewis Hallock, who came to it about the year 1820, and, after some months roving about among the Indians, took up some land and built a cabin in what is now called Hallock's Hollow. He was a native of Long Island, had left home when a young man, wandered westward and, for many years previous to his appearance in Peoria County, lived among the Indians in Wisconsin and elsewhere, gaining a livelihood by hunting and trapping. At the time of his settlement he was a single man, and, about 1825, lived for some time with a Frenchman called Osier (known in Peoria by the name of Ogee), who was the Government interpreter to the Pottawattomie Indians, and had married into the tribe. In the winter of 1820, he married a Mrs. Wright, a daughter of Hiram Cleveland, and brought her to his cabin in the hollow. By her he had one child, a girl called Clarissa, who afterwards married Henry Robinson. Hallock died, April 1, 1857, on his old farm, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a man of sterling character, upright and honest in all his dealings.

About 1825, settlers from the East began to drop into the district. Simon and Aaron Reed came from Jackson County, Ohio, in November of that year, and they were closely followed by Moses and Samuel Clifton, Francis Thomas, Joseph Meredith, Cornelius Doty, Resolved and Hiram Cleveland, Gershom Silliman and family and William Wright. In 1830, Joel Hicks and

family and Jeriel Root, with his sons Erastus C. and Lucas Root, came. The greater part of these settled near the north end of La Salle Prairie. In 1830, Joseph Meredith settled on Section 12, and kept a small tavern for the accommodation of the stage-drivers and travelers on the main road between Galena and Springfield.

In the last days of June, 1836, Roswell Nurse, with his son, Isaiah Nurse, and Ebenezer Stowell, came to the township on a prospecting tour. They started from Chenango County, New York, walking to Buffalo and coming thence to Toledo by water, where they again took the road and traveled to Hallock Township on foot, with rifle on shoulder and all their equipments in one knapsack. Taking due note of the fine land lying yet unclaimed in the township, they pursued a zigzag course toward Quincy, still prospecting, but found no land more inviting, and, on arriving, forthwith entered their land in the Government Land Office at Quincy, and returned to take possession. They found at this time no one living north of Northampton, but, in the fall of the same year (1836), Erastus Root took up his residence on Section 3, now occupied by his son Lorenzo Root.

The winter of 1831 was an exceptionally severe one all over the West. During the winter, two men, strangers to the settlers, named Dr. Franklin and McMillan, with six yoke of oxen and two sleds, loaded with goods and bound for Prairie du Chien, stopped at Simon Reed's, and, after a stay of about a week, during which they built another sled and hired a man by name of Cooper to go with them, started some time in the month of January, and were soon caught in a terrible north-east snow storm, which filled up their track and caused them to lose their way. Night overtook them when out on the prairie near Boyd's Grove, and they turned the oxen loose and tried to reach Boyd's on foot. Two of them perished, and the third—McMillan—got there next morning badly frozen. Eleven of the oxen were frozen to death, and one came to Meredith's.

The deepest snow ever known in the township fell during this winter. It was three feet deep on the level, and the drifts were in some places fifteen to twenty feet deep. The cold

was steady and intense. The deer and wild hogs died in great numbers, and the prairie chickens and quails were almost entirely destroyed.

The Black Hawk War in 1832, found the settlers in this district not only prepared for self-defense, but to take the field against their treacherous foe. In April, of that year, Thomas Reed, Edwin S. Jones, Lucas Root, James Doty, Elias Love and Simon Reed, volunteered in Abner Eads' Company, and their services were accepted. Simon Reed was detailed to act as teamster, and served until the close of the war. James Doty was killed in the battle of Sycamore Creek, or Stillman's defeat, May 14. The others named were at the front for thirty days, and afterwards served as "rangers" on the frontier between Peoria and Rock River, until they received their discharge at the close of the war. Previous to this outbreak the Indians were quite numerous and very friendly. The Pottawatomies had three towns in or near the township—one on the land now occupied by Emory Stillman, in Medina Township, one at Smith's Springs between Rome and Chillicothe, and one on the Senachewine creek, not far from the bridge.

The first mill built near the township which the settlers in the northern part could easily reach, was that built on Senachewine by William Moffatt, on the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 11 North, Range 9 East, one and a half miles east of Northampton, about the year 1834. The first mill built in the township, and the only one that ever did any amount of work, was erected in the year 1838 by Thomas Ford, on the northeast quarter of Section 13.

Prior to the adoption of township organization, this settlement formed part of LaSalle precinct. Simon Reed was the first Justice of the Peace, and was appointed to the office prior to 1828, and Cornelius Doty was elected Justice in the fall of 1831. This election took place at the only polling place in LaSalle precinct, covering nearly one-half of the northern part of Peoria County, on Section three of Medina Township.

In 1850 township organization was adopted, and the township received its name, out of compliment to its oldest settler, Lewis Hallock, by vote of the citizens. The first town meeting was held at the house of Reuben Hamlin in Northampton, on Tuesday, April 2, 1850. William Easton was chosen chairman *pro tem*, and Charles Barker Clerk, after which Charles Barker was elected by ballot Moderator of the meeting, and Robert Will, Jr., Clerk for the day. After the polls closed the following officers were declared elected: Walter S. Evans, Supervisor; Erastus C. Root, Assessor; Lyman Robinson, Collector; Isaiah Nurse, Joel Hicks, Simon Reed, Commissioners; Jesse Jenkins, Overseer of Poor; Munson Hinman, Town Clerk; William Easton and Nathaniel Chapin, Justices; Augustus Barton and Eliphalet Russell, Constables.

The present Town Officers are: Alfred Tallett, Supervisor; J. W. Gullett, Town Clerk; M. B. Vars, Assessor; William E. Wideman, Col-

lector; Loren N. Gallup and M. M. Burdick, Justices; Thomas Burns, A. T. Bristol and W. J. Burns, Commissioners; J. R. Kidd and I. A. Barton, Constables; William Wideman, Thomas Keach and William A. Hervey, School Trustees, and Thomas Vars, School Treasurer. Mr. Vars has been Township Treasurer in charge of the school fund since October, 1875. He is a retired farmer and lives in Edelstein.

VILLAGES.

THE VILLAGE OF NORTHAMPTON was laid off on Section 13, by Reuben Hamlin and Mr. Freeman in July, 1836. The first house therein was also the first erected in the township as a tavern. It was built in the winter of 1835-36 by Reuben Hamlin, and was kept as a public house by him for many years (1). He came from Northampton Massachusetts, and he named the village, of which he was the founder, after it. Aaron Reed was the first settler near the site of the village, and his old log cabin was replaced by a house which stands beside the bridge, near the south end of the village.

Nathaniel Chapin, a native of Massachusetts, was quite a prominent resident of the village about 1840. He held the office of Justice of the Peace.

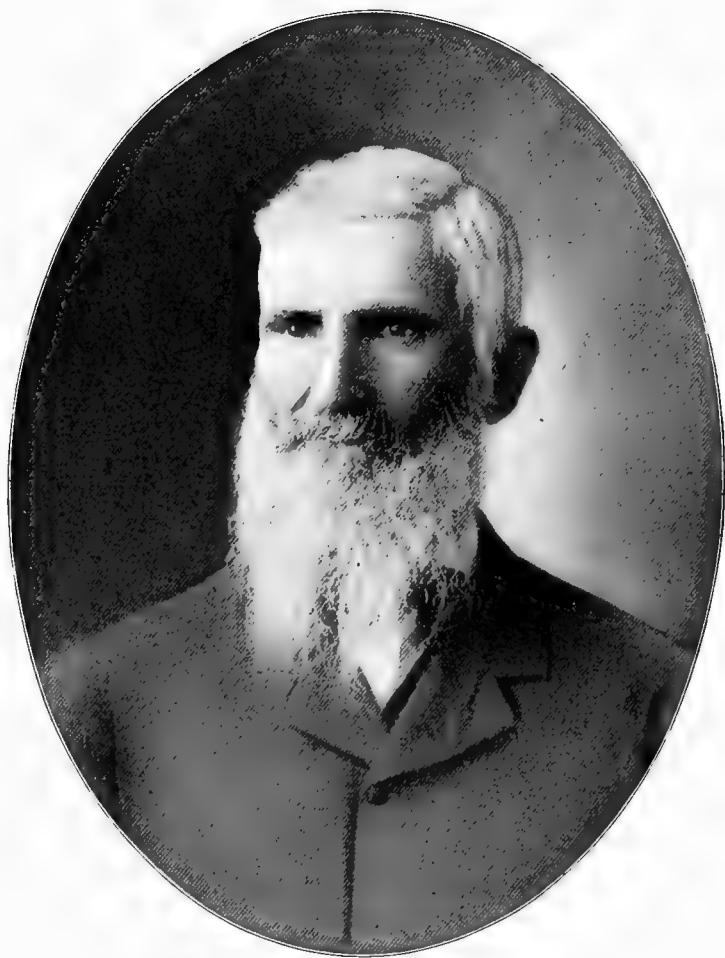
The population of the village is, at present, but little over 60, and it contains one good general store, kept by Mr. P. E. Phillips, who is also Postmaster. It has also a harness shop and a brickyard owned by Thomas Goodwin. It has also one Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE VILLAGE OF LAWN RIDGE stands upon the boundary line dividing Peoria and Marshall Counties, and has a population of about 200. Nathaniel Smith (later a resident of New York State, but now deceased) was one of the earliest settlers in it. It has two churches—a Methodist Episcopal and a Congregational—whose congregations are drawn about equally from the two counties.

Located on the Peoria side of the line, William Even runs quite an extensive agricultural implement, carriage and stove business; Fred Green operates a meat market; William Nickerson is postmaster and sells patent medicines; Newton Brag succeeds his father in the blacksmith and repair shop, and Ed. Kruse is the popular proprietor of the hotel.

EDELSTEIN, a flourishing village, situated on the northwest quarter of Section 18, has sprung up since the location of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad through the township. It was founded in the year 1887. It was at first intended to locate it on the south side of the railroad, but it was later determined to locate it on the north side on land owned by Samuel Burns. In the year 1887, Mr. A. J. Ramsey

(1) For a racy description of this tavern, the reader is referred to an elegantly written little book in our Public Library entitled, "Life in Prairie Lands."



L C Hicks

erected the first store building south of the railroad, but afterwards removed it to the north side. During the same year Robert A. Green, of Lawn Ridge, erected a grain elevator and did a thriving business in grain and stock for about three years, when he sold out to E. E. Kendall and A. R. Cline, who were succeeded in March, 1894, by the present proprietor, A. J. Speers, whose business in grain, coal, tile, seeds and stock during the past year has amounted to over \$130,000, and his shipments of grain have been 366 cars. In 1894, Messrs. Kendall and Cline built another elevator northwest of the depot, near the site of one that had been burned, which they operated successfully until 1898, when they were succeeded for one year, by J. W. Cole, who sold out to A. J. Hawley and J. A. Speers. During the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in 1901, from Nelson to Peoria, this elevator was removed to Akron, a station on that road three and one-half miles southwest of Edelstein.

In 1888 Mr. E. W. Houghton established a successful trade in lumber, lime, stone, brick and cement under the management of Mr. Rollin L. Houghton who, in connection therewith, established the Exchange Bank of Edelstein, and continued to manage both branches of business until his death in May, 1900. There is no bank at the present time.

In 1889, Mr. J. A. Potter, of West Hallock, built the store now occupied by J. H. Johnson, which was managed by his son Anthony Potter for about one year, after which it passed in rapid succession through the hands of several owners until, in the year 1896, it came into the possession of the present proprietor, Mr. Johnson, who does a flourishing business amounting to \$20,000 per year.

One of the leading business men of Edelstein was C. Y. Brayton, a nephew of N. B. Curtiss, banker of Peoria, who began business in the fall of 1888 by building and opening a general store, which he continued to operate with an extensive stock of goods until his death, which occurred in March, 1900. Since that time the business has been carried on by his widow and son under the name of Mrs. C. Y. Brayton.

In 1888, Mr. F. W. Rotterman established the business of dealing in hardware and carriages in connection with the trade of a tinner. This he continued until 1898, when he was succeeded by F. A. Sager, whose business was so prosperous that, in 1899, he added a stock of farm machinery and harness. His business in 1900 amounted to \$22,000.

M. J. McDonna operates a blacksmith, wagon and general repair and paint shop.

In 1891, Mr. W. R. Peck became owner and proprietor of the drug business in the village, and in 1893 he was appointed Postmaster, since which time, notwithstanding the political changes in the administration, he has served the public in both capacities to their entire satisfaction.

J. G. Spicer & Son have, for many years, been operating a creamery about one mile southeast of the village. Of the quality of the butter pro-

duced by them it is only necessary to say that, at the Columbian Exposition of 1893, they secured the highest score on their four months' exhibit, in token of which they have a valuable medal and a beautiful diploma—the highest award made to any exhibitor in this line. They have also carried off many first prizes at State Fairs and other exhibitions of like products. In 1900 they handled over 800,000 pounds of milk, for which they paid over \$8,000. Their butter is largely used on the tables of many of the leading families of Peoria. In connection with the creamery they also have an artificial iceplant intended principally for their own use, but from which they also supply the village and surrounding country with ice.

Edelstein has one hotel which, since 1896, has been carried on by Mrs. L. V. Weber, who is doing a successful business.

The Knights of Pythias have a Lodge, organized in 1892, which has now a membership of 32, and own the two story building known as the Knights of Pythias Hall.

The Modern Woodmen of America have a Camp organized in December, 1892, which is in a flourishing condition with a membership of about 55.

WEST HALLOCK.—The hamlet of West Hallock is about one-half in Akron Township, opposite Section 10 of Hallock Township. It contains a cheese factory, which has been in operation for some years, mentioned in the history of the township in which it is located. It also has a good general store and post office, and feed mill, blacksmith and machine shop under the ownership and care of Mr. N. S. Burdick. On an adjoining lot Alfred Tallett operates a wood-working, general wagon and repair shop, with a planing mill attached, deals in wind-mills, pumps, etc., and does a general gas and steam-fitting business.

CHURCHES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH at Lawn Ridge was organized by Rev. Owen Lovejoy, who was then a settled minister in Princeton, Illinois, in March, 1845. The original members were six in number, viz.: Ebenezer Stowell and wife, Nathaniel Smith and wife, and Dr. A. Wilmot and wife. The organization took place in a small brick school house in Hallock, which had been built about seven years before. A preacher was shortly afterwards hired and, with help from the Home Mission, regular services were maintained until about 1848, when, owing to the rapid settling up of the prairie around Lawn Ridge, the place of meeting was transferred there. At first they met in the small school house, and some years later built a small church which they continued to occupy till about 1876, when the present fine building was erected, at a cost of about \$6,000. Rev. J. H. Runnells, is the present pastor.

LAWN RIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The church which is known as the Lawn Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, was built during

the summer of 1856, on the land of David Shane, Sr., about three miles south of Lawn Ridge, and it was dedicated by Rev. H. Summers, under the name of Mount Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church. The leading movers in its erection were David Shane, Sr., Isaac Weidman, and John Ferguson. About fourteen years later, it was decided to move it to Lawn Ridge, which was done in the spring of 1871, and the church was rededicated July 22, of that year, under its present name. It is a plain, substantial, but well-finished building, with a seating capacity for over 200 people. The present pastor is D. C. Martin.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCH.—The only church in the village of West Hallock is that of the Seventh Day Baptists. In the year 1845, Elder Anthony Hakes, of Berlin, New York, came to the Township, and was followed, some three years later, by his brother, Daniel Hakes, and John Simpson. In due time accessions were made to their number, and meetings were held from house to house until the erection of the Academy building, when it was made their place of worship. On the 3d day of September, 1852, at the house of Elder Anthony Hakes, the church was organized by Elder Stillman Coon, with fourteen constituent members, Elder Coon being the first pastor. The society grew yearly in numbers, and, in 1871, it was found expedient to erect a larger and more comfortable building for their sole use. The present house was accordingly put up in the summer of that year, at a cost of \$5,500, the whole of which was pledged by the adherents and friends of the church before anything was done towards its construction. The building is a neat and substantial one, and can comfortably seat 250 people. Elder A. Hakes was the founder of the church, and for many years preached to the Baptists at Union and in the surrounding country. His ministration at funerals of all sects and classes was especially popular. He was ordained to the gospel ministry in 1856 and had charge of the congregation for some years. Rev. R. B. Tolbert is the present pastor, who has been with them since November, 1899. A live Sabbath School and an enthusiastic Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor are well maintained each Sabbath.

HALLOCK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Methodist sermon preached in this district was by Rev. Milton Smith, a local preacher, about the year 1839, in a log-cabin which stood on the site afterwards occupied by the house of Isaiah Nurse, on Section 3. In 1841 a two days' meeting was appointed to be held in the brick school house then in process of erection at Hallock. From this time forward regular preaching was held every two weeks till 1849, when a successful joint movement was made by the Methodists and Congregationalists in the vicinity for the erection of a church, in the summer of that year. Robert Will donated the land now occupied by the church, school and graveyard. The church was used on alternate Sundays by the Methodists and Congregationalists, until the

meeting place of the latter body was changed to Lawn Ridge, and it is now and always has been, a free church, used for the meetings of all denominations. The first cost was about \$800, and when it was finished and completely seated, some seven or eight years later, near \$1,200. It had a seating capacity of 200. This church having become unsafe, it was decided by the quarterly conference, held in October, 1897, to erect a new one. A mass meeting of the citizens was called: N. L. Robinson, A. M. Root, S. R. Stowell, J. L. Root, J. S. Gallup, Frank Harlan and H. H. Nurse were appointed a building committee, funds were raised and, by the next spring, the building was commenced under the direction of R. B. Beebe, the contractor. It has a seating capacity of 250, cost \$2,500, and was dedicated September 4, 1898, by Rev. F. W. Merrill, Presiding Elder of the Peoria district. It is one of the neatest churches in this part of the county. Rev. D. C. Martin is the present pastor.

THE UNION BAPTIST CHURCH is located at Union, on Section 26, and its congregation was formerly connected with the Chillicothe Baptist Church. It was organized, June 19, 1858, with thirteen members, as follows: Thomas B. Reed, Sanford Reed, Amy Silliman, Simon Reed, Walter S. Evans, Sarah Kirkpatrick, Mary Baggs, Francis Reed, Nancy Sprague, Levi Sprague, C. Reed and Amy Reed. In July of the same year, Elder Anthony Hakes was chosen pastor, and preached once in two weeks. The church was erected immediately after the organization by the Methodists and Baptists of the neighborhood in common, and was, in consequence, called the Union Church. It was occupied by these societies in common until 1873, when the Methodist interest was bought out by the Baptists and the building assumed its present name, but no regular services have been held here for some time.

The first religious services in the village of Edelstein were held on October 21, 1891. Through the efforts of P. M. Nelson, President of the Peoria County Sunday School Association, and Rev. John Bliss, of Princeville, with a few families in and around the village, a Sunday School was organized with a full corps of officers, Rollin S. Houghton, now deceased, being Superintendent. The Sunday School continued regularly with occasional preaching by Rev. Stephen Burdick, of the West Hallock Seventh Day Baptist Church, and Rev. Charles E. Marsh, of the Lawn Ridge Congregational Church, until the spring of 1893, when Rev. Marsh commenced regular preaching services in connection with the Sunday School until such time as a church might be built, the services being conducted in the public hall. In March, 1894, a series of revival meetings were conducted by Rev. H. L. Wanamaker, of the Congregational Church Missionary Society of Peoria, which resulted in the formation of a Congregational Church composed of twenty-seven members coming from several denominations. Steps were at once taken to secure money to build a new church. The corner-stone was laid, August 4, 1894, and the

church dedicated December 30th of the same year, by Rev. James Tompkins, of Chicago, Rev. Stephen Burdick, of West Hallock, and Rev. Charles E. Marsh, of Lawn Ridge. The church cost \$2,800, substantially all paid before dedication. Rev. Charles Marsh was the first pastor. He continued to fill that position until July, 1900, when he resigned, since which time several ministers have supplied the pulpit, the present one being Rev. R. B. Tolbert, of West Hallock. A good Sunday School and a Christian Endeavor Society, as auxiliaries to the church work, are regularly maintained, both having a good attendance.

THE ST. MATTHEW'S CATHOLIC CHURCH was commenced in the year 1900 under the supervision of Rev. C. A. Hauser, pastor. With the liberal donation left by the late Matthew McDonald, the church building was erected at a cost of \$2,350. There are at present about thirteen families in connection with the church, the membership being about fifty. Rev. C. A. Hauser was succeeded by Rev. C. A. O'Neill, the present pastor. The building committee who superintended the erection of the church were John McDonnell, Michael McDonna and Thomas Burns.

SCHOOLS.

The first school ever taught within the present bounds of the township was located on Lewis Hallock's farm, and was taught during the winters of 1829 and 1830, by Lucia Root, daughter of Jeriel Root. The first school house built in the district, stood near Joel Hick's place on Section 32. It was erected in the fall of 1836, and was removed about eight years afterwards to the Hallock farm. In the northern part of the township a little school was taught during the summers of 1839 and 1840, in a log-cabin where the house of Isaiah Nurse was afterwards erected. Fiducia Bliss was the teacher. In 1841 the first school house, in what is now School District No. 1, was erected. It was 18 feet square and was built of brick. Sarah Fosdick was among the earliest of the teachers. The present school house in that district was built in 1856, and stands near the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 3. It is well fitted up and can accommodate sixty children. In School District No. 5, the first school was taught in an old log-cabin, which stood a little south and east from where O. M. Miller's dwelling was afterwards erected, and was used for that purpose about the year 1851. Joseph Gallup was then its teacher. In 1856 the present school house was built. School District No. 6 was originally composed of portions of Peoria, Stark and Marshall Counties, and was reconstructed with its present limits in 1860. It was the last school district to be organized in the township. The first public school was built about 1857, at a cost of about \$800, and, in 1866, to accommodate the growing wants of the district, the present school house was erected at a cost of about \$1,400.

In West Hallock District, the structure now

occupied as a public school was erected in the fall of 1856 as an academy, and was occupied as such for about five years, when the district was formed by a special act of the Legislature. It then fell into the hands of the School Trustees, and has since been conducted as a public school.

The school house in District No. 4 was erected about 1870, and stands on Section 32. It was the first school in that section.

The citizens of Edelstein, feeling the necessity of better school privileges in the village than they would have under existing conditions, the friends of education, after several unsuccessful attempts, succeeded in 1894 in having established the Edelstein School District No. 7, and, in the same year, erected a school house at the cost of \$1,000. The Board of Directors then consisted of J. G. Spicer (President), E. E. Kendall and Thomas Burns. Since then James Shane and Mr. A. J. Speers have succeeded Mr. Kendall. At the time of the organization of the district there were only twenty-three children of school age; there are now 89 of whom 53 are in daily attendance at the school.

LUCAS C. HICKS.

The ancestral home of the Hicks family in the snug and picturesque little country of Wales, harbored forefathers who worthily performed the tasks of citizenship, and, in their coming and going, observed the frugality, wise conservatism and forethought upon which admirable characteristics are founded the strength and solidity of Welsh national life and institutions. Long before the patience of the American Colonies was exhausted by tyrannical English rule, and found vent in the victory of the Revolution, the emigrating ancestors crossed the seas and settled in Rhode Island, afterwards removing to Nova Scotia. Later, members of the family located in New York, and from this State the grandfather, Levi Hicks, removed to Ohio, where his declining years were spent. His son, Joel Hicks, the father of Lucas C., was born in Nova Scotia, and had three other sons, Levi, Samuel and Rufus. Lucas C., was born in Jackson County, Ohio, August 25, 1819, came with his father to Hallock Township, Illinois, in 1830, and has since been identified with the upbuilding of this resourceful part of the State. As one of the very early pioneers he has witnessed many changes, himself an integral factor in the transformation of the erstwhile prairies into farms and their abundant harvests and practically unlimited fertility. He has been foremost in political and other advancement in his neighborhood, and, on the Democratic ticket, was elected for a year to the office of Supervisor, and served as Road Commissioner for several years. The farm upon which he lives was purchased in 1846, and is one of the fine and profitable properties in the county.

September 3, 1846, Mr. Hicks married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Reed, one of the first settlers of Buffalo Grove, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have been born the following children: Lucius E. born January 31, 1848; Samuel F., born July 10, 1850; Ira J., born November 10, 1852; Emerson C., born December 15, 1855, and died October 7, 1895, leaving a wife, three sons and one daughter; Fanny A., born August 7, 1858, and died January 1, 1877; Mark I., born December 7, 1860; William, who died in infancy; and Sarah A., who was born July 26, 1866, and married John Snyder, a farmer.

WILLIAM M. SANGER.

By those who knew him best during his long and steadfast life in Illinois, William M. Sanger is remembered as a typical representative of the middle western farmer, large of purpose and high of motive, combining an intelligent grasp of the opportunities by which he was surrounded, with and appreciation of the needs of the community of which he was an honored citizen. It may be said that he was the architect of his own building, for, at the age of fifteen, he became independent of other than his own efforts, and not long after courageously faced the obstacles in the way of the Illinois agriculturist of the middle of the century. His ambition to succeed found scope in the improvement of one hundred and sixty acres of raw prairie land on Section 12, Akron Township, and so unflagging was his zeal, and so well directed his energies, that at the time of his death, June 18, 1897, he was the possessor of two hundred acres of finely cultivated farm land, and an equal amount of valuable timber land. It is thus apparent that he had sound business sense and financial acumen, which, in connection with his unchallenged integrity, constituted a career worthy of admiration and emulation.

A native of New York State, Mr. Sanger was born at Honeoye Falls, Monroe County, November 22, 1828, a son of James and Maria (Wheeler) Sanger, natives of Vermont. His youth was uneventful and not unlike that of the average farm-reared boy, and his education was acquired at the district schools of New York and Vermont. A far-sighted discernment directed his steps to Illinois in 1849, and from then on he became one of the chief factors in the development of Peoria County. In the religious work of the neighborhood he took a foremost part, and exerted a notable influence as a member of, and liberal contributor to, the Methodist Episcopal church. No less extended were his political activities, and his affiliation with the Democratic party resulted in the holding of township offices, especially that of Assessor, which position he satisfactorily filled for many years. In Chicago May 13, 1853, he married Semiramis Kemble, who was born in Paducah, Kentucky, June 28, 1835, a daughter of Colin B. and Elizabeth (Harlow) Kemble, natives

of Kentucky. Mrs. Sanger, who is living with her daughter, Ella, widow of R. L. Houghton, of Edelstein, Peoria County, is the mother of five children, of whom James W., Carlisle B. and Mrs. Houghton survive.

EBENEZER STOWELL.

Armed with the equipment of a strong and virile character, a determination to make the most of everything that came his way, and a true regard for the rights of all with whom he came in contact, Ebenezer Stowell became one of the prime factors in the early development of Illinois, and especially of Hallock Township, where he lived and worked and grew in the esteem of his fellow-men for nearly half a century. Remote, indeed, seem the days of a youth uneventfully passed in Chenango County, New York, where he was born October 19, 1807. Of English ancestry, his father, Abishai Stowell, was born in Windham, Windsor Township, Vermont, in 1779, and his mother, Hannah (Field) Stowell, in Brattleboro, Vermont, in 1782. Ebenezer Stowell was reared on the farm in Chenango County upon which his father had settled when a boy, and, during the cessation of labor in the winter months, attended the early subscription schools. As an aid to future independence he learned the trade of millwright, at which he worked for several years, and, in the meantime, his ambitions extended beyond the limitations of his surroundings to the almost primeval conditions of Illinois. The farm upon which he located in the course of time, and which, for so many years, was his special pride and comfort, was gained in a manner quite incomprehensible to the latter-day purchasers of country property. With patience and faith in the future known only to the forerunners of Western civilization, he started out in the spring of 1836, with two companions, Roswell and Isaiah Nurse, to locate land in Illinois. They walked from Chenango County to Buffalo, going from there by boat to Toledo, Ohio, thence up the Maumee and down the Wabash River to Covington, Indiana, from which place they walked across the prairies to Beardstown, Illinois, and from there to Peoria County. They traveled through Knox and Fulton Counties, returning to Peoria County, where they located land in Hallock Township, which they entered at the Government Land Office at Quincy, in the summer of 1836. In the fall of the same year Mr. Stowell returned to his former home in Chenango County, New York, and farmed until the spring of 1843. Having finally disposed of his interests in the East, he brought his family to the Illinois possessions, and at once settled down to till his land, and make himself and those near him as comfortable as the crude conditions and almost utter isolation permitted. During the following years, and up to the time of his death, May 7, 1880, he was an interested spectator of the transformation of the wild prairies into harvest laden fields, and the sub-



Wm M Sanger

stitution of the farm house and its attendant teeming industry for the Indian wigwam and barbaric ceremonial. He became the owner of six hundred acres of land in his adopted township. He was a staunch upholder of Republican institutions, but was never officially connected with local political undertakings.

February 23, 1833, Mr. Stowell married Paulina, daughter of Reuben and Anna Bridgeman, who was born in Chenango County, New York, April 14, 1811, and died May 7, 1834. Of this union there was one son, Orson B., now a resident of Hallock Township. The second marriage of Mr. Stowell was contracted October 5, 1835, and was with Laura Bridgeman, a sister of his former wife, and also a native of Chenango County, who was born July 11, 1808, and died April 19, 1889. To them were born nine children, six of whom are living, five being married and settled in the neighborhood, and one a resident of the old homestead: Calvin, born October 5, 1836; Henry Allen, born March 14, 1841 and died March 16, 1853; Charles Edward, born September 23, 1844, and died January 19, 1846; Mary Cornelia, born April 4, 1846, and married Cyrus Root of La Prairie Township, Marshall County; Charles Edward, born March 6, 1848; Samuel Reuben, born February 23, 1850; Anna Paulina, born May 14, 1851, and married William Stephenson of Ogle County; and Ebenezer, born March 11, 1855, now deceased.

GALLUP, JOHN S.; Farmer; born in Connecticut, September 16, 1859. His father, Kinney Gallup, came to Illinois in 1865 and settled in Hallock Township. He had four sons: Prentiss, William, Frederick and John S. Mr. John S. Gallup was married to Belle, daughter of George Burnes, September 23, 1881. They have one son and two daughters: John L., Mabel E. and Vinnie A. Mr. Gallup is an enterprising farmer and has made a success of that occupation; he lives on the old homestead property. Politically he is a Democrat, and was elected Collector in 1897, and in the following year was chosen Highway Commissioner. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America.

GOODWIN, THOMAS; Brick Manufacturer; born in England, July 1, 1847. In 1853, he came to America with his father, Joseph Goodwin, who located in Henry, Marshall County, and there began the manufacture of brick. He afterwards removed to Chillicothe, Peoria County, where he made brick for some years, and later went to LaSalle, where he died. Mr. Thomas Goodwin learned the trade of brick-making with his father and became an expert in that business. In the fall of 1877, he settled at Northampton, Hallock Township, where he has since resided and carried on his business. He was married December 30, 1875, to Mary A. Saxton, and they have one son, William. Mr. Goodwin is a Republican and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GULLETT, JOHN W.; Harnessmaker; born in Ohio County, Indiana, January 23, 1846; is a son of Abraham and Mary (Wheeler) Gullett, natives respectively of Maryland and Indiana. John Gullett, his grandfather, was also a Marylander by birth. Abraham removed to Indiana in his young manhood and in 1856 went thence to Hallock Township with his family, dying there in 1897. He had three sons, Joseph, William and John W. In 1861-65 John W. worked with S. B. Stowell, learning the trade of harnessmaking, and then engaged in business for himself at Northampton, Peoria County, where he has prospered to the present time. As a Republican, he takes an active part in township affairs, and has been Township Clerk since 1894. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Chillicothe. Mr. Gullett married Julia M. Baggs, at Peoria, May 16, 1874, and has one son named Lewis.

HAKES, DANIEL; Carpenter and Farmer; born in Rensselaer County, New York, August 20, 1821, is the son of Rensselaer and Paulina (Eymer) Hakes. The father was born in Rensselaer County, New York, February 16, 1788; the mother was a native of Connecticut. Her father, Anthony Eymer, emigrated from Germany to America in 1775, and died in Rensselaer County, New York, in 1826. David Hakes, the paternal great-grandfather of Daniel, was a native of England, came to America about 1783 and settled in Connecticut. His son Jesse, a native of Connecticut, served in the war of 1812, and was frozen to death while serving as sentinel. Rensselaer came to Illinois in 1860, settling in Hallock Township, where he died, March 15, 1863. Daniel came to Illinois in 1848, and settled in Hallock Township. His two brothers, Anthony and Alanson, had come to the township in 1845. Anthony was for many years a minister and organized the Seventh Day Baptist Church at West Hallock. Daniel had learned the carpenter's trade in the East, which he followed until 1855, when he began farming on forty acres of land which he purchased when he first came to the township. He combined farming and carpentering after 1855 and increased his farm to two hundred acres. In 1892, he retired from the farm and removed to Edelstein, where he has invested in building lots and other property. He has been a prominent citizen of the county for many years. In political faith is a Republican. He was Supervisor in 1867; also served as Commissioner of Highways for nine years, and was once elected Justice of the Peace, but never filled the office. He taught singing school for twelve years, and for forty years was Superintendent of the Sabbath School work. He has been Deacon and Trustee of the Seventh Day Baptist Church for many years. May 13, 1842, he married his first wife, Dorcas Saunders, daughter of Peleg and Hannah Saunders. They had one son, Zebulon P., now living in Chillicothe. Mrs. Hakes died, August 12, 1848. For his second wife, Mr. Hakes, on May 9, 1849, married Mary Dennis, born in Ohio December 17, 1824, the daughter of

Joseph and Rachel (McClellan) Dennis, natives of Pennsylvania. Three children were born of this marriage: Alonzo G., and Albert H. (both deceased), and Nellie, the widow of Walter Simpson, of West Hallock.

HICKS, IRA J.; Farmer; born November 10, 1852, in Hallock Township, Peoria County, where his father, Lucas C. Hicks, located in 1830. Mr. Ira J. Hicks was married, July 1, 1875, to Nancy J. Blue, who died August 10, 1887. Three children were born to them: Estella Pearl, born October 20, 1877, died August 11, 1878; Maud E., who was born July 1, 1881; married Elmer Stearn, January 10, 1900; and Charles, born December 15, 1883. Mr. Hicks' second marriage was with Nellie M. Sarver, February 28, 1892; she is the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Cooperrider) Sarver, of Hallock Township. They have one daughter, Drucie M., born August 2, 1894. Soon after his first marriage, Mr. Hicks settled on the homestead of his grandfather, where he lived until 1883, when he removed to his present home at Union. He is a Democrat, and has served two terms as Town Clerk, having been first elected in 1893. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HOUGHTON, ROLLIN L., (deceased); Banker, Edelstein; born in Allegany County, New York, January 28, 1857, the son of Allen and Clara (Blanchard) Houghton. He received a common school education, and in 1872, came West and settled in Iowa, where he was engaged in the lumber business for some time. In 1886, he went to Galva, Henry County, Illinois, and was there employed in the office of the E. W. Houghton Lumber Company, until 1888, when he came to Edelstein, where he had charge of the lumber yards of that company. In 1890 he opened a bank at Edelstein. He was married to Ella, daughter of William and Semiramis (Kemble) Sanger, and they had two daughters: Elma and Letha L. Mr. Sanger was one of the early settlers of Hallock Township. Mr. Houghton died May 11, 1900. He was a Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias; was also a charter member of the Congregational Church at Edelstein. Frank E. Houghton, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Allen Houghton, of Allegany County, New York, are his brothers. His parents are both dead. During his life, Mr. Houghton was one of the most prominent members of the community in which he resided.

KENDALL, RUBIE K.; born April 1, 1862. His father, John G. Kendall, came from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1844, and his mother, Amelia (Merrill) Kendall, from the State of Ohio, in 1828. Mr. R. K. Kendall is a farmer and dairyman, and now owns the farm on which he was born, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, and stocked with a practical herd of dairy cattle. He was married to Lutie M. Wilcox, Chicago, and, later, in the Academie-Francaise January 25, 1884, and they have five children: Maud, Chester, Earl, Ernest and Clifford. In politics Mr. Kendall has always been a staunch

Republican, and was elected to the office of Assessor on that ticket. With the exception of two years spent in Kansas, Mr. Kendall has lived his entire life in Hallock Township, and is known as an honest, energetic man, whose integrity is unimpeachable. Being a member of the I. O. O. F., he believes in following implicitly the code of morality prescribed by that order. His forefathers came from Switzerland, locating in Pennsylvania at an early day.

McCOY, JOHN S.; Farmer; born in Oswego County, New York, January 4, 1860. He came to Peoria County in 1877 and worked by the month until 1886, when he began farming for himself. In 1892 he bought the farm where he now lives. He was married to Alice, daughter of Wallace Sheldon, of New York. They have two sons and one daughter: Charles, born March 14, 1885; Edith, born May 12, 1888; and a son, born April 29, 1901. Mr. McCoy is a Republican, and is one of the Highway Commissioners of Hallock Township. He belongs to the Congregational Church.

MCDONNELL, Thomas H.; Farmer; Hallock Township, where he was born in January, 1865. His father, Matthew McDonnell, emigrated from Ireland to Illinois, settling in Hallock Township in 1851, where he was a successful farmer; he married Catharine, daughter of John Cashin; he died May 25, 1899. Thomas H. McDonnell was married to Nettie Dwyer, September 16, 1890. They have one son: Thomas, Jr. Mr. McDonnell lives on the homestead farm. He is a Democrat and belongs to the Catholic Church.

MCDONNA, MATTHEW J.; Blacksmith; born in Millbrook Township, Peoria County, August 22, 1862. His parents, Redmond and Catherine (Garegan) McDonna, were born in Ireland. They emigrated to the United States in 1849 and came to Illinois, where the father purchased a farm in Millbrook Township. In 1876 he removed to Akron Township, where he continued farming until his death, April 23, 1897. He left three sons and three daughters; Frank J., Michael J., Matthew J., Anna, Bridget and Katie. Matthew J. McDonna was a farmer until 1894, when he went to Edelstein and began the blacksmith and wagon-making business. In 1899 he erected a larger building, and is now enjoying a rapidly growing trade. He was married to Kittie, daughter of William Cashin, June 7, 1892. They have two sons, Matthew and Francis. Mr. McDonna is a Democrat. He is popular in the community, and is esteemed by his neighbors for his honesty and upright character.

NURSE, HENRY H.; Farmer; born in Hallock Township, Peoria County, October 26, 1843; son of Isaiah and Mary N. (Hill) Nurse. The father was born in Bainbridge, New York, March 19, 1815, and the mother in Peru, Vermont, October 3, 1813, coming to Hallock Township in August, 1834. The paternal great-grandparents were Caleb and Sarah (Fields) Nurse, natives of Vermont. The grandparents were Roswell Nurse, born in Ringe, New Hampshire, and Jerusha (Barton) Nurse, born in Canaan, Connecticut.

The maternal grandparents were Isaac and Mehitabel (Bancroft) Hill, natives of Vermont. Isaiah Nurse came from Bainbridge, New York, to Hallock Township in 1836, and settled where Henry H. Nurse now lives. He died there in 1894, leaving two sons, Newell E. and Henry H. He was a prominent man in the community, was Commissioner of Highways for many years and one of the early County Commissioners. Henry H. Nurse enlisted, in 1862, in Company C, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until June 26, 1865, participating in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Resaca, Kenesaw, Rome and other engagements around Atlanta. He was with Sherman in the great march to the sea and through the Carolinas, in which he lost a leg, and was discharged soon afterward. He married Lucinda A. Stevens at Camp Point, Illinois, November 5, 1869, and has one child, Elbert I. Mr. Nurse was educated in the district schools and the Illinois Soldiers' College. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and votes the Republican ticket. He is interested in public affairs, especially those of his township and county, and served as Township Assessor from 1884 to 1886, and was elected Supervisor in 1886, 1887 and 1888.

O'BYRNE, MATTHEW, JR.; Farmer; born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 26, 1863. His father, Matthew, came from Ireland to the United States in 1848, settling in Milwaukee. They lived there until 1864, when they removed to Peoria, and in 1879, took up their residence in this township, where he owns a farm. Matthew O'Byrne, Jr., remained on the farm until 1897, when he went to Edelstein, where he learned the harness-making trade. In March, 1898, he opened a store, where he manufactures harness and horse furnishings. In September, 1892, he was married to Catharine, daughter of Matthew McDonnell, one of the old settlers of the township. They have two daughters: Anna and Marie. Mr. O'Byrne is a Democrat and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

PHILLIPS, PETER E.; Merchant; was born in Hallock Township, Peoria County, February 9, 1863. He is the son of Charles O. Phillips and grandson of Walter Evans, the first Supervisor of Hallock Township. He got his start in life by working in a brick yard at Northampton, and in 1883, having saved \$200, he established a grocery and general store at that place. He has managed well and his business has proved successful. He was married to Louisa, daughter of Mortimer Willard, and they have four children: Charles E., Blanch, Harry and Orin; Harry dying in infancy. Mr. Phillips has been a very successful man; starting with nothing, he saved his earnings and invested them wisely. He was appointed Postmaster at Northampton in 1890, the office having been established there mainly through his efforts. He is a Republican, and was Justice of the Peace eight years, and Tax Collector two years. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, member of the Modern

Woodmen of America, of the Mystic Workers of the World, and of the Rebekahs.

ROOT, ALONZO M.; Farmer; born in Hallock Township, Peoria County, March 2, 1851. His paternal grandparents were Jeriel and Sarah (Coleman) Root, born in Coventry, Connecticut. They removed to Dutchess County, New York, where Jeriel Root served as pastor of a Baptist Church, and taught school. Later they removed to Delaware County, where he purchased a farm. In 1817, he and his family located in Ross County, Ohio, and, in 1830, removed to Illinois, settling in Hallock Township, where he preached in various places in the early days. The parents of A. M. Root, were Erastus C. and Barbara A. (Reed) Root, the former born in Delaware County, New York, July 26, 1805, the latter, September 15, 1811, in the same county. They were married in Hallock Township December 16, 1830. In 1832 they removed to where Chilli-cothe now stands, being the first settlers in that locality; in 1836 they returned to Hallock Township. They were the parents of ten children: Jeriel, Perry, Caroline (deceased), James Lucas, Cyrus, Erastus, William, Sarah Lovina (deceased), Ann Eliza, Alonzo M. and Charles B. All the sons except Alonzo M. are farmers in Marshall County. Erastus C. Root was one of the leading men of his township. He died January 22, 1896; his wife, October 6, 1881. Alonzo M. Root resides on the old homestead property at Blue Ridge, and has been a prominent man and a prosperous farmer. He was married in Lacon, Illinois, August 18, 1874, to Lillian H. Ellsworth, who was born in Malone, Franklin County, New York, September 24, 1854, the daughter of Lucien D. and Maria (Bird) Ellsworth. Two children were born to them: Julius D., born July 13, 1875; and Gertrude, born May 11, 1877. Mrs. Root died December 8, 1887, and on April 30, 1890, Mr. Root married for his second wife, Jennie Stekel. They had one son, Raymond, who died in infancy. Mrs. Jennie Root is the daughter of Solomon and Emeline (Heinie) Stekel. Her father is still living in Princeton, Illinois. Mr. Root is a Republican and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He has been a member of the County Central Committee, and was Assessor for seven years, and has been school director for 18 years. He is also a Modern Woodman of America.

SIMS, MAURICE P.; Farmer; born in Salem County, New Jersey, January 15, 1830, a son of John and Susan (Long) Sims, of old families in that county, and was reared to the work of the farm and educated in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one he located near Trivoli, Illinois, where he worked on a farm during the succeeding three years. He was married, March 25, 1854, at Peoria, to Mary Hall, who bore him four children—Elmer, George, Emily (now Mrs. Woodruff) and Fannie (now Mrs. Perkins). After his marriage he removed to Marshall County, where he was engaged in farming fourteen years. In 1869 he returned to Peoria County and settled at Lawn Ridge, Hallock Township,

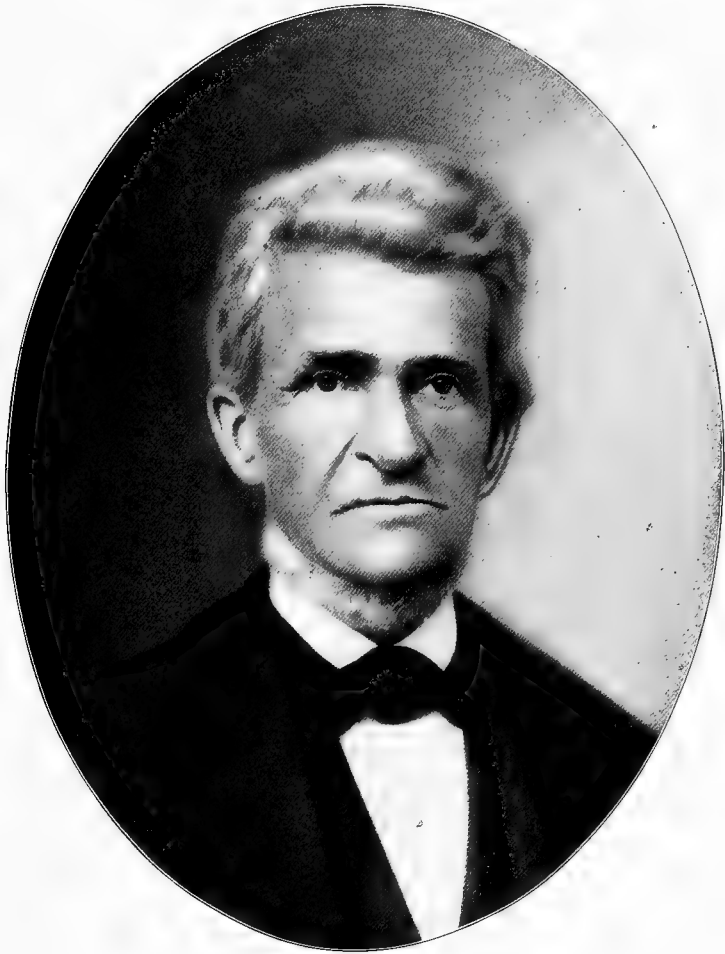
where he owns a farm. He is a member of the Congregational Church and in politics a Republican. His fellow citizens have called him to the offices of Supervisor and Justice of the Peace and he has filled both with much credit.

SPEERS, ALBERT J.; Grain and Stock Dealer; born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1853; the son of John and Sarah Speers. John Speers, the father, was a native of the United States, and the mother of England. The ancestors came from England and Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania. The father came to Valley Township, Stark County, Illinois, in 1855, where he died in 1893. He was a prominent man and was Supervisor for more than fifteen years. Albert J. Speers was brought up on a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1894, when he removed to Edelstein, Hallock Township, and bought a grain elevator, where he has since done a good business in buying and selling grain. He also deals in coal and tile, and is a large buyer and shipper of stock. He married Anna F. Speers at Charleroi, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1887. She is the daughter of William Speers and Sarah A. Speers, and was born in Belle Vernon, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1861. There are four children: George O., Ethel S., Bessie and Margaret. Mr. Speers is a Republican.

SPICER, JOHN GREEN; Dairyman; Edelstein; born at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, January 14, 1839, is a son of Joseph and Content (Potter) Spicer. His ancestors settled at Hopkinton before 1700, and Joseph Spicer, farmer and saddler, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rhode Island militia. John had eight brothers and two sisters, and was the tenth of his parents' children in order of birth. Two of them died young; William died forty years after the last of the two and there was no intervening death in the family. Charles, an engineer, died at Westerly, Rhode Island, aged seventy-one years, leaving a widow and two married daughters. Mary, who married Judge Whipple, of Westerly, and had three children, died there September 6, 1883, aged fifty-eight. George H., a carriage-maker, born March 1, 1824, owns the family homestead in Rhode Island, and lives near it. Edward D., born March 13, 1828, lives at Adams, New York. Noyes, born April 30, 1830, was Probate Judge of Lyon County, Kansas, and is living in New York City. William, who died near West Hallock, aged forty-six, August 17, 1881, is survived by a widow and three children. Joseph Denison, born May 28, 1834, lives at Plainfield, New Jersey, and is Deacon and Clerk in the Seventh Day Baptist Church and Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society. Albert H., a dentist, is a prominent citizen and official of Westerly, Rhode Island. He was born February 20, 1844. John G. Spicer was educated in the common schools in Rhode Island, and in a select school at Adams, New York, and the panic of 1857, having brought reverses to his father, began his active career as a hired farm laborer. He took the census of his native town and voted for Abraham Lincoln in

1860, and, in 1862, offered his services in defense of his country, but was rejected because of ill health. June 29, 1863, he married near Adams Center, New York, Cornelia Babcock, who was born January 18, 1844, the daughter of Samuel and Almira Babcock, natives of New York, and in the spring of 1865 they settled on a farm near West Hallock, Illinois, but, disabled by an accident, he returned to Adams, New York, and remained there till he recovered, when he came back to Illinois and engaged in farming near Lawn Ridge. In the spring of 1871 he bought half of his present homestead and engaged in dairying. Previous to 1893 he received more premiums for fine butter at State Fairs and at the exhibits of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association than any competitor, and he holds a beautiful medal and diploma awarded him at the World's Columbian Exposition for the highest average excellence in butter for a four months' exhibit, being 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ out of a possible 100. He has several times been elected a Director in the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, has filled various township offices, has been director of the Edelstein school since its organization, and for many years Clerk and Trustee in the Seventh Day Baptist Church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. At this time he owns the southeast quarter of Section 18 in Hallock Township. Mr. and Mrs. Spicer have had two sons and two daughters, Clara and Ernest died young. Minnie, the eldest, died aged twenty-six, August 17, 1895, deeply regretted in church and society. Clarence, born November 30, 1875, having spent four years at Alfred University, is studying mechanical engineering at Cornell University. He married Anna Burdick, of Alfred, New York, in 1896, and they have a son, Harold W., who was born October 20, 1897. Mr. Spicer's farm is supplied with a fine residence, a creamery and ample outbuildings.

STOWELL, ORSON B.; Farmer; Hallock Township; born at Binghamton, New York, May 7, 1834; son of Ebenezer and Paulina (Bridgman) Stowell. The father was born in Chenango County, New York, October 19, 1807, and died May 7, 1880. The mother was born in New York April 14, 1811, and died May 7, 1834. The paternal grandparents were Abisha Stowell, born at Windham, Vermont, December 9, 1779, died in Hallock Township September 5, 1840 and Hannah (Fields) Stowell, born at Brattleboro, Vermont, March 20, 1784, died in 1819. Ebenezer Stowell first came west in 1836 and bought wild land in Marshall and Peoria Counties. In 1836 he returned to New York and again came to Illinois with his family in 1843, bringing his household goods by team and wagon, and settled on Section 3 in Hallock Township. Mr. O. B. Stowell came to Illinois with his father and stepmother and remained on the farm until he was twenty years of age, and then spent four years traveling in Illinois and Indiana. After his marriage he settled on a farm in Hallock Township, where he now has two hundred and ten acres of land and good buildings. Mr. Stowell is an uncompromising



Ebenezer Stowell

Republican, has been active in local politics, and has served as Road Commissioner two terms, Town Clerk two terms, and Justice of the Peace for several years. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married at Toulon, Stark County, Illinois, May 18, 1859, to Harriet R. Church, born in St. Lawrence County, New York, October 9, 1833, the daughter of Norman and Rebecca Church—the father being a native of Massachusetts, and the mother of Vermont. Of this marriage there are five children: William L., born May 18, 1860, married Alice Merrill; Paulina P., born July 23, 1862, married James P. Green; Laura Rebecca, born May 30, 1865, married J. B. Bell, died January 13, 1890; Fannie, born November 3, 1867, married William R. Peck; and Luther E. born January 20, 1875, who is a graduate of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and is a practicing physician at Williamsfield, Knox County, Illinois.

STOWELL, SAMUEL R.; Farmer; born in Hallock Township, February 23, 1850, is a son of Ebenezer and Laura (Bridgeman) Stowell, natives of Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York. His ancestors in the paternal line settled early in Vermont, whence representatives went to New York, where Ebenezer Stowell was born October 19, 1807. His father was Abisha Stowell, and his grandfather, Israel Stowell. He learned the trade of carpenter and millwright in his native State and, in 1836, in company with Roswell and Isaiah Nurse, made a journey to Illinois on foot and entered land in Peoria County, walking to Quincy to complete the transaction at the land office there. Mr. Stowell married Paulina Bridgeman February 23, 1833, and she died May 7, 1834. On October 6, 1835, he married her sister, Laura Bridgeman. His first wife bore him a son, Orson, his second wife seven children, as follows: Calvin, born October 5, 1836, now a farmer in Hallock Township; Charles E., who died in infancy; Henry A., deceased; Samuel R.; Mary C.; and Charles E. (second of the name), who is a farmer in Marshall County. The father of these children died May 7, 1880, the mother, April 19, 1889. Samuel R. Stowell married Clara Hollister, at Hamlet, Mercer County, November 4, 1886, and they have three children: Ruth, born January 19, 1888; Armina, born April 23, 1890; and Esther, born November 4, 1898. Mr. Stowell is a Republican and he and members of his family are identified with the Congregational Church, of Lawn Ridge, of which his father and mother were two of the original founders in 1845.

TALLETT, ALFRED; Wagonmaker; born in Akron Township, Peoria County, in 1863; son of Ransom and Charity (Lewis) Tallett. The father came from South Otselec, Chenango

County, New York, about 1859, and settled in Akron Township, where he carried on farming until his death in 1879. Alfred Tallett was brought up on a farm and managed a cheese factory for several years. Later he settled at West Hallock, where he has manufactured wagons and sleighs. He is also agent for a windmill company, and has erected many mills throughout the neighborhood. He married Lucy Nurse September 12, 1887. Mrs. Tallett is the daughter of R. J. Nurse, of Blue Ridge, Hallock Township, and was a very successful school teacher for some years before her marriage. Mr. Tallett is a Republican, and one of the leading men of his township. He is a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and has held many township offices. In 1897 he was elected Supervisor, which office he now holds; he is a prominent member of the Board. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America and of the Elks, of Peoria.

VARS, THOMAS; Farmer; born in Berlin, Rensselaer County, New York, September 7, 1824, where he received his education. He was the son of Benjamin, grandson of Thomas, whose father was Isaac, son of Theodata, son of Isaac, son of John, who came from France to Rhode Island in 1680. Benjamin Vars was born in 1790, and his parents located at Berlin, New York, the same year. Thomas Vars removed to Illinois in 1854 and invested in a farm in Hallock Township, where he was one of the most prominent farmers until 1891, when he removed to Edelstein, where he has since lived. He was married October 28, 1848, to Helen Maria, daughter of Benjamin Hull, and the granddaughter of Daniel Hull. Her great-grandfather, also named Daniel, located at Berlin in 1770, and was prominent in the Revolutionary War, and had the distinction of being among the first white settlers in that section of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Vars have four children: Alma A., who was born September 20, 1851, and died March 3, 1854; Lillie M., born November 22, 1853; Morton B., born August 17, 1859, married Nettie L. Potter, and is a farmer on the home-stead farm; Olive M., born January 27, 1866, who resides with her parents. The wife of Morton B. died in 1894, leaving four children: John T., Bessie M., Mary B. and Grace E. His second marriage was with Ruth Stillman, of Nortonville, Kansas, February 20, 1901. Thomas Vars is a Republican and has always been active in public affairs; has served as Supervisor and Assessor, and has been Township Treasurer for twenty-six years. He is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, of Berlin, New York.

CHAPTER VI.

HOLLIS TOWNSHIP.

This township is situated in the extreme southeastern portion of the county and is bounded north by Limestone Township, west by Timber Township, east and south by the Illinois River. It is much broken by the river bluffs and La Marsh Creek and its tributaries. It was formerly nearly all timber land, but is now mostly cleared, the northwesterly portion affording good farming land, that on the east and south being low bottom land interspersed with numerous small lakes. Opposite the city of Pekin, with which it is in communication by a substantial wagon-road bridge, an extensive tract is protected from overflow by artificial means. The river bluffs are filled with coal, and extensive mining operations are carried on at several points.

Andrew Tharp was the first white person to settle in this township. He came in 1826 and died in the winter of 1844-45 of a contagious disease known as the "black tongue," which carried off nine persons in the neighborhood in that year. In 1827 William L. Scott, with his family, came in a one-horse wagon from Terre Haute, Indiana, and settled about one-fourth of a mile east of the present site of Mapleton. In 1831, Aholiab Buck, with his wife, Annis (Drake) Buck, came from New York State and settled on Section 6. Soon afterward we find Peter Muchler, Moses Perdue and Captain Francis Johnson among the early settlers and, a little later, William Tapping, James Clark, William and Abraham Maple, William and John Martin, Moses Dusenbury, ————, Franks, Robert Buchanan and his wife, Rebecca, William Maple and Mary, his wife, Hugh Jones and Sidney Ann, his wife, John Rahn, John Jenkins, John Hornbaker, William S. Powell, Jesse Jones, William Johnson, Samuel Watrous, Ansel Haines, Samuel Hootman, Isaac Maple and Thomas J. McGrew.

In 1834 Captain Francis Johnson built the first steam grist and saw-mill, with a machine for sawing shingles attached. It was situated on La Marsh Creek. It was a two-story frame building, the first and largest of its kind ever erected in the township. There was also a brick yard near it, also owned by Mr. Johnson. He died in the winter of 1844-45 of the epidemic already

mentioned, and, in 1847, the mill came into the hands of Thomas J. McGrew, by whom it was owned until May 16, 1858, when it was destroyed by the great storm of that day and never rebuilt.

In 1836 Moses Dusenbury brought the first hand grist mill to the township, the burrs of which were sixteen inches in diameter. They are yet in the hands of Mrs. Edward Campen. In 1838 Mr. Dusenbury was killed by falling with his blind horse over the high bank on the west branch of the La Marsh Creek.

In 1839 Thomas Stevens erected a two-story building, for a saw-mill, on the west fork of La Marsh Creek on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 8. In June, 1872, the mill and mill-dam were washed away by the highest water ever known here, all bridges in the township being destroyed.

The changes which have taken place since those early days are indicated by the facts that, in 1832, Moses Perdue set out the first vineyard; in 1837 Mr. Franks had the first brick yard; and, in 1839, John Rahn had the first tannery, which continued in operation until about 1871. In 1838, John Martin brought from near where St. Paul, Minnesota, now is, the first pine tree, which was set out by William Tapping and it is still standing. In 1838 the Maple Brothers set out the first chestnut trees. By 1855 apples had become somewhat plentiful and the Maple Brothers had the first hand cider-mill. But this industry has never proved a success. In 1853 Mr. William T. Stackpole, of Pekin, set out 1,000 apple trees on Section 15. The next year he started a brick yard, built a two-story brick house and brick barn, which are still standing. But in two years there were only two of his apple trees left. Mr. Jacob Riplet replanted forty acres of the same land with apple trees, which was the largest orchard in the township, but at present there are only a few trees left. This farm gave the name to Orchard Mines.

In 1846 Moses Perdue brought the first cook stove into the northeastern part of the township. In 1839 John McFarland erected, of logs, the first blacksmith shop, near the northeast corner of Section 5 and William Van Norman was the first blacksmith. In 1840 James Clark erected a blacksmith shop, which is still standing. In 1858 the Maple Brothers erected a three story steam saw

and grist mill at Mapleton, at a cost of \$5,800. It was the largest building in the township at that time.

In 1832 the first coal bank was opened at Little La Marsh Creek. The coal was hauled by oxen to Egman (now Kingston) Lake, and there loaded on boats for St. Louis.

This township (formerly known as Lafayette Precinct) is named after Denzil Hollis, one of the early settlers who came from England, and at the annual town meeting, in 1897, it was resolved to put an iron fence around his grave. Township organization took place on April 2, 1850, on which date, in pursuance of notice, the first Town Meeting was held at the house of William Martin, Esq., near the southeast corner of Section 5. John Magee was chosen Moderator and John F. Buck, Clerk, *pro tem*. The following Town Officers were then elected: Supervisor, Stephen C. Wheeler; Town Clerk, George Jenkins; Assessor, Albert G. Powell, Collector, David Goodwin; Overseer of the Poor, Denzil Hollis; Commissioners of Highways, John Houghtaling, James Clark and John Dufield; Justices of the Peace, William Martin, Sr., and Miles M. Crandall; Constables, S. D. Buck and David Goodwin.

The present town officers are W. E. Foley, Supervisor; George Kuntz, Town Clerk; W. H. Foley, Assessor; John F. Kuntz, Collector; John L. Petrie, August H. Erxleben and A. T. Polson, Commissioners of Highways; Joseph Watrous and Mat Nesselhaus, Justices of the Peace; John Richiger and James Morton, Constables; William Stantz, George Haller and Charles Hornbaker, Trustees of Schools, and George Kuntz, School Treasurer.

HOLLIS VILLAGE is situated at a point in Section 11, where the old Illinois River Railroad, afterward the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, formed a junction with the Peoria & Hannibal Railroad, the former crossing the river on a bridge which, a few years ago, was burned and has never been rebuilt. The Toledo, Peoria & Western now occupies and uses the track of the former roads from Peoria to this point, but it is owned by the Peoria & Pekin Union. The Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway also runs through the northern portion of this township, crossing the river to Pekin on its own bridge, lately constructed. It is an electric road for passenger service, but is also adapted to the use of steam power for freight. The village was laid out on September 8, 1868, by E. J. and M. A. Jones, on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 11. It consists of one tier of lots fronting on the railroad. It is occupied principally by a mining population.

THE VILLAGE OF MAPLETON was laid out May 18, 1868, by John T. Lindsay, of Peoria, and Samuel Gilfov and William J. Maple, of Hollis Township. It is located on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 20. Extensive coal mines exist in its vicinity. At this point a spur track of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway branches off to Kingston, in the adjoining township. The village has a population of about

150. The coal mines, originally operated at Mapleton, have been mostly worked out, but there are two a short distance west of the village, one operated by W. E. Foley and the other by James Walker, of Mapleton.

The Methodist Church was organized in the autumn of 1886 by Robert Burden, a local preacher, with the following members: Mrs. William Harris, Mrs. Emma Newsam, Mrs. Mary Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. James Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Walker, Mrs. Maria Thrush, Mrs. J. T. Newsam, Mrs. Ann Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. John Scheidel, Miss Kate Jones. They have a church building 45 by 26 feet, erected in 1890 and dedicated by Rev. J. G. Evans, President of Hedding College, in November of that year. Rev. George B. Slack is the present pastor. There is a school house of one room, capable of seating about eighty pupils, built in the year 1873.

REED CITY.—About the year 1883 some enterprising speculators came from Ohio, and, under the name of the Buckeye Coal and Coke Company, started in on an extensive scale to get possession of all the coal lands in this vicinity. They obtained mining leases upon a large quantity of lands in Hollis and Timber Townships, and, for a time, it seemed as if it would become a flourishing enterprise. After one or two changes of name, it became known as the Reed City Coal and Mining Company; a village going by the name of Reed City having been started on the northwest quarter of Section 19 by Dwight R. Chapman. The plat of this village has never been recorded, but it appears upon the most recent maps. The mines of the company are still operated on a somewhat extensive scale, by the Newsam Brothers, who also own a store for general merchandise. The village has a population of about 250.

In 1889 Mr. Reed, the principal stockholder in the company, erected a school building and hall combined, at a cost of about \$40,000, and endowed it with sufficient funds for its maintenance. It is called the Reed Institute, and is for the free use of the residents of the village. It contains three school rooms, a library and a hall, illuminated with electric lights, all maintained by the provision made by Mr. Reed in his life time. He had become the sole owner of the property, which consists of over one thousand acres, and died leaving it to his widow, who still resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

In the year 1889, the Pekin and La Marsh Drainage and Levee District was organized, to improve a large tract of bottom land in this township lying opposite the city of Pekin. The petition for its organization was presented to the County Court on August 13th and was granted on September 16th of that year, at which time Leander King, Michael McMorrow and John D. McIntire were appointed Drainage Commissioners, who were to report their plats, profiles and plans of operation at the next succeeding term. At the October term their report was presented and approved, the boundaries being es-

tablished as follows: Beginning at the bluff above high water mark on Section 15, 7 N., R. 7 E., thence southwesterly to the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad; thence, with the railroad embankment, to near the east bank of the La Marsh Creek; thence, near the east bank of La Marsh Creek to the bank of the Illinois River; thence up the Illinois River, on or near the top of the bank of the Illinois River to the north side of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad embankment; thence northwesterly with the north side of the said Peoria & Pekin Railroad embankment, to the town of Hollis; thence, along the Peoria & Canton Road, at the foot of the bluff, from Hollis to the place of beginning. The cost was estimated at \$20,000, the height of the embankment to be fifteen feet above low water mark at the Pekin Bridge. The times fixed for the payment of the cost were: January 1, 1900; January 1, 1901; January 1, 1902, and January 1, 1903, in sums of \$5,000 each, for which bonds were to be issued. Other lands have since been added, the levee has been constructed and in operation for many years, pumping works have been erected and drains dug. This is one of the most important enterprises in the township. It embraces between four and five thousand acres of land.

La Marsh Baptist Church, at Maple Ridge, is one of the oldest churches in the county. It was organized October 27, 1838, with fourteen original members from Guernsey County, Ohio. Among them were Isaac and Sarah Maple, Robert and Rebecca Buchanan, Abram Maple, William and Mary Maple, Hugh and Sidney Ann Jones, Mrs. Harker and Eliza Jones. The nearest Baptist Church at that time was at Peoria, over which Rev. A. M. Gardner was pastor; but he became the first pastor at La Marsh and continued to serve it in that capacity until August, 1848. By that time it had increased to thirty members. In January, 1849, Elder William T. Ely became pastor, residing at Washington, Tazewell County, and preaching at La Marsh one-half his time. The Baptist Association met here in 1849, holding its sessions in a barn for want of a house of worship. Some of the ministers remaining after the close of the session, among whom were Rev. Henry G. Weston, of Peoria, and Rev. L. G. Minor, a series of meetings was held, resulting in a revival which continued through the following year, during which time there were fifty-two baptisms and the church reported one hundred and two members. Eight more were added the following year. In June, 1851, Elder Ely closed his pastorate and was succeeded, in July of the same year, by Elder Joel Sweet, who preached at Trivoli one-half his time. Another revival followed in 1852, when twenty more were added. He was succeeded in 1855 by Elder John Edminster, who continued for some years.

Soon after the meetings of the Association in 1849, a house of worship, 30 by 35 feet, was erected at a cost of \$1,000. The first deacons were William Manle and John McGee.

SCHOOLS.—The people of Hollis Township

were, at an early date, fully alive to the importance of having a system of public schools. An act having passed the Legislature of 1836-37 authorizing the people of any township to organize for school purposes, and having done that, to proceed to elect five Trustees, who should have charge of all school affairs of the township, examine and employ teachers, and make reports to the County School Commissioner, the voters of the township, pursuant to notice, held an election at Johnson's Mill on April 14, 1838, for the purpose of determining whether or not the township should organize under that law. Twelve votes were cast for and only one against the measure. On the same day poll-books were opened for the election of five Trustees, whereupon Aholiab Buck, John Dufield, Nathaniel Clifton, Andrew Tharp and Richard Hays were elected. On the 12th day of May of the same year the Trustees met and appointed Nelson Buck the first Township School Treasurer, and laid off the township into three school districts. This was the beginning of the public school system in Hollis Township.

Before this time, however, there were private schools in the township. Upon the authority of John Rahn it is learned that in 1836 a school was kept in a log house on the bluff on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 11, the name of the teacher not being remembered, perhaps Israel I. Hurd. In 1837 Mr. Hurd taught a school in a new log house belonging to Moses Perdue, which was located on the northwest quarter of Section 11. This was the second house built by him and is still standing. It had two rooms, each one having a fire-place built of brick from the yards of Mr. Frank. Mr. Perdue gave the use of the larger room of the two for the school. In 1837 or 1838 Miss Mary McFarland taught school in a log house built for private use on the northwest corner of Section 4. There were others of which the particulars cannot now be given.

The first public school house in District No. 1 was built in 1839 on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 10, owned by Andrew Tharp, one of the first Board of Trustees. At a meeting of that Board held July 8, 1839, it was "ordered that the school house already commenced on the north part of the east half of the northeast quarter of the 10th Section be and is hereby declared the school house for District No. 1, and that in District No. 2 the school house shall be placed on the west one-half of Section 8, and that in District No. 3 the school house shall be located on the northeast quarter of Section 20, provided in all the above cases the necessary land can be obtained of the owners." The school house in District No. 1 was burned in 1856, that in District No. 2, located on land owned by Aholiab Buck was burned about 1856; that in District No. 3 was built in 1841 by Cornelius Palmer on land owned by John Dufield, all as above described.

Besides the Reed Institute, there are now four district schools in the township; also one in union with Timber and one in union with



Gavin R. Blech

Limestone, Logan and Timber, each provided with good school houses.

GAIN ROBINSON BLACK.

Gifted with the mathematical and mechanical skill which has distinguished many of his ancestors, Gain Robinson Black has devoted many years of his life to building and joining and general carpenter work, finding therein a congenial and profitable means of livelihood. During the greater part of his residence in Illinois he has also engaged in farming and stock-raising, and for fourteen years was a Gauger in the Internal Revenue service in Peoria. In 1859 he purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land in Hollis Township, upon which he has since lived, and which constitutes one of the well equipped country properties in Peoria County. Besides erecting his own rural residence, and the barns and general buildings which are a part of the farm improvement, many other buildings of all kinds in Peoria and Fulton Counties are the result of his skill and ingenuity. In his varied capacities he has been thrown with many people, and is one of the most widely and favorably known of the upbuilders of Hollis Township. A Republican in National politics, he has held the office of Justice of the Peace for more than twenty-five years.

The ancestors of Mr. Black acknowledged allegiance to Irish rule and institutions, and are first represented in America by the paternal grandfather, Joseph, who settled in Virginia. Here he reared his family, and, in Hardin County, Virginia. April 16, 1793, was born Joseph Wayne Black, the father of Gain Robinson, who died in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 28, 1851. The elder Black was a farmer, stock-raiser and surveyor, being especially interested in mathematics. In his young manhood he married Ann Eliza Hutchinson, daughter of Wyatt Hutchinson, a native of Virginia, and Elizabeth (Majors) Hutchinson, who was born on the Island of Jamaica. His son, Gain Robinson, was educated in the public schools, and received special private instruction in mathematics. In 1844 he settled in Hollis Township, where he followed the trade of carpentering for twenty years, during a portion of this time, during the war, and for ten or twelve succeeding years, being a partner with T. J. McGrew, Thomas Neill, and D. C. Holcomb, in the stock business.

The marriage of Mr. Black and Susan M. Powell occurred in Peoria County, January 25, 1849, Mrs. Black being a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born in 1828, and dying in Peoria County, January 17, 1892. Of this union six children have been born, and, owing to their father's appreciation of the benefits of fine educational training, each child had every opportunity to develop his or her talents, and each became a duly qualified teacher. Cora was born September 13, 1852. Lida, who developed a particularly brilliant intelligence, was born October 6, 1855, and gradu-

ated from Saint Joseph's Convent, South Saint Louis, and from the Peoria Normal School, in 1873, receiving two diplomas before she was eighteen years of age. She subsequently turned her education to good account as a teacher in the schools of Peoria for five or six years, after which she married Dr. J. L. Brown, of Peoria, and died in 1883. Corda Black was born June 16, 1858, married George Norwood, and died April 22, 1895, leaving one son, Roy R. Charles F., was born November 6, 1859, graduated from the Parrish Business College, of Peoria, December 12, 1881, and is now serving his third term as Supervisor of Hollis Township. Lincoln and Judson (twins) were born March 14, 1863, and of these, Lincoln early showed a commendable ambition to look out for himself, and while yet a small boy entered the employ of Mr. Cooper (now of the firm of Siegel, Cooper & Company, of Chicago), went with the firm to Chicago, and for ten years was a salesman in the large department store on State Street in that city. He is at present traveling for Godel & Sons, of Peoria. He married Flora Cluts, and has one child, James Bruce. Judson Black married Lida Maple, and lives with his father. His trade is that of an engineer, at which he worked for two years. To himself and wife have been born one child, Albert Gain.

FRANK NEWSAM.

It is doubtful if any man in Peoria County has a more exhaustive knowledge of the mining possibilities of Illinois, than has Frank Newsam, a resident since 1883 of a farm near Mapleton, Hollis Township. A native of Lancashire, England, he was born April 6, 1841, a son of John and Sarah (Blakely) Newsam, natives of England. John Newsam, who was a cotton spinner by trade, emigrated to America and settled in Peoria County in 1870; his death occurred in the city of Peoria in the spring of 1901. To himself and wife were born the following children. Sarah; Frank; Richard; Mary Ann, who is deceased; John; Thomas; Martha; and Margaret, also deceased.

Accompanied by James Southern, Frank Newsam came to America in 1863, and from the first became interested in mining in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In August of 1864 he removed to Saint Clair County, Illinois, where, for about a year, he engaged in mining with Hamilton White. He came to Peoria County March 1, 1865, and walked to Peoria to hear the speech delivered by Robert G. Ingersoll, soon after the death of President Lincoln. He operated the mines at Lancaster until 1872, in which year his occupation was changed to that of hotel and boarding-house keeper in Mapleton. After the expiration of two years he became identified with mercantile enterprises in Mapleton, continuing in the same line of business for nine years. However, beginning with 1876, he spent one year in Fulton County, in partnership with James Frame,

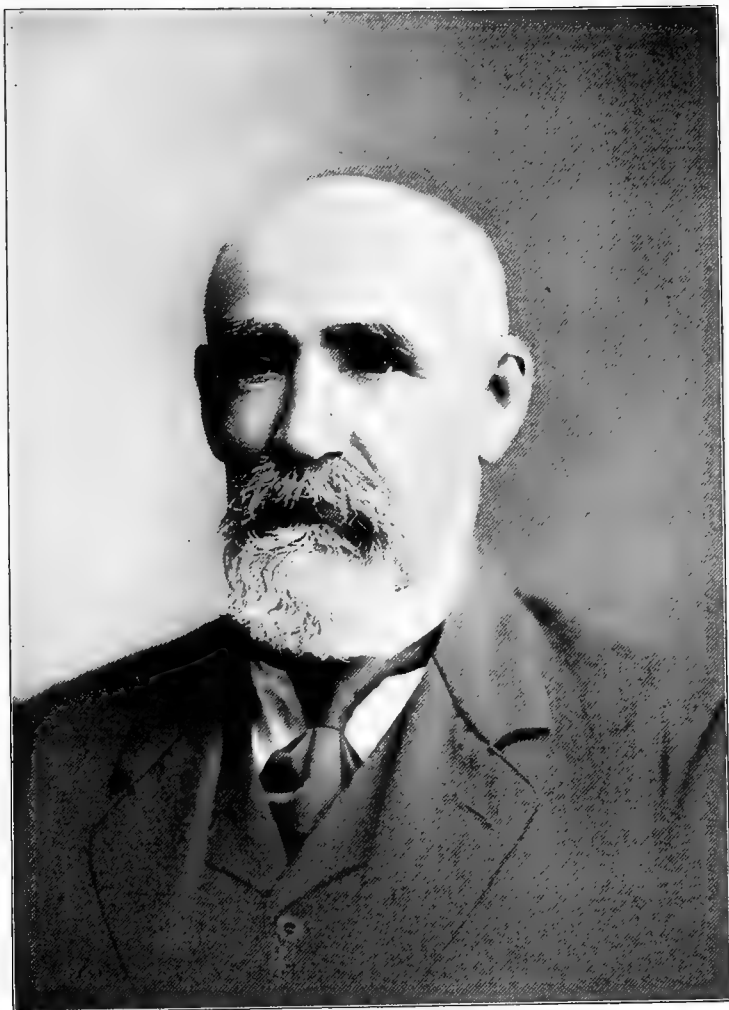
of Burlington, and during the preceding year opened the Walker mines. Other mines which have come under his able management include a mine in Fulton County and another at East Mapleton, in which latter connection he was for two years with the firm of Neill, McGrew & Company, but later operated these mines on his own account. At another time he entered into partnership with his brother, their mining affairs at Orchard Mines being conducted for seven years under the firm name of Newsam Brothers. He was for a time interested in gold-mining in California. The interests of Mr. Newsam have been by no means self-centered, for his activity in promoting the general growth of his township has extended in many directions. A Republican in National politics, he has been Supervisor of Hollis Township for one term, and has also served as School Director and Mine Inspector, and was for ten years Postmaster at Mapleton. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, having joined the Kingston Mine Lodge, Number 357, in 1867. He is also affiliated with the Chapter and Knights Templar, and became a Consistoryman in 1880, having attained the 33d degree. He attended the Conclave of Knights Templar in Chicago in 1883.

May 15, 1865, in Peoria, Mr. Newsam married Emma Harris, and of this union seven children have been born, three of whom are living: John T., William F., and Richard.

BOHLANDER, PETER: Farmer; born June 14, 1829. His paternal grandfather was Valentine Bohlander, a native of Rhinepfalz, Bavaria, better known as the Palatinate, where Peter and both his parents were born. Michael Bohlander, Peter's father, was born in 1803, and died in 1855, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He married Catherine Ullmer, who was born in 1804, and died in 1840. She was the daughter of Henry and Eva Emma (Steiner) Ullmer. Three children were born of this marriage in Germany: Peter, George M., and Henry. Michael came to America in 1845, and while a resident of Cincinnati, married Margaret, a sister of his first wife. She had one child, Margaret, who married Henry Ullmer, and lives in Greencastle, Ohio. George M. is a barber and musician, and lives in Peoria; Henry is a cook and resides in Pekin. Peter Bohlander's first marriage was on May 1, 1855, with Harriet Benner, who was born June 30, 1832, in Union County, Pennsylvania, and died May 3, 1862. Her parents were Henry and Mary (M.—) Benner, who came to Hollis Township in 1835. Three children were born of this marriage: two daughters, deceased, and one son, Frank, who resides in Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa. He has three children: Mary Ethel, Jesse and Frederick. September 7, 1863, Mr. Bohlander married Melissa Perdue, and they had three sons: Benjamin, born in 1864; Robert, born in 1868, and Herschel P., born in 1872. Benjamin married Birdie Lu-

cille Shaw, and resides in Hollis Township on a farm. They have three children: Gordon Harold, born November 24, 1897; Chester Perdue, born August 28, 1899, and Benjamin, born July 22 1901. Herschel has been a teacher for ten years. He is a member of Farmington Lodge, No. 192, A. F. & A. M. Moses Perdue, father of Mrs. Bohlander, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1804, and died August 20, 1854. He was one of the earliest settlers of Hollis Township where he located in 1832. The first school in Hollis was taught in his house, and he built the first school house in the township, still known as the Perdue School. He married Mary Haines, who was born in 1808, and died in 1872. They were the parents of seven children: Susan, now Mrs. Frank Williamson of Pekin, Catherine, Jane, Eliza, Melissa, William and George. Moses Perdue was a boat builder by trade. He came with his own boat to St. Louis and thence by steamer to Pekin. His log house contained but one room, but was the largest house in Hollis Township in 1834; it was dedicated by a ball, many guests coming from Peoria and Pekin. Mr. Perdue was noted for his liberality and hospitality to the poor. Mrs. Melissa (Perdue) Bohlander, wife of Peter Bohlander, died May 24, 1901, at the old farm homestead, where she was born March 6, 1840, and where she lived most of her life, except a few years spent in Pekin and Peoria. Mr. Bohlander is a Republican, and was United States Census Enumerator for Hollis Township in 1890. During the Civil War he was Enrolling Officer for the Fifth Ward of Peoria. He came to the United States at the age of sixteen years, learned the trade of a shoemaker in Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, and, in 1847, removed to Peoria and followed his trade there until 1874, when he settled on the farm in Hollis Township which has since been his home. Mr. Bohlander has been an exhaustive reader and is well informed. His sons have had liberal educations and are capable business men.

BORIN, W. A., M. D.: Physician, Mapleton; born at Jalapa, East Tennessee, April 9, 1866. His grandparents, Dawsey and Mary (Russell) Borin, were natives of Virginia. His father, Marion N. Borin, was born at Jalapa, and married Jennie, the daughter of John and Rebecca (Kirkland) Stilwell, all natives of North Carolina. The Borins were farmers for generations, were of English stock and prided themselves on being of the first families of Virginia. The Stilwells were German, and the Kirklands Scotch-Irish. Dr. W. A. Borin took a preparatory course in Brown Hill Academy, and graduated, in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, from Hiawassee College, East Tennessee. In 1891, he was graduated from the Chattanooga Medical College, the Medical Department of Grant University. He began practice with Dr. J. R. Leonard, with whom he had read medicine. In 1892, he moved to Red Ash, Kentucky, where he practiced his profession with marked success till 1897. At that date he went



Frank K. Munsam

to Debeque, Colorado, where he conducted a drug store in connection with his practice. He was local surgeon for the Colorado & Midland and for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads. Subsequently he returned to Kentucky, and, on February 20, 1899, settled at Mapleton, Illinois, where he erected a comfortable residence and office. Dr. Borin was married in Kentucky, October 30, 1894, to Annie Holroyd, born March 2, 1876. They have had two children: William Leonard, born August 7, 1896, and John Holroyd, born August 25, 1899, died October 19, 1899. Dr. and Mrs. Borin are communicants of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Borin's parents, John and Annie (Lewis) Holroyd, are natives of Sheffield, England. They now live in Boston, where Mr. Holroyd is employed as an engineer. Dr. Borin is a member of Jellico Lodge, Number 80, A. F. & A. M.; London Chapter, No. 103; Marion Commandery, No. 24, Lebanon, Kentucky; Hill Side Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, Jellico Kentucky; and of Williamsburg Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., Williamsburg. He is a conservative Democrat, and a member of several benefit and labor organizations.

BRAZENA, JOHN; Bookkeeper and Coal Miner; son of Joseph and Catharine (Chultz) Brazena, born at Kingston, Illinois, March 20, 1858. Joseph Brazena and his wife were born in Bohemia, and came to America and settled at St. Louis in 1852. He was engaged in coal mining till March 19, 1868, when he was accidentally killed. His widow is also deceased. They were the parents of four children: George, deceased; Frank, who resides at Kingston, married Julia McCune and has two children—Kate and George; John, and one child who died in infancy. Mr. John Brazena was the youngest of the family. He was a miner until 1893, when he went into the employ of the Reed City Coal Mining Company as a clerk in their store, and later became bookkeeper and shipping clerk, which position he held till the year 1900, when the Newsam Brothers Coal and Mining Company took charge of the business. He still holds the same position under Newsam Brothers. February 23, 1883, Mr. Brazena married, at Glasford, Illinois, Linnie Fahnestock, the daughter of Jacob L. Fahnestock, a native of Lancaster, Illinois, now a Government Gauger, and Emma (Tindall) Fahnestock, a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Fahnestock are now living in Peoria. They are the parents of five children: Henry, Fred, Linnie, Kate and Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. Brazena have three children: Grace, born November 20, 1885; Cora, born May 15, 1889, and Myrtle, born June 25, 1895. Mr. Brazena is a conservative Democrat, and is Postmaster at Wolcott. He was Vice-Grand, also Noble Grand, of Covenant Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Pekin, Illinois, and is Secretary of Wolcott Lodge, No. 43, Fraternal Reserve Life Association.

CALHOUN, JOHN A.; Farmer; was born in Hollis Township, November 1, 1841; the son

of Alfred and Mary (Goodwin) Calhoun, natives of Indiana; educated at the Maple Ridge School. October 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Col. John A. Logan, and served till the close of the war,—the latter part of his service being under re-enlistment. He received his discharge in September, 1865. He took part in many battles and was with Grant in the Western Campaign, being present at Shiloh and at Kenesaw Mountain; in the former was wounded in the arm, and at the latter in the leg, for which wounds he draws a pension. In 1866, Mr. Calhoun married Emily Powell, a daughter of Albert G. Powell, one of the early settlers of Hollis Township, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun are: Flora Oedewaldt, born in November, 1866; Ulysses T., born April, 1868; Albert, born March, 1870; Chester Hilton, born, June, 1873; Mary Evans, born, May, 1875; Smith L., born, October, 1877; Charles I., born, May, 1881; John B., born, May, 1884; and Leonard, born, February, 1887.

CROW, HENRY; Farmer and Miner; born in Ohio in 1825. His grandfather, William Crow, of Virginia, served in the War of the Revolution, and married Margaret Page, also of Virginia. William Crow, the father of Henry, saw service in the War of 1812, under Captain Butler. He married Catharine Snooks, daughter of John and Nancy (Brion) Snooks, natives of Maryland; John Snooks was a Revolutionary patriot. Henry Crow enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry in January, 1864, and was discharged in May, 1865. He was captured at Mansfield, Louisiana, while serving in the expedition up Red River, in 1864, and held a prisoner until the end of the war. He now receives a pension of twenty dollars per month for disability incurred in the service. October 17, 1865, Mr. Crow was married in Peoria, to Mary Ann Jones, a native of the State of Ohio, and they became the parents of six children, of whom two are living: Margaret and Violet. Margaret married Edward E. Potter, of Mapleton, and they have three children: Mary, born in 1890; Henry, born in 1893; and Edward, born in 1899. Violet married A. B. Wolfe and resides in Peoria; they have one son, Hosea T., born in 1900. Henry Crow is a Republican, and has served as Commissioner of Highways, and as School Director, and was Postmaster of Orchard Mines, under President Harrison.

ERXLEBEN, AUGUST H.; Farmer; born in Saxony, Germany, November 8, 1848. His father, Gottfried, was a carpenter and was born in Saxony; his mother, Freda (Rishen) Erxleben, was a native of Prussia. The parents settled in Pekin, Illinois, in 1856, with six children: Minnie (deceased), Frederica, Charles, Fred, Ernest and August. Frederica married Adam Warner and lives in Mason County; Charles is in Nebraska; Fred is an undertaker in Pekin; Ernest is a wagon

maker in Pekin. Mr. August Erxleben was educated in Pekin. His religion is Lutheran. He is a Democrat, and is Commissioner of Highways for his township. He served as Alderman of Pekin for nine years. May 18, 1871, in Pekin, he married Mary E. Weis, born December 18, 1851, and they have eight children, of whom five are living: Henry, Mary, Alma, August and Walter. The names of those deceased are: Landoline, Sophie and Freda.

FULLER, JOSEPH; Farmer; born September 1, 1852. His grandfather, Joseph Fuller, was a native of Germany; his father, Alexander, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio. He drove through with a team from Coshocton to Hollis Township, Peoria County, Illinois, in 1829, where he bought eighty acres of land and built a log cabin. He then returned to Ohio and married Joanna G. Cogle, a native of that State, whose father, Joseph, was born in Ireland. With their household goods they started out with team and wagon and drove across the country to their forest home in Peoria County. They were the parents of the following children: Henry C., deceased, was born in Indiana, on the journey to Illinois; William; Melinda Sharp; Jemima, deceased; Nathan; Mahala McSkimmons; Joseph; Barbara Ann, deceased; Sarah E. DeZellern; and Amos, deceased. Alexander Fuller and wife were members of the Baptist Church. The land he bought in 1829 is still owned by the family and has never been encumbered. Joseph Fuller married, March 6, 1878, Addie Deselms, the daughter of James and Mary Ann (Addie) Deselms, who came from Ohio to Illinois about 1845, and settled on a farm in Hollis Township, where they lived the rest of their life, except one year in Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have two children: Debbie, born February 11, 1879, and Chester A., born November 1, 1881. Debbie is now the wife of John Potter, and lives in Mapleton; they have one son, Elga, born March 4, 1896. Joseph Fuller is a Republican.

HERR, JACOB; Retired Farmer; born in Germany in 1840; son of John and Catherine (Hanning) Herr. The father and mother came to Illinois and settled at Metamora in 1842. A year later they bought eighty acres of land on LaMarsh Creek, Hollis Township. Two years afterwards Mr. Herr died of erysipelas and left the widow with three young children, the oldest, Jacob, being only four and a half years old. Jacob was bound out to his uncle, Joseph Fonton; Catherine to her uncle, Frederick Trevelyan, and Mary remained with her mother. Catherine married Lewis Likener and lives in Hollis. Mary married Benjamin Hart, and moved to St. Louis, where she died. Mrs. Catherine Herr's second marriage was with Philip Kirker, by whom she had two children, Philip and John. Philip owns the farm John Herr first purchased. When Jacob Herr came of age he worked wherever he could find employment, continuing this for twelve years. He bought eighty acres of land and paid for it

in three years. Later he bought 204 acres, which he sold in about six years for \$6,000. He now owns 612 acres of land worth \$35,000. Mr. Herr is a Republican, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years. In October, 1874, he was married to Abbie J. Persey in the city of Peoria, and they are the parents of six children, of whom five are living. Florence married Frank Albright, now telegraph operator at Gridley, and Zula is taking a course at the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois. The other children are: Ollie, Alvah J., Elsie, and Elmer (the latter deceased). While the children are getting their primary education, Mr. Herr and family reside in Pekin.

HOBBLE, GEORGE W.; Farmer; a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, born November 6, 1855; son of Michael Hobbble, a farmer, native of Virginia who died in 1876, aged sixty-one, and Martha (Bandy) Hobbble, a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, who died in 1895, at the age of seventy-two. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbble were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are still living: Andrew J., George W., John H., Elizabeth Jones, Mary S. Hayes, Rebecca Cowser, Almira Jones and Emma Bushard. June 2, 1878, in Timber Township George W. Hobbble and Lucinda M. Deselm were married. She is the daughter of James Deselm, born in Pennsylvania in 1820, died in Pekin in 1897, and Mary A. (Addie) Deselm, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born in 1818, died in 1890. They were the parents of a large family, of which six daughters and one son survive: Elijah, Mary Norwood, Rhue Hootman, Anice Swarts, Adeline Fuller, Lucinda M. and Marilda McGrew.

KRAUSE, AUGUST; Farmer; born in Saxony, Germany, in 1844; son of David and Christiana (Lasie) Krause. He landed in New York in June, 1866, with five hundred dollars in his possession, of which he was robbed before the next morning, leaving him to commence life in America penniless. He worked in New Jersey two years, and then found employment in Philadelphia at his trade as a brewer, which he had learned in his native country. About 1868 he came west and settled in Pekin, Illinois, where he worked in a brewery for two years. Later he purchased four hundred and ninety-six acres of bottom land in Hollis Township, Peoria County, upon which he now resides. He also owns a large tract of prairie land in Nebraska. January 1, 1872, he married Frances Nagler, of Hollis Township. Mr. Krause is a member of Mapleton Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is a Republican and has served six years as Commissioner of Highways. Mr. Krause is companionable and kind hearted, and highly esteemed in the community.

KUNTZ, GEORGE; Farmer; Hollis Township; born in Goersdorf, Alsace, France (now Germany), April 11, 1843. He is the son of Jacob Kuntz, who was born in Alsace, February 2, 1801, and died February 3, 1882, and Mary Ann Breydenreicher, born at Lembach, Alsace, June

12, 1800, died August 11, 1894. They were married in 1828, and had seven children: Peter; Elizabeth; Jacob, died January 26, 1901; Mary, deceased; Mary; George, and Michael A., who died September 6, 1889. Jacob (Senior) emigrated to America in 1849, and settled at Lyons, Wayne County, New York, and in April, 1852, removed to Peoria, Illinois. In 1853 he bought and located on the farm, a part of which is now owned by George Kuntz. In the city of Peoria, February 5, 1879, George Kuntz married Catherine Hessling, a native of Ohio, born at Hamilton, August 13, 1854. They have four sons: Bernard M., born March 27, 1880; George H., born December 8, 1882; Charles A., born November 7, 1884, and Frank A., born April 22, 1887. Mrs. Kuntz is a daughter of Bernard and Agnes M. (Schuhmacher) Hessling. Mr. Hessling was born at Gleve, Germany. He served in the Germany army and came to the United States while still a young man. About 1855 he settled in Peoria, where he now lives at the age of over seventy years. He owns a fine farm in Richwoods Township. Mrs. A. M. Hessling was born in Damme, Oldenburg, Germany, and died in Richwoods Township, February 22, 1864, aged thirty-seven years. Mr. Kuntz is a Democrat; is public spirited and well informed, having had fair educational advantages in German and English. He served as Town Clerk from 1871 to 1879 and from 1883 to 1900—twenty-five years in all; as School Treasurer from 1891 to the present time, and School Trustee from 1873 to 1881, for several years being President of the Board. Mr. Kuntz has considerable skill with the pen, and has executed some excellent specimens of hand-drawing. While serving as Township Clerk, he drew a very accurate map of the township, in 1876, which is still used in the Clerk's office. He was re-elected to this office April 2, 1901. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

McCULLOUGH, GEORGE; Farmer; born in Tazewell County, Illinois, September 1, 1849, and educated in the common schools of that county. His parents, George and Jane (Hillis) McCullough, were born in Ireland—the father being a weaver by trade. Mr. George McCullough first rented a farm in Tazewell County, but in April, 1872, he moved to the place he now occupies, which he rented for twelve years. He then bought the farm, a place of two hundred and seventeen acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. McCullough married Mary Ragan, in Pekin, in 1874. She was born in 1856 at Westville, Indiana, the daughter of James and Ann (Rogers) Ragan, natives of Ireland. There were seven children: Julia, born January 10, 1875; Jane, April 9, 1876; James, May 29, 1879; Mary Viola, February 7, 1881; Isabel, April 23, 1886; and Earl, February 6, 1897; George L., November, 15, 1883, died December 24, 1898. Mary Viola received her primary education in the common schools, and in June, 1899, graduated from Bush-

nell College. She is engaged in teaching. Politically Mr. McCullough is a Democrat.

McCULLOUGH, JAMES; Farmer; son of George and Jane (Hillis) McCullough; born in Tazewell County, Illinois, May 26, 1844. At the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served from August, 1862, to August, 1865, when he was discharged. He took part in seventeen battles and skirmishes. December 31, 1864, Mr. McCullough and Bessie Peterson, born in Sweden in 1850, were married in Woodford County, Illinois. Seven children have been born of this marriage: William, born February 28, 1869; married Maud Bennett; John, born June 26, 1870, died in December, 1892; Hannah J., born November 2, 1871, married Frank T. Terrell and has two children—Mona and Royal; James, born June 22, 1875; Robert, born February 12, 1876, enlisted in the United States Regular Army in 1900; Charles, born November 12, 1879; and George, born January 16, 1887. In politics Mr. McCullough is a Democrat. He has a farm of eighty-five acres adjoining Mapleton, which he tills with care.

MAPLE, ALBERT DOUGLAS; Farmer; born May 18, 1867. His grandfathers were William Maple and Joseph Goodwin. Abraham Maple, the father of Albert, was born in Ohio in 1811 and died in Hollis Township in 1889; his wife, Mary (Goodwin) Maple, was born in Hollis Township in 1832. Abraham and his brother, Isaac, moved to Hollis from Ohio in a wagon in 1837, and bought a section of Government land, Abraham taking the north half of Section 18, one hundred and sixty acres of which Albert now owns, and Isaac taking the south half. Abraham and Mary (Goodwin) Maple had seven children: Ruhama, wife of William Farmer, now living in Timber Township, has two children—Maggie and Lida; Rhoda married George Dudley and has four children—Abram, Lee, Cammie and Warren; Maggie married Stephen Wheeler and has four children—Raymond, Visa, Lester and Estella; Lucinda married William Dudley and has three children—Carrie, Earl and Pearl; Albert D., the subject of this sketch; John married Jessie Miller and has five children—Leonard, Elsie, Grace, Gladys and John; Peoria married Smith Miller and has four children—Maud, Lyda, Belle and John. Mr. Albert D. Maple married Mary L. Wheeler in Hollis Township September 30, 1885. They have four children living: Bessie B., born May 8, 1887; Bertha M., born March 18, 1889; Mira, born June 1, 1893; Cora, born August 23, 1895. Mrs. Maple was born May 28, 1864, and a sketch of her family will be found under the head of "Wheeler," in this volume. Mr. Maple is a Baptist and a Democrat, and has been Assessor for the past five years. He is a member of Pekin Camp, No. 2409, Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Royal Circle, No. 222, of Glasford, Illinois.

NESSALHOUS, MATTHEW; Miner, Baker, Confectioner and Farmer; born in Baden, Ger-

many, in 1843. His parents, Xavier and Elizabeth (Eckart) Nessalhaus, were also natives of Baden, who came to America, landing at New Orleans in January, 1848, whence they proceeded to St. Louis, and thence to Burlington, Iowa, in 1851. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom two died in the old country and ten came with them to America: Margaret, deceased; Valentine, now in Florida; Robert, who lives in Minnesota; Sophie, a resident of Davenport, Iowa; August, of Ellensburg, Washington; Philip, who died in Fairfield, Iowa; Leopold, whose home is in Colorado; Matthew; Elizabeth, who resides in Washington, Illinois, and Emma, now living in Moline, Illinois. Matthew Nessalhaus enlisted in the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the War of the Rebellion, was wounded at Pittsburg Landing and discharged for disability, November 25, 1862. He came to Peoria County in June, 1871, and settled in Hollis Township, where he has since resided. May 20, 1865, in the city of Peoria, he was married to Eugenia Gates, a native of Alsace, France (now Germany), born in 1846. Five children have been born of this union: Carrie, born April 2, 1866; Albert, deceased, born March 20, 1868; Matthew, born August 4, 1872; Louisa, born December, 1875, and Eliza, born in 1877. Mr. Nessalhaus has been Supervisor of Hollis for six years. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

NEUENSCHWANDER, JOHN; Farmer; born in Switzerland in 1846. His parents were Jacob and Barbara Ann (Beck) Neuenschwander, the former born in 1819 and the latter in 1821. They emigrated from Switzerland to New York in March, 1853. There were two children, Jacob and John; Jacob died before the family landed in America and was buried at sea. Jacob, senior, was a miller by trade. He bought property in Tonawanda, New York, where he built a house and where he remained eleven months. Then he moved to Peoria and thence, in May, 1858, to Pottstown, where he bought a farm which now contains one hundred and sixty acres, and upon which John Neuenschwander now resides. He died July 25, 1892, and his wife, Barbara, died December 12, 1899. John Neuenschwander is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat. He married Caroline Berkla, in Peoria, May 24, 1879. They have five children: Lida, born May 7, 1880; Albert, born December 31, 1881; Hattie born March 30, 1883; William, born November 20, 1892; and Jacob born January 17, 1896. Mrs. Neuenschwander was born in Peoria in 1860, the daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Elsesser) Berkla, both natives of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. Her parents came to this country in 1854. Eight children were born to them, of whom but two are now living, William and Caroline. Joseph Berkla was a soldier of the Civil War and died August 17, 1867; his wife, Catherine (Elsesser) Berkla, died March 21, 1885.

OEDEWALDT, HENRY J.; Farmer and Miner; born in the city of Peoria, August 26, 1856. He is the son of Casper Oedewaldt, born in Prussia, October 25, 1822, died March 14, 1895; and Catherine Odenwelder, born in Baden, Germany, July 28, 1830, and still living; they were married in St. Louis, Missouri, about 1844. The senior Oedewaldt was a carriage maker and established the first carriage and wagon factory in Peoria. In 1857 he purchased the farm where his son, Henry J., now lives. Henry J. Oedewaldt married Mary Colvin at Maple Ridge, November 16, 1881. They have eight children: Sarah Catharine, born November 1, 1882; Cleveland, born March 4, 1885; Henry J., born April 14, 1888; Roger, born September 21, 1890; Snowden, born March 7, 1893; Seth, born June 2, 1895; Goldie, born July 28, 1898, and Adam, born February 10, 1900. Mrs. Oedewaldt's father, Benjamin Colvin, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Indian Territory, April 6, 1900, aged seventy years. He married Margaret Goodwin, who was born in Hollis Township in 1835, and is now living in the Indian Territory. Jacob, the only brother of H. J. Oedewaldt, was born in 1860. He married Flora Calhoun and has seven children. The Oedewaldt family are Lutherans. Henry J. is a Republican, and has served as School Director.

POWELL, ALBERT GALLUP (deceased); Carpenter and Farmer; born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 16, 1818, died September 11, 1899. He was the son of William and Mary (Davis) Powell, natives of Virginia. He settled in Hollis in 1837, being one of its earliest settlers and the first Township Assessor. He married for his first wife Eliza Jones, by whom he had three children: Emily, born September 19, 1846, wife of Alexander Calhoun; Smith, deceased, born November 27, 1848, and John, born October 5, 1851. In 1865, Mr. Powell married Mrs. Margaret Starts, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born July 22, 1836. Hugh Starts, Mrs. Powell's first husband, was a soldier in the Civil War; he died in 1863, leaving his widow with three children: Melissa, deceased, born May 24, 1851; Mary, born August 24, 1852, wife of Walter Houghtaling of Indianola, Iowa, and Hugh, born January 10, 1863. The children of Albert G. and Margaret J. Powell are: Charles G., born December 1, 1865; Margaret, born May 16, 1867, wife of William Cowser; Thomas S., born November 16, 1870; Albert, born July 16, 1874; and Walter D., born November 23, 1876. The family has always been conspicuous for the harmony which prevails among its members. Margaret J. Powell has been a member of La Marsh Baptist Church of Maple Ridge, for thirty years, and has resided on the Powell farm since 1865. Her father, Thomas Scott, was a shoemaker. He married Elizabeth Pease. Both were natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Powell was a member of the same Baptist Church. From the age of eighteen years, Mr. Powell worked at the carpenter trade.

About 1840, he bought land on Section 16, Hollis Township, and added to this tract from time to time, becoming the owner of 587 acres in all. He improved all of this property, and by his own unaided efforts accumulated an estate valued at \$32,000. Politically he was a Republican.

PRINCE, D. C.; Farmer; born in Salem, Washington County, Indiana, in 1854. His grandparents, David and Sally (Short) Prince, were natives of Paris, France. His father, William Prince, was also a native of Washington County, and married Catherine Carter, born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, daughter of Lewis and Sally (Bess) Carter, natives of Germany. William and Catherine had four children: D. C., Sarah, George and Frank. Sarah married Fred Stidick, a cooper. George and Frank are teamsters. William Prince is dead, but his widow is living at 413 Liberty Street, Peoria. His first wife was Maggie Hughes, born in Arkansas in 1860. She had two children who died in infancy. Mr. Prince's second marriage occurred on November 12, 1899, when he was wedded to Mary Feinholz, who was born in Peoria in 1862. Mrs. Prince's father, Valentine Feinholz, is a native of Germany and a distiller by trade. His wife, Helena Stein, was born in Germany and died in 1878. Mr. Prince has an adopted son, Willie, born May 27, 1892. Mr. Prince has worked on a farm, teamed in Peoria, worked for the McCormick and Buckeye Machine Companies, selling and putting up machines for seven years, and is now running the James Payton farm, which he has had for four years. He is a steady and industrious man. He is a Republican.

SLACK, REV. GEORGE BANGHART; M. E. Minister; born in Warren County, New Jersey, March 22, 1833. He is the grandson of Henry Slack, and son of Joseph Slack, of New Jersey, who married Anna Banghart, daughter of John and ——— (Leffler) Banghart, natives of the same State. He learned the trade of miller in Knowlton Mills, and worked in Morris County, New Jersey, one year. In 1860 he went to Wayne County, Pennsylvania, where he remained a year and a half. From March, 1864, to October, 1865, he was engaged in milling near Canton, Illinois. In the latter year he joined the Central, Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference on probation. His first circuit included Lancaster, Kingston Mines, Bird's Chapel and Concord, on which he preached one year, and then went to Rock River charge, where he remained two years. He then withdrew from the conference and was in the milling business from 1869 to 1881. In 1880 he moved to Mapleton, where he has since lived, preaching occasionally. He is a Republican; was Justice of the Peace in Timber Township one term, served Hollis Township two terms as Supervisor, and now holds the offices of Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace in Hollis Township. Mr. Slack married Sarah Gardner, who was born in New Jersey, July 16, 1832, died February 1, 1852; one daughter was born of this marriage, who became the wife of William Nichol and resides in

Stromsberg, Nebraska. Mr. Slack's second wife was Louisa Ann Wolf, born April 12, 1843. Eight children were born to them, five of whom are living: Joseph, born January 26, 1860, lives in North Dakota; George, born July 2, 1862, lives in Pekin, Illinois; Anna, now Mrs. Houldsworth, lives in Kingston; Emma, now Mrs. Andrew Morton, and Burton, who live in Hanna City. Mr. Slack has been a licensed preacher since 1857. Has officiated at about five hundred funerals and about one hundred and twenty weddings.

STRANZ, WILLIAM V.; Farmer; Hollis Township; born in Posen, Germany, February 3, 1849. His father, Martin Stranz, was born in Germany, September 24, 1792, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 18, 1892; he married Antonetta Gallon and they became the parents of eight children, all born in Germany: Caroline, married and died in Germany; Joseph, who died in Nebraska; Susan, who married Joseph Lammers, of Peoria; Julius, a soldier in the Civil War, and killed in battle; William V.; Stanislaus, whose home is in Timber Township; Dora, now Mrs. Frank Schwab, of Milwaukee, and Rosa, who was the wife of Albert Anderson and died in Milwaukee. William V. Stranz landed in Baltimore June 27, 1867, and on July 4, following, reached Peoria. In the fall of the same year he bought ten acres of land, which he has since increased to one hundred and sixty acres. He speaks and reads German, Polish and English. He has held the office of Collector of Hollis Township for eight years, School Director six years, and Road Commissioner three years. July 8, 1873, he was married in Hollis Township to Sarah J. Jenkins, who was born in 1844, and died in 1893, leaving four children: Mary L., born April 11, 1874; Cora M., born April 4, 1876; Joseph J., born September 14, 1880; and Lewis R., born August 24, 1885. Cora married Truman Scott and resides in Hollis. They have two children: John, born in January, 1897, and Lucy, born in December, 1899. For his second wife Mr. Stranz married Anice Arabella Schleigh, a native of Washington, Illinois, born February 8, 1853. She is the daughter of Samuel W. Schleigh, a native of Philadelphia, who served in the Mexican War and in the War of the Rebellion, and died in 1879, aged fifty-two. He settled in Illinois when eleven years old, and was a shoemaker. His father, Charles Schleigh, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio; he was also a shoemaker; his father, whose name was also Charles, was a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Stranz's parents were John and Ellen (Patterson) O'Neill, natives of Virginia the latter born in 1829, and now living in Peoria. Mrs. Stranz's maternal great-grandfather was General Shields, of Revolutionary fame, and his wife was Mary Ann Shields.

WHEELER, JOHN M.; Farmer; born in Hollis Township, Peoria County, February 10, 1850. His grandparents on the paternal side were Jacob and Joanna (Meaker) Wheeler. Stephen Camp Wheeler, the father of John, was born at

Cincinnati, Ohio, February 24, 1812, and died in Hollis Township, February 15, 1891; his wife Sarah Martin, the daughter of William and Margaret (Scott) Martin, natives of Washington County, New York, was born December 19, 1822, and died July 4, 1895. Stephen C. Wheeler and Sarah Martin, both members of the United Presbyterian Church, were united in marriage at Hollis, September 16, 1846, by John Pinkerton, in the presence of James and Jane McFadden. He settled in Hollis Township at an early date, and was the first Supervisor of the township, which office he held for many years, and also filled others offices. He bought a large tract of land and opened a coal mine, known as Orchard Mine, which he worked for several years, but subsequently sold. Politically Stephen Camp Wheeler was a Republican, as are also all the sons. They had nine children: Joanna J., born January 11, 1848 died December 26, 1898; John M.; Frank, born May 14, 1852; William J., born December 4, 1854, died September 11, 1855; Jacob, born May 23, 1856, died September 19, 1856; Stephen A., born December 5, 1857; David W., born October 19, 1861, died January 10, 1899; Mary L., born May 28, 1863; and James A., born January 8, 1866. John M. Wheeler was married to Ida L. Wright of Limestone Township. Of this marriage one child, Carrie B., was born February 6, 1882, and died April 30, 1896. Mrs. Wheeler died January 18, 1890, aged 30 years. She was born in Munson, Henry County, Illinois. Mr. Wheeler was educated in the common schools and in Pekin High School. He is a member of the Christian Church, of which he is one of the chief supporters. He is a Republican in politics, and has been School Trustee eighteen years, and Tax Collector four terms. John M. Wheeler's second brother, Frank Wheeler, married Mary J. Wilson, in Peoria, October 23, 1879, and has four children: William F., born April 23, 1881; Roy S., born February 28, 1887; Ollie G., born September 19, 1892; and John R., born May 9, 1895. This family lives in Keokuk County, Iowa. Stephen A. Wheeler, a carpenter, residing in Peoria, married Maggie Maple, January 25, 1883, and has five children:

Raymond A., born July 31, 1885; Visa B., born February 17, 1888; Lester M., born April 11, 1890; Agnes, born July 25, 1893, died July 25, 1895; and Estella M., born August 12, 1895. David W. Wheeler married Laura Stebbins, of Hollis, August 13, 1890, and has five children: Frank W., born February 22, 1891; Henry, born July 12, 1893; Florence M., born July 22, 1895; Lillie, born February 8, 1897; and John E., born September 7, 1898. Mary L. Wheeler married Albert D. Maple, of Mapleton, a sketch of whom appears in this book. James A. Wheeler married Bessie B. Miller March 5, 1889, and has five sons: Minor J., born April 26, 1891; Walter C., born January 14, 1893; Roy, born March 21, 1894; Delmar C., born February 8, 1896; Chester A., born September 18, 1897, and one daughter, Pearl May, born September 7, 1900; one son, Max W., born April 11, 1890, died May 11, 1890. The homestead farm of 160 acres is now owned by John M. and Jennie A. Wheeler, who also have another farm of 96 acres in the same township. The family residence was destroyed by fire in 1896, and has been replaced by a modern farm house.

WILSON, WILLIAM R.; Mine Manager; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1861. His parents, James and Margaret (Reid) Wilson, were also born in the same shire. He acquired his education in the common schools. In 1880 he left his native land and came to Braidwood, Illinois, where he was engaged as a miner for nine years. He then moved to Kimmunity, Marion County, Illinois, where he remained two years; when he removed to Reed City, where he was employed as Mine Manager for the Reed City Coal and Mining Company for eight years, later by the Newsam Brothers, where he now is. On May 11, 1890, at Kimmunity, he married Helen Craig, a native of Canada, and they have three children now living: Maggie, born February 4, 1891; Annie, born October 21, 1892; and Jannette, born August 19, 1898. Mr. Wilson is a Presbyterian. He is a Republican in politics and now holds the office of School Director. He is popular among his friends.

CHAPTER VII.

JUBILEE TOWNSHIP.

By CECIL C. MOSS.

This township is described on surveyor's plat as Ten North, Six East, is about fifteen miles in a northwest direction from the county-seat and near the northwest corner of the county. The first settlers to locate and acquire permanent homes came in 1835, about fifteen years before the adoption of township organization, settling on or near what is now the west part of the township and at neighboring distance from the little hamlet of Charleston, now the village of Brimfield. A few others scattered themselves on the east side in anticipation of a college being founded by Bishop Chase. The first settlers at that date (1835-40) appeared to be of three classes: First, those who possessed a little money and wished to begin life and establish homes where property would appreciate in value with time and improvement; and others who, having failed in business, or at their first start in life for themselves in the older parts of the country, came to a new country to begin life and fortune again. A few of a third class were hunters and frontiersmen who keep in advance of civilization, and who, when game becomes scarce and neighbors too near their door, sell out and move further on.

Jubilee Township has as great variety of land and as many natural resources as any other part of Peoria County. There are a few sections of prairie land interspersed with what is rather a rough and broken township. Several tributaries of the Kickapoo Creek have their source in or pass through the township, also the east branch crosses the southeast corner and joins the main stream near the south line. A few white oak, black oak, burr oak and red oak trees, also several varieties of hickory, were scattered over the bluffs and points at that time called by the settlers "Oak Openings," skirting the streams, and on the bottom lands were a large variety of forest trees, including the oaks (black and white), walnut, sycamore, cottonwood, maples (both hard and soft), and different varieties of willow. As the timber on the upland was scattered or in small groves, and that on the bottoms and along the streams much below the general level, the

view of the country was nearly unobstructed and presented to the observer a pleasing aspect.

Shrubs and small fruits were found on the open; also some varieties of berries, surpassing in sweetness and flavor those of the cultivated kind, grew in the thickets of timber. Many varieties of grasses covered the ground, furnishing food for the sustenance of numerous varieties of wild game that roved at will over the country, and which, in turn, furnished a large proportion of the provisions for the settlers and their families.

Some of the cabins or homes of the pioneers were of the most primitive kind and rude in construction, built in the usual style of the pioneer log cabin. Some of the frontiersmen, being skilled in woodcraft, or handy with an ax, built houses of a better class. They hewed the timber to a square dove-tailed the ends at the corners, laid a stone foundation in lime mortar, erected upon it the walls composed of logs fitted together in dove-tail fashion at the corners of the building, and carrying walls, perpendicular and true as a wall of brick, to the height desired, usually one story and a fourth, or one and a half. The rafters, hewn smooth, were set at a good slant, with ribs fastened on crosswise, to which shingles, split and shaved by hand, were nailed. Fireplace and chimney were built of stone or brick filled with mortar, as were also the joints of the timber walls. The floors were often laid with boards taken from the boxes in which the people brought their goods, with a wide board for a door, one window of sash and glass for each room—and what more could human nature want?

The few vehicles, tools and agricultural implements were of the simplest design and construction, and were often made by those who used them. Teams of oxen were more generally used than horses or mules, being cheaper and easy to keep at that time. The first breaking of the prairie sod was done with four yoke of cattle, a large plow held in the proper position by axle-lever and wheels, cutting and turning over a sod of twenty inches in width. This work was usually performed in the months of June and July because the tough sod rotted sooner when broken up at that time, besides growing a crop of sod corn and pumpkins the same season. Cra-

dles were used to harvest the small grain, while the hay and wild grasses were cut with a scythe and all stacked by hand. Small grain was threshed and corn shelled with flails or trodden out with horses, until the advent of the little thresher, a cylinder and concave set in a small frame and run by a four horse sweep power, the straw being raked off by hand. The grain was afterward cleaned up with a fanning mill. Possibly the hardest and most difficult labor which the early settlers had to perform was the construction and maintenance of their fences, the kind in general use being built with rails, the splitting of which would occupy the entire winter to make enough to fence a few acres for cultivation. Fenced pasture at that time was unknown, all stock running at large or in common.

The spinning wheel and hand loom were found in many of these cabin homes, where the women folks made the homespun cloth for clothing their families and a carpet for the floor. These primitive outfits and homes did not require much money, as that was scarce and hard to obtain. With the few things that were brought to the country, and such as human ingenuity could contrive, the pioneer had the necessities and a few of the comforts of existence. Such was life in the log-cabin days.

Prominent among the pioneers of the township was the Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois, who came to the then West to found what became known as Jubilee College. He settled permanently in 1836 on a part of Section thirty-six in the southeast corner of the township. Erecting a log cabin for himself and family, as did the other settlers, he set about the college work. Securing some funds, partly from friends in England and some from others in the Eastern States, and at times contributing from his own resources, a tract of land was secured, embracing about three thousand acres, more than two thousand of which was in Jubilee Township, and here was located the home chosen for himself. Procuring stones and timber near the site chosen for the buildings on Section twenty-six, the corner-stone of the chapel and school house was laid on the 3d day of April, 1839. The ceremonies on this occasion are thus described by Bishop Chase in his reminiscences or autobiography:

"On Tuesday evening came our dear Samuel, and the Rev. Mr. Douglass; with the latter, a Mr. Jones, from Tremont. On Wednesday, at nine, came the Charleston people; at ten the congregation began to gather; at eleven, came the Peoria folks. Robin's Nest more than full. Divine service at half-past eleven. The Rev. Mr. Douglass read prayers, and Mr. Chase preached. Music, the best in the world for us. Notice given that the Rev. Mr. Chase would preach at Lower Kickanoo next Sunday, and myself hold a confirmation at Pekin.

"At one o'clock the procession formed at the bottom of the hill. The Rev. Messrs. Chase and Douglass in front; then the foot train; then the Bishop and his son, Philander, in his carriage; then a sequence of carriages and wagons

too long to be even conjectured by you. The course of the procession was directly through the fine lowlands, on dry and very pleasant grounds parallel with the stream, about midway between the bluff and the bank, pointing and aiming at the new bridge, which you know I built in the coldest weather last winter, now finished in the best order. When the procession turned to the right to cross the bridge, I could have a view of the vast extent of the train, and seldom have I been more elated at the goodness of God in giving us favor in the sight of all his people to gather such a multitude (for indeed, in this solitary country, a few hundred may be justly termed a multitude) together to praise His holy name at the laying of the corner-stone of Jubilee Chapel. As we passed over the bridge, now (on the night before) finished in the neatest order, and looked up and down that beautiful stream, and then went along in solemn pomp over the level and exceedingly fertile and dry bottom land, in full view of the rising grounds, covered with budding trees, under which we could see the vast pile of stone for the chapel, and people there waiting for our arrival, you may well fancy my feelings. The flush of joy, the throbbing of the grateful heart, ready at every vivid reflection of my painful life, now about to terminate in the accomplishment of this great design, to burst the very bands of its tenement. Oh, that you could have been with me at this moment! you, who have shared my woes, to share also in my joys. The day fine, the sky serene, and just enough to remind us of the breath of God in the gentle influence of His Holy Spirit, refreshing beyond the power of language to describe.

"We mounted the rising ground slowly, and at every step looked back on the cavalcade behind. What a sight for a lonely backwoodsman! What an effect it had on me, when I reflected on the purpose for which we were now gathering on the ground together. Philander drove my carriage round to a pile of stones, to give room for all to dismount in order. The whole of the foundation, I found, had been already laid, but the corner, to the level of the first floor of the building. This enabled the eye to realize the plan, which you have seen, of the groundwork of this interesting building. We gathered round the southeast corner, where all was prepared for the present important solemnity. Before commencing I looked around me, and never was a sight more heart-cheering. The crowd were on the heaps of stones, and the friends and musicians were near me. Oh, how sweetly did they smile through tears of joy, as they saw my aged self among them. And when, after the address, we raised our souls in prayer and praise, may we not hope and believe that, unworthy as we were, the God of Mercy and Love looked down upon us through Jesus Christ, and gave us his blessing? It is this which crowns all, and makes the remembrance of yesterday's service and solemnities sweet unto my taste. It has, indeed, left a relish on my moral enjoyments, more exhilarating to my soul than any thing in the

course of my whole life. The self-same thing was said by Samuel as we came home; nothing could exceed the expression of his joy."

The erection of the college, with the other necessary buildings, soon followed; residences for the teachers, boarding houses for the scholars and workmen, so that in a few years' time, not later than 1859, nearly all of the various industries of the times were represented in the little village of Jubilee and the near surroundings. A saw-mill was constructed on the Kickapoo Creek two miles south from the college, to which was soon added a flouring mill, with both steam and water power. A store building near at hand was filled with such goods as were used by the early settlers. A blacksmith shop and a shoemaker's shop were added for the convenience of all near by. A small hand printing press was operated in the college building, on which was printed, at short intervals, a small sheet entitled "The Motto." Farming and stock-raising were carried on extensively by the college, which introduced and operated the first agricultural machinery seen in the vicinity; such as McCormick's reaper, Allen's Mower, Emory's Tread Power and Thresher. Students soon filled the buildings and the college flourished for a number of years.

The first graduating exercises held at the college occurred on the 7th day of July, 1847, at which five persons received their degrees in the arts and sciences. A large booth was erected for the occasion, constructed of poles set in the ground and covered with branches from the trees. A band from Peoria City furnished the outdoor music. The exercises were attended by several hundred people, and it was indeed a happy and proud event to the founder of the college. A little knowledge of the work and the difficulties encountered in the building of such an institution, in those early days, may be obtained, when we realize that the stone was first dug from the quarry and shaped, the brick was burned within a few rods of where it was used, and nearly all the timbers were cut and hewed from the native forests by hand. On one occasion (in the year 1842) the father of the writer of this sketch made the journey to Chicago in the winter with a team, bringing from that place a barrel of salt for use at the college and a load of lumber with which to make sash for the buildings. A few of the settlers procured some of the materials for their first homes in the same way.

Township organization was adopted, April, 1850, and the usual township officers were elected. The formation of school and road districts was completed in a few years afterwards, the number of each at the present date being eight—the schools in each district continuing from six to eight months of each year.

Religious services and Sunday Schools were held at various times in several of the school houses, until the building of various edifices for public worship, of which Jubilee has three—The Episcopal at the College, German Methodist and

Lutheran. Five cemeteries situated in different parts of the township, give the unwritten history that many have finished their labors and gone to the other shore. But few of those are now living who purchased their land directly from the Government, and, at this writing, but one is living on the land which was purchased in this way.

For a time elections were held at private houses or at the residence of the Town Clerk. Elections and town meetings are now held at the Town Hall in the center of the township. The number of legal voters in Jubilee at present is two hundred and twenty-five. Some changes of town officers have been made at every annual meeting, and but few have served the township many years in succession. Three members of the Illinois General Assembly have been chosen from the township, viz.: William Rowcliff, H. R. Chase, and Peter Cahill. As township officers, William Church, H. I. Chase, Gilbert Hathaway, James H. Forney, J. B. Slocum, John Moss, William Rowcliff, H. R. Chase, Richard Pacey, Peter Cahill and Cecil C. Moss, have served as Supervisors. Those having acted as Town Clerk are: David Sanborn, William M. Jenkins, George Radley, Noah Alden, George Paul, William H. Paul, S. S. Stewart, Chas. Hayes, F. E. Coulson, R. H. Van Renslar, George Stewart, F. T. Keefer, L. Hasselbacher, L. S. Barrett, S. P. Bower. Gilbert Hathaway held the office of Treasurer of school funds twenty-seven years, Thomas Pacey and Charles Hayes about twenty years, and L. Hasselbacher is the present incumbent of a few months.

CAHILL, PETER; Farmer, Stock-raiser and Ex-member of the State Legislature; born in County Meath, Ireland, February 12, 1843. When only four years old his father died, and, in the summer of 1847, his mother brought her three young sons to Peoria County, where they took up their residence. Mr. Cahill obtained a thorough common-school education and has since kept abreast of the times by systematic reading. He has an enviable record as a public servant, serving faithfully as School Director, Tax Collector and Highway Commissioner, and he has also represented Jubilee Township on the County Board of Supervisors for seventeen years, three of these being as Chairman of the Board. He served three terms in the State Legislature, being elected first, in 1892, and again in 1894. In 1896 he received a third nomination, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1898 he was favored with a fourth nomination by his party, and easily carried his district. Mr. Cahill is a Democrat, and belongs to the Catholic Church. He is a prominent and influential man in the County. He is unmarried, and resides one and three-quarter miles southeast of Brimfield, his estate containing about 500 acres of land.

CORNEY, MARY (FORD); Late Widow of Philip Corney, but now deceased; born in Devon-

shire, England, July 12, 1817. She received her education and grew to womanhood in her native land. Her husband was also a native of England. They came to the United States in 1850, remaining in Ohio for a year and a half, when they removed to Peoria County and rented a farm. They soon afterwards bought ten acres of land, and rented other land for a period of five years. Then having sold their land, with what means they had accumulated, they purchased a larger tract on which they carried on farming more extensively. Mrs. Corney's grandfather was John Ford, whose son, Samuel Ford, married Sarah Smallridge. Mr. Corney's parents were James and Mary Corney, born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Corney were married in Devonshire, England, and were the parents of seven children: Mary Ann, James, William, Sarah, Eliza, John and Frank P. Mrs. Corney took an active interest in the Baptist Church, of which she was a member for many years. She managed her own property, including an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres. In later years this farm was managed by her son, Frank P. Corney, who married Mary Ann Koerner, whose parents were early residents of Peoria County. They have one child, Ruth. Mrs. Corney died in November, 1899, having survived her husband thirty-nine years. Her latter years were spent on the home farm with the family of her youngest son.

COULSON, FRANK E.; Postmaster and Merchant of Jubilee, in Jubilee Township; born in Colborne, Canada, May 1, 1855. His father, William Coulson, was born in Yorkshire England; his mother, Minerva (Crandall) Coulson, was a native of Canada. The elder Coulson left England when sixteen years of age for Canada, and after spending some years there, removed to Missouri, where he educated his family. He engaged in the flour and saw-mill business, at La Grange, Lewis County, which he followed on a large scale until his death, January 26, 1869. During his life there he held the offices of County Assessor and Alderman of the City of LaGrange. His widow died March 25, 1876. Frank E. Coulson began his business career with his father, and in 1875, he removed to Pekin, Illinois, and became identified with Myers & Wyrick, who conducted a header-works. After spending one year there he went to Jubilee Township, where he purchased a farm, which he worked until 1894, when he opened a mercantile house in Jubilee. Mr. Coulson married Anna Rosette Spaulding, of Quincy, Illinois, September 19, 1883, and they have two children: Stanley C. and Clara Louisa. Mrs. Coulson's father was Merritt Spaulding, a native of Vermont; her mother, Louisa (White) Spaulding, was born in Quincy. Mr. Coulson is a Methodist and a Republican, and was appointed Postmaster at Jubilee in 1895. Besides this politi-

cal recognition, he has been Trustee for three years, Tax Collector five years, and School Director nine years, which office he now holds. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Home Forum.

MARSHALL, ALBERT A. M.; Farmer; born at Cossackie, Greene County, New York, May 3, 1838; a son of Marvin and Lois (Bruce) Marshall and a grandson of Elijah and Mary (Percys) Marshall. His father was born in Vermont, and his grandfather in Massachusetts. John Marshall, his great-grandfather, came from England. His father and grandfather were members of the old Whig party and he is a Republican. Lois Bruce, the wife of Marvin Marshall, was the daughter of a Baptist minister, and was born in Vermont. Marvin Marshall, with his family, arrived at Peoria August 1, 1850, and the next day they went to Brimfield and settled where they have since lived on Section 30 in Jubilee Township. Albert A. M. Marshall is not active in politics and has refused all offices except that of School Director. He is an influential member of the Baptist church. He married Sophia Sweet, August, 1863, and she died leaving one son, R. H. Marshall, who lives in Nebraska. January, 1867, he married Abby R. Willard, in Jubilee Township. They have had eight children: Birdie A., a teacher; Cora, a teacher; Ernest W., of Jubilee Township; William A., of Brimfield; Harry E., a traveling salesman; Janie M., at school; Nellie M., who is dead, and Stella R., a school girl.

SMITH, GEORGE E.; Farmer and Stock-raiser; was born in Jubilee Township, July 21, 1863. His parents were natives of Germany. His father, John B. Smith, came to this county in 1852; the mother, who was Beronica Bootz, followed two years later, and, in 1856, they were married. After a short residence in Stark County, Illinois, they lived practically all their lives in Peoria County. They managed well and had accumulated over five hundred acres of land. George E. Smith was married to Emma J. Harrison, a native of Peoria County, December 12, 1888. Her grandfather was James Harrison, who early cast his fortunes in the West; her grandmother was Mary S. (Rogers) Harrison, who came from New York State. The father of Mrs. Smith was Robert W. Harrison and her mother's name was Eleanor (Lawrence) Harrison. Mr. Harrison was born in Illinois, his wife in New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of three children: Blanch V., Frank Matthews, and Jessie Eleanor. Mr. Smith owns over three hundred and twenty acres of land. He is a public-spirited citizen and takes an active interest in the welfare of his township. He has served two terms as Tax Collector, and was appointed School Director ten years ago. He is a Democrat.

CHAPTER VIII.

KICKAPOO TOWNSHIP.

This township, 9 North, Range 7 East, is centrally located, and, although somewhat broken by the Kickapoo Creek and its branches, is well adapted to agriculture. It derives its name from the creek which flows through it from west to east. This creek has had a variety of names. It seems to have been known to the English, when the country belonged to them, by the name of Cartineaux; to the early French by the name of de Arescy or Arcoury; to the later French by the name of Coteneau and Gatinan—which latter was probably a corruption—also by the name of Maillet's River; but, by the Indians, it was called "The Kickapoo," which is their name for the Red Bud or Judas tree, which grew in great abundance along its banks. This stream was considered of inestimable value to the early settlers on account of the water power it afforded. This water power was utilized at a very early day in the history of the township.

HALE'S MILL.—In 1834, William Hale visited the Kickapoo valley, and, being well pleased with the outlook, selected a mill-site on the northeast quarter of Section 35. Returning home to Oswego County, New York State, he resigned the office of Sheriff, which he then held, and returned again to Illinois in the spring of 1835, accompanied by George Greenwood, John Easton and Waldo Holmes. John L. Wakefield, late of Radnor Township, had arrived early in the year 1834, and, in the autumn of the same year, Francis P. and George O. Kingsley had arrived, also John Coyle and Israel Pinckney. The Kingsleys were from Vermont and Mr. Pinckney was from New York City. He built his cabin on the southeast quarter of Section 12. Samuel Dimon came from Connecticut in 1838 and settled on Section 10, where he resided until death. Joseph Vorhees came in 1839. Gideon Thomas came in 1844, and settled on a farm a short distance east of the Kickapoo Village.

Upon his arrival, William Hale, who had a brother, Asahel, erected a saw-mill on the mill-site he had selected the year before. It appears that, at some date prior to December, 1835, the Hale brothers had obtained from the County Commissioners' Court a writ for the assessment of damages for the erection of a mill-dam on

the quarter selected, which writ was returned at the December Term of that year. The jury reported that they had been sworn by the Coroner, there being no Sheriff in the County; that they had been upon the land and, having viewed the site and the land above and below it, were of the opinion that Francis P. Kingsley and George O. Kingsley would sustain damages to the amount of \$5.00; that they had located and set apart three acres of land beginning on the east side of the Kickapoo River, on the line dividing Sections 35 and 26, thence to the center of the river, taking three rods from said center east and west on both sides of the center of said river, following up the stream 80 rods; that no other persons would sustain any damage; that no dwelling house, out-house, garden or orchard would be overflowed, and that the health of the neighborhood would not be injuriously affected by said overflowing, said claims being made upon the presumption that the said dam should not be built more than ten feet high above the bed of the stream. This return, dated October 8, 1835, is signed by Horace P. Johnson, Foreman, and Thomas P. Phillips, Israel B. Tucker Henry G. McComsamy, C. W. Stanton, Reuben Garley, Thomas Hardesty, Chris Hamlin, Isaac Underhill, Robert Cline, John Donnelson and Fitch Meacham, Jurors. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and they were permitted to build their dam on payment of the damages.

The erection of the mill was then proceeded with and, in the spring of 1836, they had a "raising." No intoxicants were served either then or at any time during its erection. Mr. Hale, during that summer, brought his family by wagon from Albany New York, and, having procured the necessary machinery in the East, the mill was completed and set to running in the spring of 1837. It was finished in elegant style, the interior works being finished, as is said, equal to good cabinet furniture. It immediately gained an immense custom, being visited by settlers from a distance of thirty or more miles in every direction. It seems that both Asahel Hale and George Greenwood had joint interests in it with William Hale, and it was known as Hale & Greenwood's Mill.

On July 23, 1836, before this mill was completed, and doubtless in view of the numbers

of people that would be attracted there, as well as from the fact that coal mines were then beginning to be operated on the adjoining land, Norman H. Purple and Andrew M. Hunt laid out a village of seventeen blocks with Washington Square in the center, on the east one-half of the northwest quarter of Section 35, which they named Hudson. This proposed village was very near the mill, and only a short distance from the present village of Pottstown. On the recorded plat the road to Knoxville, another road from Jones' to Hale & Greenwood's Mill, the mill itself and the location of extensive coal mines, in the immediate vicinity plainly appear.

Mr. Hale, being a devoted Methodist, donated a tract of land for burial, religious and school purposes, and erected thereon a small house. Rev. Stephen R. Beggs was one of the first ministers to visit the place. He held services there and organized a Methodist congregation, which flourished for a number of years, and is said to have had at one time, one hundred and fifty members, but many years ago it became extinct.

The water supply having in a measure failed, steam power was introduced about the year 1848. Mr. Hale continued to own and control the mill until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1859. The mill was subsequently converted into a distillery, which was destroyed by fire in the year 1867.

POTTSTOWN.—The coal-mining interests in the immediate neighborhood of Hale's Mill caused a large number of miners to become domiciled there. Samuel Potts was one of the principal operators and the settlement, in course of time, came to be known as Pottstown. On September 30, 1889, Mrs. Ann Potts, the widow of Samuel Potts, laid out a plat on part of the west one-half of the northwest quarter of Section 36, which has, since then, become a lively village of miners. A few years ago the Presbyterians established a church there, and erected a comfortable house of worship. It still maintains a feeble existence, but it has lately been greatly weakened by dismissals to other churches. It has a Sabbath School of about eighty members. The village has been greatly torn up, and many of the residents compelled to remove their houses, by the appropriation of their property by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which has lately been constructed through it.

KICKAPOO TOWN can boast of an age as great as that of almost any other village in the county. It was laid out by John Coyle on July 3, 1836, on the southwest quarter of Section 6. It occupied almost the whole of an eighty-acre tract, and had a public square in the center. The first house was erected by Mr. Jenkins on the site afterwards occupied by the Old Kickapoo House. It was at first used as a store, but additions were made and it was converted into a hotel, in which capacity it continued to be used for many years. As the village was on the great stage-route from Peoria to the west, a large amount of travel passed through it, and, as this was the first stopping place west of Peoria, the hotel became well known to travelers and did a flourishing

business. The village was also the place where political conventions were held, until the coming of the rail-roads, as it was the nearest village to the center of the county. The last convention held there was probably the Democratic convention of 1855, when the Peoria delegates were taken by rail on flat cars to Edwards, and thence by farm-wagons to the village. The railroad was then finished only to that point, and passenger coaches had not yet been introduced. Until that time, and for some years later, the village enjoyed a large country trade, but it has become greatly diminished. There are now two retail stores of general merchandise, one kept by Nader & Son, the other by Dombaugh Brothers, the latter also dealing in agricultural implements. There are two blacksmiths, John T. Miller and John Worstfold, each plying his trade.

THE CHURCHES.—There are now four churches in the village: Baptist, Methodist, German Catholic and Irish Catholic. It is doubtless true that the Irish Catholic Church is one of the oldest in the county, the precise date of its organization or of the erection of its first chapel not having been ascertained. It is said upon good authority, that "in the '30s, Black Partridge (now Lourds in Woodford County) and Kickapoo were more important places in the Catholic Church than Peoria. In those early days the priest, on Christmas morning, said mass at the stroke of twelve in Kickapoo, then hurrying on to Peoria, offered up the Holy Sacrifice as the sun was rising, only to take the road once more and finish his day's labor with a third mass, about noon, at Black Partridge." It is said the present chapel was erected in 1835, but this is not certain.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the next in point of time. The first services were conducted by Rev. Whiteman at the house of William Young, about the year 1843. In 1854 Rev. Henry Somers was Presiding Elder in the Kickapoo Circuit, and Rev. P. F. Rhodes was preacher in charge. Under his pastorate the present church edifice was commenced in 1852 and completed in 1855, at a cost of \$1,662.

Episcopal Church (now extinct).—This village being in the immediate vicinity of Jubilee, the residence of Bishop Chase and the headquarters of the Episcopal Church in Illinois, many of that denomination settled in this vicinity. They erected a house of worship in the year 1845, which continued in their possession until 1860, when it was partially destroyed by fire and never afterwards occupied by that denomination.

The German Catholic Church.—In 1861 the German Catholics bought the grounds and the standing walls of the Episcopal Church edifice for \$324, and at once commenced to reconstruct the building. Father Fronenhofer was priest at the time and, under his management, the same was completed in the fall of 1862 at the cost of \$842. In 1869 an addition was made to the building at a cost of \$1,725. Adjoining the church is a parsonage, erected in 1876, at



CHARLES H. KEACH.

a cost, including lot, of near \$2,000. Rev. Father Stewer is pastor of both the Catholic churches.

The Baptist Congregation was organized March 29, 1851, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, of Peoria, who preached a sermon on that occasion. Services had been held at several places in the vicinity for some time, as there were many of that faith settled near the village. The original members were Moses Smith, Evan Evans and wife, Thomas Fallyn and wife, Anthony Fallyn and wife, Joseph Fallyn, George H. Frye and wife, George W. Weston and wife, Elizabeth Bell and Fanny Huxtable. A subscription was started soon thereafter and a house of worship was completed in the year 1854, which is still in use. The congregation at present has no settled pastor.

EDWARDS STATION is on the extreme western boundary of the township where the State road crosses from the east to the west side of the Kickapoo Creek. It has always been considered an important point from the year 1836, when George Berry petitioned the County Commissioners' Court for permission to erect a mill-dam on the northeast quarter of Section 30. When the railroad was finished to that point it became, and continued to be, the principal shipping point until Oak Hill was reached. It has ever since been a place where considerable local trade has been carried on. Extensive coal mines are worked in the immediate vicinity, which fact has been the occasion of the growth of a miners' village at this point. The first settler at the place where the station was afterwards located was Isaac Jones, who died in 1840. The next was Conrad Beck in 1851. E. D. Edwards opened the first store in 1851, and, two years later, built a steam flouring-mill, which was successfully operated for three or four years, when it was destroyed by fire. It has never been re-built.

COAL MINING.—Coal mines had been opened near Hale's Mill as early as 1836, but they do not seem to have been operated extensively until the year 1849 or 1850, when Jacob Darst, of Peoria, began "stripping," which he continued for about five years. He then sold some bluff land to Frederick Ruprecht and John Woolenscraft, who commenced "drifting" into the hill-side. In 1851, Ruprecht sold out to his partner, who continued to operate the mines for about two years, when he sold to Anderson Grimes and Judge Thomas Bryant, of Peoria, who, in turn, sold to Samuel Potts. Mr. Potts became a very large operator, and continued to carry on the business during the remainder of his life. Other mines have, for many years, been carried on in the same vicinity and between that and Edwards Station.

In 1860 Dr. Justin H. Wilkinson commenced buying coal lands in the vicinity of Edwards Station, and continued to make purchases in Rosefield, as well as in Kickapoo, until at one time he owned about one thousand acres. In December, 1876, he associated with himself Mr. Isaac Wantling, an experienced miner, and together they developed very extensive mines.

These two points—Pottstown and Edwards—have in years become two of the most important mining points in the county.

SCHOOLS.—Prior to the adoption of the free school system there were very few public schools in the township. In 1840 Mr. Samuel Dimon, who had come to the township in 1838, hauled the logs for the first school house in what is now District No. 1. It was situated on the northeast quarter of Section 11, where the present school house now stands. In that house Miss Harriet Hitchcock is believed to have been the first teacher. Samuel Dimon afterwards taught there for two or three terms.

Prior to 1851 there was a school house some distance west of Hale's Mill, known as the Kingsley School House; but it is not known when or by whom it was built. In 1851 Miss Sarah Smith taught the first school at Hale's Mill, occupying a cooper shop for a school house. The school house, now located at Pottstown, is known as No. 4.

The first school house in District No. 5 was located on the northwest quarter of Section 9. It was a frame building erected in the spring of 1851, at a cost of \$260. The first school taught there was by H. Gregory, commencing in the fall of that year. This school house was replaced in 1877, by a modern frame house which cost \$570.

The first school house in District No. 6 was erected on the southeast quarter of Section 16, in August, 1860. It was a frame building costing \$300. School was commenced there in the fall of 1860 by a teacher named H. M. Behmyer.

The first school house in District No. 7 was erected in the summer of 1867 on the northeast quarter of Section 33. Miss H. Pritchard was the first teacher there. She commenced in the winter of that year.

The first school house in District No. 8 was erected in the summer of 1867 on the northwest quarter of Section 13, at a cost of \$528. The first school was taught there in the winter of that year by Miss Hattie C. Humison.

The township is now well supplied with school houses of modern style, and the schools are in a prosperous condition.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY at one time had a strong hold in this township, there having been two granges, No. 446 or South Kickapoo, now extinct, and Orange, having a Grange Hall on the northeast quarter of Section 11. It is one of the seven yet surviving in the county.

CHARLES H. KEACH.

During the many years of his residence in Illinois, Charles H. Keach was not only a successful and progressive farmer and stock-raiser, but a man whom all were glad to honor, because of his sterling worth and devotion to the public welfare. His death in Peoria, May 21, 1896, removed one of the developers of Kickapoo Township, deprived his friends of one upon whom they could invariably depend, and his family of a wise

counselor and ever present help. A native of Hancock, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, he was born June 1, 1833, a son of Henry W. and Lucy (Hall) Keach, the former born in Cranston, Rensselaer County, New York, July 13, 1803, and the latter at Stevenstown, the same county, November 15, 1808. The parents came to Illinois in 1846, and settled in Radnor Township, subsequently removing to Hallock Township, where the father died August 27, 1888.

Charles H. Keach followed the fortunes of his parents from New York to Illinois, and naturally early determined upon the occupation to which those nearest him had devoted their lives. His first wife and helpmate was formerly Laura Jane Doty, who died in Radnor Township, in September of 1858, leaving one son, William E. Keach, who married May Sammis, of Peoria, Illinois, and lives in Kickapoo Township. The second marriage of Mr. Keach was solemnized in Peoria, March 25, 1862, with Marion A. Fash, who was born in Peoria February 4, 1842, a daughter of Abraham B. and Georgie E. (Smith) Fash, natives respectively of New York City and Baltimore, Maryland. The paternal grandmother, Anna Fash, was born in Holland, and the maternal grandfather, David M. Smith, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. Years ago, when Peoria County was yet a wilderness, Abraham B. Fash courageously assumed the responsibilities of the pioneer, and, having learned the trade of butchering, followed the same for many years. He was actively interested in his county's development up to the time of his death in 1886. His wife, who died January 27, 1901, at the age of eighty-three years, at the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Frances C. Miller, in Chicago, was the mother also of Helen M. Davis, Marion A. Keach, Olive V. Hamnill, and Inez E. Johnston. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Keach were born the following children: Effie G., who is the wife of George Holmes, of Akron Township; Chester B., who married Emma Slough, and lives in Kickapoo Township; Jessie I., who is living with her mother, and Cora M., who is deceased.

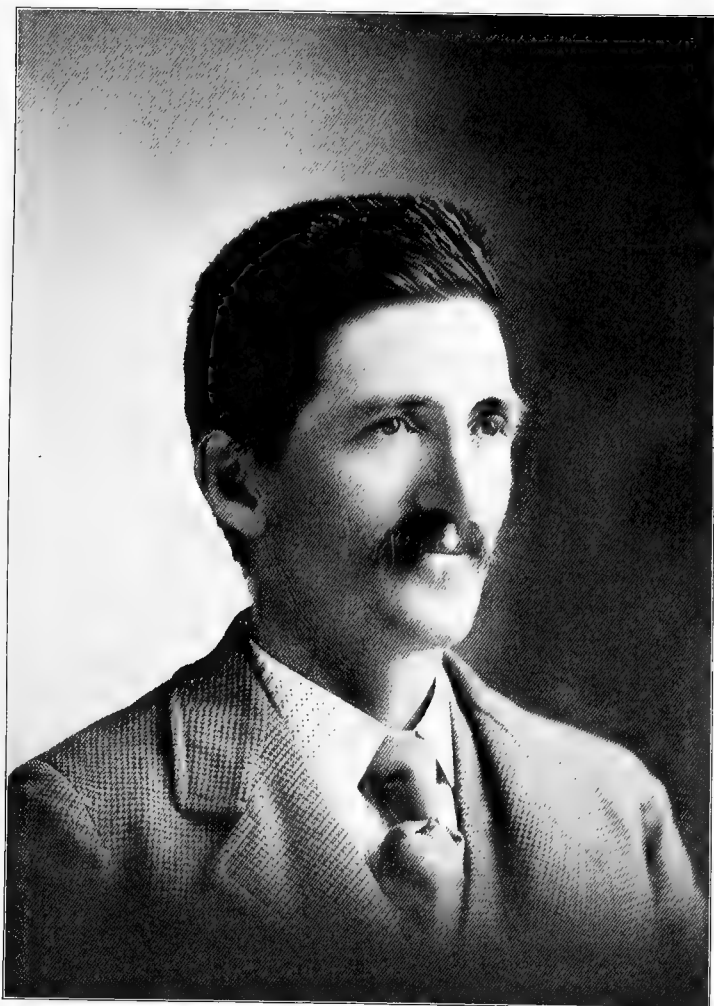
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

The mining of coal, long acknowledged one of the important resources of Illinois, has opened up unexpected opportunities for the acquisition of revenue to many land-owners, who thought to spend their days solely in the pursuit of general agriculture. The opportunity presented by the chance-finding of this fast diminishing national commodity, has been utilized with satisfactory results by William Taylor, one of the best known farmers and mine owners in Kickapoo Township. The family, whose reputation for industry and success Mr. Taylor so well sustains, trace their ancestry to adherents of the British crown, and in Haywood, Lancashire, England, Mr. Taylor was born October 10, 1855. His father, James Taylor, was born February 9, 1820, and his

mother, Alice (Lee) Taylor, on January 29, 1820—both being natives of England, as were also the maternal grandparents, John and Alice Lee. James Taylor left the home of his forefathers and emigrated to America in 1873, reaching Elmwood, Illinois, May 4th of the same year. Subsequently he located upon a farm in Rice County, Kansas, which continued to be his home for the remainder of his life. Besides William, who was the third child in order of birth in the family, there were George, James, Daniel, Charles and Anna—the latter being now the wife of Mr. Wilkinson, of England.

In Kickapoo Township, April 12, 1876, Mr. Taylor married Martha E. Haworth, who was born in the same Township, December 24, 1851, a daughter of Richard and Alice Haworth. Mr. Haworth was also an Englishman, born, April 12, 1824, and married Alice Lonsdale, October 25, 1849. His parents, Richard and Martha (Greenwood) Haworth, emigrated from England at an early day, and were, for many years, farmers in Kickapoo Township. He is the owner of a large tract of land underlaid with coal deposits, the mining of which has yielded large returns, and it is with the mining works of this farm that Mr. Taylor has been connected since 1876. In political affiliation Mr. Taylor is a Republican, has filled the office of School Director for many years, and is at present serving his third term as Supervisor of Kickapoo Township. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born the following children: Alice A., Susannah, James Richard, Ella, Mabel and Walter William. The children have all received a common-school education, and Alice has traveled extensively in England.

ANDREWS, DAVID; Farmer; born in England, May 10, 1849; the son of David and Susan (Bond) Andrews, also English-born. The father was born at Heywood in Lancashire and came from his native county to Peoria County in 1847, his voyage across the ocean occupying about three months. He bought land on Section 29, Kickapoo Township. His family came to this country about two years subsequent to his arrival. He was killed by the caving of a well which he was digging on his farm. David (second) rented a farm of two hundred and thirty-six acres for several years, which he bought in 1891. He married Mary McKane, in Champaign County, Illinois, July 2, 1872. Mrs. Andrews was born in French Grove, Peoria County, in November, 1853, daughter of James McKane, a native of the Isle of Man, who was drowned in Spoon River and buried at Brimfield. The children of this marriage are: Susan, wife of Henry Doubet; Frank; Wesley; Edwin D.; James; Ruth; Jennie; George F.; Milton; Myrtle, deceased, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Andrews is a Democrat, has filled the offices of School Director and Assessor, and is now serving his third term as Township Clerk.



Wm Taylor

BOYER, JOHN A.; Farmer; born in Logan Township, Peoria County, February 19, 1855, the son of Levi and Mary Ann (Turbett) Boyer, natives of Pennsylvania. The elder Boyer came to Logan Township in 1843, and took up eighty acres of land upon which he built a log-house and where he lived for many years. He cultivated the land he owned, besides additional land which he rented, till his death in 1860. Mrs. Boyer died in Colorado at the home of her son. Their children were: Benjamin F., who lives in Montana; Melissa Jane, a resident of Richwoods Township; Nancy L., living in Decorah, Iowa; John A.; Isabel Ann; and Levi Hallman, living at Red Lodge, Montana. John A. Boyer married Mary J. Doubet, in Peoria, Illinois, February 25, 1875. She was born in Kickapoo July 25, 1854, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Marie) Doubet, residents of Limestone Township. Mr. Doubet is a native of Paris, France, and is a large landholder, having come to Peoria County in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat. The buildings on his farm are very fine. Harry Boyer, a nephew, and Carrie Sleeth are two young persons who have been brought up by Mr. and Mrs. Boyer.

BURDETT, JOSEPH; Farmer; born in Northamptonshire, England, May 6, 1850, the son of Joseph and Anna Burdett, natives of England. Joseph Burdett (senior) came to America in 1850, and his wife and child followed in 1851. They settled in Limestone Township, one mile from the limits of the City of Peoria, where the father engaged in mining, and afterwards in farming. He owned land in Sections 27 and 35. He served seventeen years as Supervisor of Kickapoo Township and also as Collector, dying at the age of sixty-five, and the mother at fifty-four. At twenty-one Joseph Burdett (junior) began mining and farming, and now owns the northeast quarter of Section 35. He is a Democrat and has served six years as Road Commissioner and three years as School Director; is Venerable Consul of the Order of Modern Woodmen of America, and also a member of the Royal Neighbors. He married Jane Benn in Peoria County, July 5, 1871. Mrs. Burdett was born in England in 1849, the daughter of Abram and Mary Benn, now deceased, who came to America in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Burdett have seven children: William John, Anna, Josephine, Hester, Joseph Stephens, Isaac Gordon and Albert. William married Harriet Wantling; Anna I. married William Wolstenholme; Josephine married Charles Adelmann. Mrs. Burdett died July 1, 1899, and Mr. Burdett was married a second time, on September 25, 1901, to Mrs. Ellen H. Tippet, of Pottstown.

CHRISTIAN, PETER; Farmer; born in Germany, August 31, 1849; the son of Valentine and Luzana (Smith) Christian, natives of Germany. Valentine Christian brought his family to Kickapoo Township in 1851, and bought eighty acres of land in Section 17, to which he afterwards added

one hundred and fifteen acres in Section 7, now owned by his son Peter. Peter Christian married Katie Brutcher, in Kickapoo Township, September 4, 1877. Mrs. Christian was born in Jubilee Township, August 19, 1856, the daughter of John and Anna Brutcher, early settlers in Peoria County, but now deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Christian are: Anna, Barbara, Valentine, Frank, Josephine M., Mary, Andrew, and Maggie. Barbara married George Kelch and lives in Kickapoo Township. Mr. and Mrs. Christian are members of the Catholic Church. He is an Independent voter and has served as Highway Commissioner.

CRAMER, MICHAEL; Farmer; born in Germany, May 5, 1836, the son of James and Margarette Benner, natives of Germany. He came to America in 1857 and worked for a time in Cook County and later went to Tazewell County, where he bought his father-in-law's farm. He removed to Limestone Township, and, in 1897, settled in Kickapoo. He married Mary Josephine Berger in Peoria, February 27, 1859. She was born September 14, 1835, in Washington, District of Columbia. Her parents John and Frances (Bush) Berger, natives of Baden, Germany, came to America about 1831, visiting at Washington, D. C. They removed to Cincinnati, and in 1841 settled in Tazewell County, where they purchased land at a dollar and a quarter an acre. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cramer: Christiana Frances, Mary Elizabeth, Anna Katherine, William Philip, Adam Alexander, Eva Josephine (deceased), John Michael, George Peter, Lena Victoria, Carl Frederick and Carolo James (deceased). Henry Williams was brought up in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are members of the Catholic Church. He is Independent in politics.

DICKISON, WILLIAM B.; Farmer; was born February 9, 1834, in Indiana. His parents were Griffith and Achsah (Bennett) Dickison, the latter a native of Chautauqua County, New York. John Dickison, his grandfather, settled at Mossville, in 1835, with his wife, Mary (White) Dickison, his brother Griffith and Aaron G. Wilkinson. In 1855, William B. Dickison and his father bought a farm in Section 35, Radnor Township, and later, for a quarter of a century, they lived in Richwoods Township, where the former filled the office of Supervisor. March 15, 1855, Mr. Dickison married Anna Wilkinson, in Radnor Township. She was born in Indiana, March 15, 1835, a daughter of Aaron G. and Sarah (Harlan) Wilkinson, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. Her grandparents in the maternal line were Joseph and Sarah J. Harlan, he born in Ohio, she in Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickison were born three children: Elizabeth B., Charles D. and William Ernest. Elizabeth B. married Frank P. Epperson, now deceased. Charles D. married Flora Frye, who was born in Kickapoo Township, in 1858, a daughter of Henry A. and Anna (Deen)

Frye, born in Pennsylvania, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively, and is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres in connection with which he manages a dairy, selling milk in Peoria. He is a Mason and has been School Director. His three children are named Elva May, Anna Elizabeth and William E. Mrs. William B. Dickson is a Presbyterian. She and her daughter, Mrs. Epperson, also a widow, live at 1001 Knoxville Avenue, Peoria.

GORDON, AUSTIN H. (deceased); Farmer; was born in Surry County, North Carolina, April 22, 1812, son of Samuel and Nancy (Hering) Gordon. The parents moved from North Carolina to Indiana, where the father bought a farm. Austin H. Gordon came to Radnor Township in 1836, and purchased eighty acres of land at a dollar and a quarter per acre, about a mile west of Dunlap. This he sold in 1858 and purchased a farm in Sections 2 and 11, where, at the time of his death, he owned three hundred and twenty acres. He also owned a house and lot on Elizabeth Street in Peoria. He married Harriet M. Bouton, in Peoria County, March 20, 1851. She was born in Knox County, Ohio, February 17, 1825, daughter of Jehiel and Maria (Peat) Bouton. The father was born in Utica, New York, and the mother in Connecticut. The paternal grandparents were Jehiel Bouton, born in New Jersey, and Lois Dickson, a native of Scotland. The maternal grandparents were Arona and Hannah (Lum) Peat, natives of Connecticut. Jehiel Bouton (junior) came to Ohio at an early age with his parents who were farmers. In 1837 he settled in Jubilee Township, Peoria County, but lived little more than a year. His widow subsequently bought a quarter-section of land at a dollar and a quarter an acre, and made a farm which she managed till her death in 1869—a period of about twenty years. The children of Jehiel and Maria Bouton are: Samuel, Maria Jane, Sarah Ann, Thompson P., Austin, Harriet M., Alanson, Lois Ellen, Daniel, John and Jehiel. The children born to Austin H. and Harriet M. Gordon are: Mary (deceased), Ann M., Samuel, Jennie, Henry Clay, Harriet and Austin. Mr. Gordon was a Republican, a member of the Grange and had been School Director and Township Collector. He died of pneumonia, January 17, 1879, after a sickness of five days.

HALLER, CONRAD J.; Farmer; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 20, 1845, is the son of Conrad J. Haller and Christina (Koerner) Haller, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. The father was born in 1804, and died in November, 1855. The mother died July 29, 1899. The maternal grandfather, Jacob Koerner, was born in Germany. Conrad J. Haller, Sr., came to America in 1818, stopping first at Pittsburg, and then at Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade as a butcher. He reached Peoria in 1850 and settled in Kickapoo Township, March 1, 1851. There he purchased a farm in Section 11, upon which he lived until his death. Conrad Haller was a

soldier in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting August 11, 1862, in Company A, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, D. P. Grier, Colonel, and serving until June 17, 1865, taking part in fifteen battles. He was captured and held a prisoner at Camp Ford, Texas, for one year, one month, one week and a day. Returning home, he engaged in farming. For fifteen years he was a resident of Radnor Township, but for four years past has lived in Kickapoo Township, where he has eighty acres of good land in Section 1. On February 4, 1875, he was married in Kickapoo Township, to Lucina J. Dowling, who was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 5, 1846, the daughter of James F. and Jane (Perkins) Dowling. Her father was born in Ohio, came to Peoria County in 1860, and died in Kickapoo Township. The mother was born in Rhode Island, married in Ohio, and died in Muskingum County, Ohio. Mr. Haller is a Republican, a thirty-second degree Mason, and a charter member of Orange Grange, of which he was Master for eight years; is also a member of the Peoria County Pomona Grange. Mrs. Haller is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and both are members of the Alta Eastern Star Lodge.

HALLER, GEORGE H.; Farmer; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 20, 1850, the son of Conrad and Christina (Koerner) Haller, natives of Wittenberg, Germany. The father was born in 1804 and died in November, 1855; the mother, born in 1822 and died July 29, 1899. The grandparents, Jacob Haller and Jacob and Christina Koerner, were born in Germany. Conrad Haller came to America in 1824. After learning the butcher's trade he worked for a time in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and came to Kickapoo Township in 1851, where he bought a farm on Section 11, and where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. George H. Haller resides on the old homestead farm. He married Augusta Patton in Richwoods Township, January 20, 1881. She was born in Kickapoo Township, September 12, 1850, the daughter of J. B. and Harriet Patton. Mrs. Haller died October 25, 1900. Mr. Patton first settled in Peoria County in 1854 but afterwards returned to Ohio; he died in the spring of 1891 at the home of his son Frank, in Kickapoo Township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Haller are: Conrad J., Harry F., Henry A. and Charles Patton. Mr. Haller is a Republican, and School Director. He is a Mason, and a member of the Grange. Mrs. Haller was a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, as is also Mr. Haller, who has been Worthy Master three terms.

HEINZ, ANDREW, SR.; Farmer; born in Germany, February 16, 1823; son of Henry and Katherine Heinz, natives of Germany. Mr. Heinz came to America in 1848, landing at New York and coming to Peoria by way of the lakes, Chicago and the Illinois River. His first work was in the brick-yards in Peoria. Later he also worked for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

Railroad Company, and cut wood and hauled it to Peoria for seventy-five cents a load. He bought forty acres of land and settled in Kickapoo Township, where he already had three brothers. He added to this land from time to time, and now has several farms, one of fifty-four acres near Kickapoo Village. He married Christina Reed, in Kickapoo Township. Mrs. Heinz is also a native of Germany, a daughter of Morris Reed, and came to America with her elder sister when quite young. There are seven children of this marriage: Fred, Henry, Andrew, George, Katie, Anna and Theresa. Mr. and Mrs. Heinz are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. By his industry and thrift he has become a successful farmer.

HEINZ, ANDREW, Jr.; born in Kickapoo Township, September 25, 1847; son of George and Katherine (Henlein) Heinz, natives of Germany. His grandfathers were Henry Heinz of Germany, and George Henlein. George Heinz came to America in 1839 and settled north of Mossville at a place called Rome. After working for Captain Moss several years, he purchased a small farm on Section 16, in Kickapoo Township. At the time of his death he owned three hundred and sixty acres of choice land. He served as Supervisor of Kickapoo Township. He died in 1890; his wife, in 1895. Andrew Heinz remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-four years old, and then rented land of his father. He now owns four hundred and eighty-nine acres of land in Kickapoo and other property near Peoria. Mr. Heinz married Anna Leibel in Kickapoo Township, November 3, 1875. She was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1855, daughter of Frank and Louisa Leibel, natives of Baden, Germany. The father served a year in the War of the Rebellion and died in 1880. The mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Heinz have five children: Joseph George, Bernard John, Richard John, David Sylvester and Leo Fritz. Mr. Heinz is a Democrat, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

HEINZ, FRANK; Farmer; born in Kickapoo Township, October 10, 1842, the son of George and Katherine Heinz, natives of Germany. George Heinz came to Peoria in 1839, afterwards removing to Mossville, where he was employed by Mr. Moss until he went to farming on the Bradley place on the "Bluff." Subsequently he purchased and settled on a farm, near his brother Fred, in Kickapoo Township, where he lived till his death in 1890. Mrs. Heinz died in 1895. At twenty-three years of age, Frank Heinz rented a farm and, the following year, settled on his father's farm where he now resides. He now owns two hundred acres of land on Section 9; also owns building lots in the city of Peoria. He married Mary Heitter in Kickapoo Township in 1868. Mrs. Heinz was born in Jubilee Township March 18, 1850, daughter of Frank and Mary (Wolf) Heitter, natives of Germany, who came to Peoria in the early settlement of the country; the father is dead; the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Heinz were the parents

of ten children: Eliza K., Julius A., Emil Valentine, Frank Sylvester, and Etta Frederica, now living; the deceased are Willie Frank, Anna Katie, Ida Katie, Clarence Peter, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Heinz is a Democrat and has served as School Director. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

HEINZ, FREDERICK; Farmer; Kickapoo Township; born in Noudorf, Hesse Cassel, Germany, May 19, 1827, the son of Henry and Katherine Heinz, natives of Germany. Frederick Heinz came to Kickapoo Township in 1848, where he joined his brother George, who had preceded him to this country. He purchased eighty acres of land, mostly timber, on Section 16, for which he paid five hundred dollars. He cleared off the timber, replaced the log cabin with a handsome brick house, and now owns the original place, which is in a good state of cultivation, besides fifty-three acres in Section 21. He married Eva Seibert in Kickapoo Township in October, 1852. Mrs. Heinz was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and came to America alone to live with her sister in Kickapoo Township. She died July 6, 1894. One child was born of this marriage: Anna Margaret; she married John Blucher, who now cultivates Mr. Heinz's farm; they have four children: Fred, Eva, Anastasia and Etta. Mr. Heinz is a member of the Catholic Church. He has served as Supervisor and Road Commissioner of Kickapoo Township, and is now School Treasurer.

KOERNER, DAVID; Farmer; born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 15, 1835; son of Jacob and Christina Koerner, and grandson of Jacob Koerner, natives of Germany. The second Jacob Koerner came to America and settled, first at Cincinnati and then near Columbus, Ohio, where he rented a farm and carried on farming and stock-raising. In 1848 he came to Peoria County and purchased a farm on Section 15, Kickapoo Township, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1867, and his wife in 1877. They were buried on the old farm. At twenty-five years of age David Koerner left the parental roof-tree and bought a farm of eighty acres. After his father's death he bought the interests of the other heirs and became owner of the old homestead. He now has three hundred and twenty acres of land, and is a hard-working and successful farmer. He is a Democrat, and has served as School Director. In 1860 he married Louise Seibold in Kickapoo Township. She was born in Germany in 1837, daughter of Gottlieb Seibold, who came to America and was never afterward heard of. Subsequently the mother died in Germany. Mrs. Koerner came to America in company with friends when sixteen years old. There were born of this marriage six children: David (deceased), Jacob C., Caroline Rosina, Frederick W., Louisa C. and Mary Elizabeth.

LANDY, JAMES; Farmer; born in Ireland March 1, 1840, in which country all his ancestors, as far as he knows, were born. His parents were William and Margaret (Barry) Landy; his paternal grandparents, John and Mary

Landy, and his maternal grandparents, Edward and Anastasia (Kelley) Barry. Mr. Landy came from County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1856, direct to Peoria. He has eighty acres of land and is a farmer and stock-raiser. He has served as School Director. In religion he is a Catholic, and in politics a Democrat. He married Mary Holden in Peoria. Mrs. Landy was born in Ireland in 1848, daughter of William and Ann (Cochran) Holden, natives of Ireland. They came to America in 1853, first locating in Ohio, after which they removed to Peoria County, settling first in Limestone, and afterwards in Kickapoo Township, where they owned land. Mr. and Mrs. Landy are the parents of nine children: William, John, Annie, May, Anastasia, Edward, Maggie, James, and one who died in infancy. William married Flora Marigold and lives in Kickapoo Township.

MILLER, JOHN F.; Blacksmith and Wagon-maker; was born in Germany, March 1, 1840; a son of Henry and Katherine Miller, natives of Germany. His paternal grandfather was also named Henry Miller. Henry Miller (second) brought his family to America and to Tazewell County, by the well-known water route and reached Pekin in March, 1842. The voyage across the ocean to New Orleans took seven weeks. After working on a farm for some time, Mr. Miller bought "an eighty" in Limestone Township, where he engaged in agriculture during the remainder of his life. In 1860 John F. Miller began to learn his trade, but was interrupted by the outbreak of the War in 1861, and enlisting in Company A, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, served four years. Returning from the war, he resumed his trade, at which he has since labored. He has carried on the business of blacksmith and wagon-maker in Kickapoo Township twenty-five years. He owns a good house and shop and the ground on which they stand. He is politically independent, has been School Director many years, and is a member of the Methodist Church. May 20, 1862, he married Irene Toland, who was born in Pennsylvania February 23, 1847, the daughter of George D. and Lydia Ann Toland, then residents of Logan Township. The father was born January 22, 1817, and the mother April 13, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of nine children: Stephen Francis, born March 25, 1867, deceased; William Henry, born May 19, 1868; John Addison, born September 20, 1869, deceased; James Otto, born August 19, 1871, deceased; Clara Jane, born October 23, 1873; Charles Martin born January 12, 1875; Laura Ida, born September 27, 1877; Flora Eliza, born April 21, 1880; Oscar Frederick, born March 26, 1888, deceased.

SECRETAN, JOHN PETER; Farmer; was born in Kickapoo Township, January 31, 1854, son of Louis M. and Charlotte (DuToit) Secretan, the father was born in Switzerland and the mother in Indiana. The father came to America in 1848, by way of New Orleans to Peoria. He purchased 160 acres of land in Kickapoo Town-

ship on Sections 33 and 34, and afterwards added eighty acres. He married about two years after coming to America. He died while on a visit to Switzerland. After the death of his father, John P. Secretan, then eighteen years old, attended to the management of the farm for his mother, who died in 1894. He married Helen Y. Trigger in Radnor Township, where she was born June 1, 1860, daughter of William and Helen (Stewart) Trigger. Mr. Trigger was one of the earliest and wealthiest settlers of Radnor Township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Secretan are: John L., Helen B. and Charlotte Ruth. Mr. Secretan has served as Supervisor and Collector of the Township. Mr. and Mrs. Secretan own about three hundred and ninety-five acres of land.

STAFFORD, JESSE; Miner and Farmer; born in Warwickshire, England, September 20, 1835. His parents were William and Mary (Benson) Stafford, natives of England, now deceased. Mr. Stafford came to America in April, 1860, and, after remaining for a time at Toronto, Canada, came to Detroit and thence to Peoria County, in the fall of 1862, where he has since been engaged in mining and farming. He married Mary Ann Williams in Peoria, September 8, 1881. Mrs. Stafford was born in Pennsylvania, March 8, 1837, the daughter of Peter and Sarah Williams. Her father was Welsh, and the mother English. They came to America and settled, first in Pennsylvania, and later at Pottstown, Peoria County, Illinois, where he worked at mining. His death was caused by his being thrown from a buggy in Peoria. The mother is also dead. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford have four children: Jesse, born July 27, 1882; Fred, born April 29, 1885; Joseph, born February 12, 1888, died in infancy. Mr. Stafford is a member of the United Mine Workers. Politically he is a Republican.

VOORHEES, JOSEPH; Farmer; born at Hamilton, Ohio, February 2, 1814, is the son of Garrett and Jerusha (Rugg) Voorhees. The father was born in Somerset County, New Jersey, June 9, 1763, and died in his ninety-ninth year. The mother, a native of Long Island, was of English descent. The paternal grandfather was Abraham Voorhees. The family originated in Holland. Garrett Voorhees and wife came to Ohio, in the early settlement of that State, when there was but one shingle-roofed house in Cincinnati. He bought a farm in Hamilton County, and devoted the balance of his life to agriculture. Joseph Voorhees was the eldest of his father's second marriage, of which there were three sons. He came to Elmwood on a visit in 1835 and returned again in 1849, buying land in Kickapoo Township. In 1841 he moved to Peoria County and located on land in Section 6, in Kickapoo Township, where he has since been largely engaged in farming and stock-raising. His first dwelling was a log-house which has since given place to a large brick residence. He has a brick yard on his farm, and was for three years engaged

in brick manufacture. He now has 800 acres of land, a part of which is in Nebraska. He married Sarah Rynearson in Peoria, Illinois, March 10, 1840. She was born in Franklin County, Indiana, August 19, 1823, and was the daughter of Miney and Sarah Rynearson, residents of Rosefield Township. The children of this marriage were twelve: Garrett H., who married Emily Cook; William M., who lives in Peoria, married Mary Simpson; Joseph M., who married Hadetia S. Bergquist, of Peoria, lives on the farm; John; Jerusha A.; Laura A.; Algernon A.; Martha A.; Elizabeth; Joseph R.; Mariah H.; Charles E. Only two of these are now living—William and Joseph M. Mrs. Voorhees was a member of the Baptist Church. She died October 14, 1889, aged seventy years. Mr. Voorhees is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of School Director and Township Assessor. He has never used tobacco or intoxicating liquors.

YATES, JOHN; County Mine Inspector and Postmaster; was born in Taylor County, West Virginia, September 8, 1847. His parents were Albert and Sarah (Fletcher) Yates, natives of West Virginia. His maternal grandfather was Harrison Fletcher, a native of Ireland. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Yates, a native of England, came to America in 1818, and settled in West Virginia. Albert Yates started for California by the overland route in 1851, and was never heard of after leaving Independence, Missouri. He is supposed to have been killed by In-

dians or Mormons. John Yates was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, served in Company C, Fourth Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, and in Company H, First West Virginia Light Artillery. He enlisted when only fifteen years old and served from August 5, 1862, to July 14, 1865. He participated in thirteen battles and was a prisoner in the notorious Libby Prison. He came to Peoria, Illinois, in January, 1867. After working two years on a farm he went to mining, in which he was engaged till 1881. For a time, he was a road contractor and built roads about Peoria and in the country. In 1887, he opened a coal mine, which he managed for about three years. In 1899 he was appointed County Mine Inspector, and has served as such till the present time. He has also served five terms as Assessor, and has filled the office of Justice of the Peace. He is now Postmaster at Edwards Station. He is a Republican. On July 18, 1868, he was married in Peoria to Ellen Snyder, who was born in West Virginia, June 12, 1852, the daughter of Enoch and Elizabeth (Martin) Snyder, natives of West Virginia. They came to Illinois in 1865 and settled in Rosefield Township, where they lived four years, and then came to Kickapoo Township, and settled at Edwards Station, where Mr. Snyder was engaged in farming, and where he died. Mrs. Yates died May 26, 1897. The children of John and Ellen Yates are: Emily Ann, Elizabeth, Maggie May, and John Albert. Emily married Daniel Lauer. Mary married Robert Monroe.

CHAPTER IX.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

The settlement of Limestone Township was almost contemporaneous with that of Peoria. But, reaching back many years prior to the advent of the American settlers, it has a history of its own. As early as the year 1723, while yet a part of the French dominion, one Philip Francis Renault obtained a grant of a tract of land one league in front on the lake or river, and extending back five leagues on a stream claimed to have been the Kickapoo. If this claim has any solid foundation to rest upon, it may be inferred that Renault, whose principal business was the development of the mining interests of the country, and who had smelting furnaces not many miles from St. Louis had made an exploration of the Kickapoo Valley, and, finding the hills filled with coal, had procured this grant to himself. It has been claimed for him that he had also discovered lead in this vicinity, but this claim has not been verified by more recent researches.

At a later period, about the year 1765, we find Jean Baptiste Maillet obtaining a grant from the authorities of Great Britain of 1,400 acres at the mouth of the Kickapoo, one mile in front on the river and extending back two miles into the country. This grant took in part of Limestone Township. It was sold in 1801 to Isaac Darneille, the first lawyer who ever lived at Peoria, and by him to Col. William Russell, of the United States Army, who made an effort to have the claim confirmed by the Government, but failed.

At a still later period, about one hundred years ago, it is known that several of the inhabitants of La Ville de Maillet had lands in cultivation on the Kickapoo bottom in this township, or very near it in Peoria Township. Thomas Forsyth, who was an American, had a field of twenty arpens; Simon Roi, Antoine Roi and Francis Racine jointly had a field of 30 arpens, adjoining one of Antoine Cicare; Hypolite Maillet had one of 15 arpens adjoining one of Francis Montplaisir—all situated on or very near the Kickapoo, which was then called the Gatinan (or possibly the Coteneau). These farms were all vacated during the war of 1812, when the village was destroyed.

It is said that Abner Eads, one of the first settlers at Peoria, for a time resided in Limestone; but it seems that Joseph Moffatt and his three sons, Alva, Aquila and Benjamin, were the first settlers. They came in 1822. Alva and Aquila settled on Section 13, and continued to reside thereon, or in the immediate vicinity, during their lives. The Harker family came in 1829 and settled near the southwest corner of the township, giving the name of Harker's Corners to the vicinity where four townships met. Henry W. Jones came at an early day and settled in the north part of the township. From him, or members of his family, we have the name of Jones' Prairie and Jones' Spring situated on and along the Farmington Road. James Crowe also came about the same time as Jones; but, on account of Indian troubles in 1832, he went back to his home in Ohio, but returned in 1834 and settled in the north part of the township. James Heaton came in 1834 and Pleasant Hughes in 1837.

This township can boast of having had the first, if not the first two flouring-mills in the county. George Sharp, one of the County Commissioners and a prominent business man of Peoria, died about the close of the year 1830. He was, at the time of his death, a partner in business with John Hamlin. He had an interest in two mill-sites (then regarded as personal property), one across the river in Tazewell County and one on the Kickapoo. That in Tazewell County was sold to his widow for \$50, from which circumstances it would appear that no mill had yet been erected. He also had a bolting cloth appraised at \$35, which was sold to his son John for \$20. No sale is reported of the mill-site on the Kickapoo, which evidently went to his partner, Mr. Hamlin. It is not certain that the mill had then been erected on the Kickapoo, but if not then erected, it is very certain that preparations had been made looking to that event. In a biographical sketch of Mr. Hamlin, published some years ago, it is said that he, in connection with two young men named Sharp, had erected the mill known as Hamlin & Sharp's Mill, and this would seem probable from the fact that George Sharp had two sons, John and Francis, the former having purchased the bolting cloth at the admin-

istrator's sale. Be this as it may, it is evident the mill was erected and had been put in operation as early as the year 1831, and continued in the hands of the same proprietors, Hamlin & Sharp, until the year 1833 or 1834. The exact location of this mill had apparently been forgotten for many years; for Mr. Ballance, who, in 1832, had been one of the viewers to lay out a road past the same, says in his "History," that "a stranger might almost as well seek for the site of Nineveh or Babylon, as the site of these mills." The road mentioned was one laid out by the County Commissioners from the Knox County line to Peoria and, having followed the route by courses and distances to the Kickapoo at the mill, it there struck a straight course north 79 degrees, east 865 poles (2.7 miles) to the north corner of block 13 (corner of Madison and Main Streets), Peoria. The point where it crossed the Kickapoo was a little north of the center of Section 12; about one-half mile north of the present Lincoln Avenue (formerly Plank Road) Bridge. This is further shown by the following facts:

About the year 1833, Joshua Aiken and Robert E. Little, both men of wealth, came to Peoria and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership. Together or singly, they obtained title to about 1,000 acres of land in Horse-shoe Bottom and its immediate vicinity. They also purchased the Hamlin and Sharp mill, and at once proceeded to enlarge and put it in perfect order, so that it became a mill of high standard, capable of producing fifty barrels of flour per day. It had a very large custom, its patrons coming from the whole country within a radius of sixty miles. Much of the flour here manufactured was shipped to St. Louis by flat-boat. Aiken & Little had become possessed of the mill as early as the spring of 1834, possibly a year before that time. In June of that year, Rev. Flavel Bascom, a Presbyterian missionary stationed in Tazewell County, took his grist there and found Joshua Aiken, from whom he obtained information which afterwards led to the organization of a church at Peoria. They paid cash for wheat and, it is said that more money was paid for wheat at that point than in the whole town of Peoria. The money issued was that of the Quinnebaug Bank, an Eastern institution, which the Peoria merchants denounced as unworthy of credit because its issue would not go at the Land Office, but the Secretary of the Treasury, being appealed to, issued an order that its money should be received in payment for land, and its credit was at once restored. They borrowed this money and secured its repayment by mortgage upon a large amount of real estate, four thousand dollars of it remaining unpaid at the time of Little's death in 1842. Mr. Aiken, seeing the importance of capital in a new country, went East and formed a co-partnership with George P. Shipman, and, together with Hervey Sanford, Charles Monson and Eli Goodwin, purchased the northwest quarter of Section 9, 8 N., R. 8 E., and proceeded to plat it as Monson & Sanford's Addition to Peoria. Although this

plat was not recorded until August 15, 1836, yet it had been made, and lots had been deeded by it, as early as June 4 of the same year. First Street, on this plat, was afterwards adopted as part of a public road from Peoria to Aiken & Little's Mill. About the same time Robert E. Little, together with Orin Hamlin and Augustus Langworthy, laid out the town of Detroit above the Narrows. But that which most concerns the present narrative is, that on April 9, 1836, Joshua Aiken, George P. Shipman and Robert E. Little laid out a town on the southeast quarter of Section 12, and the northeast quarter of Section 13, Town 8 N., R. 7 E., which they named "Peoria Mills." It covered nearly, if not quite, all of the southeast quarter of Section 12, one tier of blocks extending southward on Section 13 and overlooking Horse-Shoe Bottom. The Main Street ran nearly east and west, and was located a few rods north of the present Lincoln Avenue road. Fifth Street crossed Main Street at right angles.

In September, 1836, a road was ordered to be laid out from Peoria to Aiken & Little's Mill. It was surveyed by George C. McFadden, who laid down the lines so accurately they can be easily followed. Commencing at the bridge at Aiken & Little's Mill, the line ran by different courses until it reached the center of Fifth Street, thence to the center of Main Street, following it to its eastern end; it was there deflected southeast, twenty rods, to the section line between Sections 7 and 18 in Township 8 N., R. 8 E., which is now known as Lincoln Avenue. Thence it ran east to the corner of Sections 7 and 9, now the intersection of Lincoln and Western Avenues, thence northeast to the west end of First Street in Monson & Sanford's Addition, following which it reached the lower end of Adams Street, which was then at Franklin Street. By following these lines we reach, unquestionably, the location of the mill near the center of Section 12, which was at or near the northwest corner of the Town of "Peoria Mills," not far from "Rocky Glen."

Joshua Aiken died in the year 1840. Robert E. Little died in 1842 at Peoria. What became of the mill, in the meantime, does not appear. Mr. Ballance says Mr. Aiken added a saw-mill to it and ran both for some time, but finally permitted the stream to undermine them and carry them away. In the files of the estate of Mr. Little in the Probate Court, there appears a lease for eighteen months, from him to Joshua and Henry S. Aiken, for the mill then in their possession, but from other data, it would seem this may have been only a saw-mill. One of the provisions of the lease was, that they should keep the dam and flume in good condition, but, if carried away by freshet, it should be optional with them to do so or not. It is probable the premises were soon afterwards abandoned, as Hale's Mill had been established above and Hamlin & Moffatt's below it; and these two, with others at Peoria, may have cut off its trade so as render it unprofitable.

At the March Term, 1833, of the County

Commissioners' Court, Orin Hamlin and Alva and Aquila Moffat obtained leave to erect a mill-dam on the southwest quarter of Section 13, past which a road was being laid out, which, on the old maps, bears the name of the "Middle Road." This was probably, at first, a saw-mill at which the lumber that went into the Court House was sawed, as Hamlin & Moffat had a contract to supply it. A flouring mill was, however, erected at that place, which afterwards became known and still lingers in the recollection of many citizens, as Monroe's Mill.

In the "Peoria Register and North Western Gazetteer" of April 8, 1837, it is said: "Some years since a flouring mill (probably Hamlin & Sharp's.—Ed.) was erected on that stream (the Kickapoo), which is in successful operation still, within two and a half miles of Peoria Village. Two saw-mills in the vicinity of the flouring-mill are in profitable business. There are two saw-mills above and one grist-mill below." Here are two grist-mills spoken of, neither one of which could have been Hale's; for that mill was then in process of erection, and had not commenced grinding. These mills, and at least two of the saw-mills spoken of, must have been located within the present bounds of Limestone Township. From these facts we can judge of the importance of the Kickapoo Creek as a mill-stream at that time.

On June 10, 1837, Henry Jones laid out a town plat on the southwest quarter of Section 3 and the southeast quarter of Section 4, which he called "Summerville." It was located on what is now the Farmington road, just north of the County Farm. It has never become a place of importance, there being but a few scattered houses at that place, but a postoffice by that name is still maintained.

This township has also the credit of having had the first public bridge in the county—that erected by John Cameron on the Lewistown road. The bridge at Aiken & Little's mill was also erected at an early day; but it may have been erected by the proprietors, and not by the public. The township was also well supplied with both county and State roads—the State road running up the Kickapoo; that by the way of Farmington to Knoxville; that to Quincy by way of Canton, and that by Pekin—all passing through its territory.

It also had one of the first rail-roads—the Peoria and Oquawka having been finished as far as Edwards in 1855. It now has five railroads in operation: the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; The Toledo, Peoria & Western; The Iowa Central; The Peoria & Pekin Terminal, and The Chicago & North Western. These several roads, converging near the eastern line of the township, make that a point of great importance as a future suburb of the city.

This township also contains the County Poor Farm, of which a full account is given elsewhere. It has also an important State Institution, the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, which, after sundry reverses and delays, is now completed

and received its first installment of patients on February 10, 1902.

The township contains no regularly organized village, but through sundry subdivisions of lands, especially along the Kickapoo Creek, divers centers of population have become known as villages, such as Bartonville, South Bartonville and Minersville, which may soon become suburbs of Peoria. The township also contains several manufacturing plants, the most important of which are the Acme Hay Harvesting Company and the Cellulose factory of the Marsden Company, at South Bartonville. As these factories are owned and operated by Peorians, they will receive further notice among the industries of the city.

Coal mining is one of the most important interests, the whole township being apparently underlaid with that mineral. The first coal mining was done at an early day, the first bank having been opened on the southeast corner of Section 24. The Moffatts also mined coal at the same place and shipped it by keel-boats to St. Louis. As at other places, the first mining was done either by "stripping" or drifting into the hill-sides, where the out-crop appeared. But, for some years, deep-mining has been carried on, not only along the river and creek bottoms, but on the up-lands. These mines give employment to a large number of laborers.

The population of this township is of a mixed character—there being many Germans, some Welsh among the miners, some Scotch, some Irish, an English community on the north side, and some Americans. Among the early German settlers were Conrad Bontz, who came in 1841, Christian Straesser and the Hallers and Beatty Johnson in 1848, George Ojeman in 1849, and the Roelfs in 1851. These men were, and their descendants are, among the very best and most prosperous citizens.

There being an extensive ledge of lime-stone rock in the north part of the township, the burning of lime for the Peoria market has, from an early day, been an important industry. There are also extensive quarries of sand-stone along the Kickapoo Creek, which yield a fairly good quality of stone for building purposes.

CHURCHES.—The people of Limestone Township, at a very early day, began to supply themselves with the preaching of the Gospel, and have always maintained several churches.

Christ Church (Episcopal) is located on the northwest quarter of Section 4, where there were a considerable number of people of English extraction. The first services were held at the house of the now venerable John Benton, and for some time meetings were held at the homes of some of the other settlers. Bishop Chase came to the county about the year 1836 and took the oversight of this incipient parish, after which regular services were held almost every Sabbath. After a time a house of worship was erected which still stands. It was at first a plain stone building, but in recent years, it has been enlarged and beautified by the addition of a tower and by putting stained glass into the windows.



James Jordan

John Pennington donated two acres for a church site and cemetery, and, in May, 1844, the corner-stone of the church was laid, but the building was not finished until the fall of 1845, nor consecrated until December of that year. The original cost was about \$1,500. Of this sum \$1,100 was contributed by friends in England, of which the sum of twenty pounds sterling was the gift of Dowager Queen Adelaide, and twenty pounds the gift of Lord Kenyon, the friend of Bishop Chase, after whom he named Kenyon College established by him in Ohio. Some years ago Rev. John Benson, James Clark and Isabella Douglas conveyed to this church twenty acres of ground, just across the public highway from the church, as a "glebe," for the use and benefit of the rector. Attached to the church is a small cemetery, in which the remains of Henry Wilson, who died September 17, 1838, were the first to be interred. A stroll through this cemetery, which many Peorians have enjoyed through the hospitality of Oliver J. Bailey, the proprietor of the adjoining Wild-wood dairy farm, bring to mind more reminiscences of by-gone days than probably any other spot in the county; for here are the stones which mark the final resting place of many of its prominent citizens.

Limestone Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1849 with twenty-seven members. Its first church building, located on Section 4, on the Farmington Road, was built in 1860 at a cost of \$1,000. It was dedicated by the noted and venerable Peter Cartwright, D. D., on December 21, 1860. The preacher in charge, at that time, was Rev. John Borland. This church has always been supplied with the regular ministrations of Gospel services according to the mode prescribed by the denomination to which it belongs.

The Presbyterian Church was organized May 6, 1859, by a committee of the Presbytery consisting of Rev. Robert P. Farris, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Rev. M. L. Wood, the minister in charge, and Ruling Elder James H. Patterson, of the Salem Church. There were fifteen members admitted, and John Cameron and William Jones were ordained and installed as Ruling Elders. This church has never been strong enough to support a pastor, but stated services have been regularly kept up by temporary supplies. Its present membership numbers about thirty, and it maintains a Sabbath-school of forty. Although numerically small, it contributes regularly to the benevolent work of the church. The church building is a neat frame structure erected on the northwest corner of Section 8, at a cost of \$1,600. Rev. M. L. Wood, who was one of the committee to organize the church, was the first minister to this people, he having served as stated supply for two years. The church is at present without a pastor.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1855 with eighteen members. The first house of worship was erected in the year 1856, at a cost of \$1,000, but, after twenty years'

occupancy, it became too small for the growing congregation, and a new one was erected in 1876, at the cost of \$4,000. The church is located on the southwest quarter of Section 22, where it has three and a half acres of ground, in which is also located a cemetery. The first pastor was Rev. F. Warnke.

SCHOOLS.—Little is known of the schools prior to the introduction of the free school system. The first school was probably that taught in 1836 by Simeon Ward, in a log-house situated near the house where William C. H. Barton afterwards resided, at what is now South Bartonville. Since the adoption of the free school system, the township has maintained a creditable stand in the matter of public education. It is now divided into nine full districts, in each one of which is a good school house. There is also a union district at Harker's Corners.

JAMES W. JORDAN.

Commercially and agriculturally, James W. Jordan has impressed his worth upon the community of Peoria County. Of Gaelic ancestry, he was born in Zanesville, Ohio, December 10, 1851, his parents, Patrick and Catherine (Holden) Jordan, having been born in Ireland. Patrick Jordan was a farmer in his native land, and, upon emigrating to America in 1878, settled in Zanesville, Ohio, removing in the winter of 1881 to Section 3, Limestone Township, Peoria County. A progressive and industrious man, he soon became an integral part of the prosperity of his locality, and from a comparatively small beginning accumulated lands aggregating five hundred and twelve acres. Even greater gains were predicted as the result of his enterprise, had he not met with an accident on a bridge with a runaway team, which resulted in his death August 23, 1874. His wife survived him until February 5, 1896. James W. Jordan was reared on the home farm and educated in the public schools, graduating from the Peoria County Normal School in 1873, and, in response to a commendable independence, set forth at an early age to earn his own livelihood. After an absence of five years he returned to the surroundings of his boyhood, and to the hearth so soon to be desolated by the tragic calamity of his father's death. In the settlement of the large estate, James and Patrick Jordan, both sons of the sturdy pioneer, bought out the other heirs, and Mr. Jordan is now the possessor of a farm of two hundred and forty acres, upon a portion of which stands the memory-laden homestead.

While a successful farmer and stock-raiser, Mr. Jordan is perhaps more widely known because of his association with the Crescent Stone Company, one of the substantial enterprises of the county. The magnitude of the concern may be estimated when it is known that, during one year, the city of Peoria was furnished from their quarries thirty-three thousand tons of crushed stone. The average yearly output of the quarries is ten thousand tons, and the average price per cubic yard is \$1.50. Although independent

in politics, Mr. Jordan has filled many offices of trust within the gift of the people of his county, and has been Highway Commissioner for seven years, Supervisor for three years and School Director for several terms. With his family he is a member of the Catholic Church.

The marriage of Mr. Jordan and Mary Tighe occurred February 17, 1881, and of this union have been born eight children: Katie V., Josie, Martin D., Roger, Leo, Byron, James and Elizabeth. Mrs. Jordan was born in Medina Township, May 2, 1858, a daughter of John and Catherine Tighe, who were natives of Ireland. The parents came to America in 1853, and from New York State removed to Medina Township in 1856, where they farmed for the remainder of their days, and where the mother died, January 5, 1894.

BALL, EDWARD; Coal Operator; born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1850, is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Kaer) Ball. The father was born in Somerset County, England, and the mother in Wales. Samuel Ball came to the United States in 1848, and first settled in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. From there he brought his family to Peoria County and settled in Limestone Township, where he engaged in mining which he followed during his life. The father and mother are both dead. On arriving at his majority, Edward Ball engaged in mining for himself and is now owner and proprietor of the Ball Coal Company, whose mines have a capacity of about eight hundred bushels a day of coal. Mr. Ball was a United States Storekeeper for five years. He is now putting up some fine dwelling houses as an addition to Bartonville. He is an attendant on the Methodist Church and in politics a Republican. He married Colona Anderson, in Peoria, January 24, 1874, and they have seven children: Isola S., Lenora, Samuel E., Colbert, Wesley, Clara and Edna. Isola married Beecher Ricketts; Sarah L., married Robert D. Downing; and Samuel married Edith Brown. Mrs. Ball was born in Limestone Township May, 1855, daughter of Colbert and Juliette (Trial) Anderson. The father is dead, but the mother still living. Mrs. Ball's grandparents, John and Elizabeth Trial, came from Virginia and settled in Peoria at an early day. Mr. Margaret Hornbocker, an aunt of Mrs. Edward Ball, was the first female child born in Peoria.

BENSON, REV. JOHN; Clergyman, Hanna City; born in Yorkshire, England, June 8, 1815. His great-grandfather was John Benson. His grandfather, also named John, married Ann Atkinson. His father, whose name was John, married Harriet Coupland, daughter of William and Mary (Close) Coupland, all natives of England. Mr. Benson came to America with his parents in 1833. They landed in New York, and came to Albion, Edwards County, Illinois, and later to Peoria. The father was a lawyer in England but did not practice his profession in America. His father before him was also a lawyer. The

father died soon after coming to this country. John Benson of this sketch, was ordained a minister of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana, where he did missionary work. Afterward he took up the ministry as pastor of the Episcopal Church at Alconbury. This church was organized in 1836 by Bishop Chase, and the stone church was built in 1845. In 1866 he established St. John's church, in Peoria. Five years later he went to Lewistown, but since 1875 has resided in his present home. Connected with the church property is a cemetery. Mr. Benson married Euphemia Clark in Jubilee Township in 1842, the marriage ceremony being performed by Bishop Chase. She was born in England in 1812, the daughter of James and Isabella (Walker) Clark. Her parents came to the United States and settled in Limestone Township in 1838, where the father purchased land on Section 5. Mrs. Benson died, January 1, 1875, and since that time, Mr. Benson has resided with his brother-in-law, James Clark.

BERGMAN, HENRY; Farmer; son of Menno and Grace (Defriest) Bergman. His paternal grandparents were Henry and Tenie Bergman, and the maternal grandparents, Walfert and Anna Defriest—all natives of Germany. Mr. Bergman came to the United States in 1867, landing at New York. After reaching Illinois, he spent one year at Pekin and then rented a farm in Limestone Township, for four years, after which he bought his present farm of ninety-one acres on Sections 20 and 21, where he has a comfortable home. He married Dorothy Johnson in Limestone Township, January 15, 1872, and has six children: John H., Menno H., Engel, Hiska, Simon and Hannah A. Mrs. Bergman was born in Germany May 28, 1848, the daughter of John T. and Engel (Behrend-) Johnson, who came to the United States in 1866, and soon settled on a farm which they purchased on Section 20, Limestone Township. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. The mother is dead; the father, still living.

BONTZ, CONRAD; Farmer; Limestone Township; born in Landau, Bavaria, May 1, 1819; son of Philip Jacob and Eva (Sniderfritz) Bontz, natives of Bavaria. He came to the United States in 1840. Coming by way of New York and Pittsburg, he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he worked on a farm. Subsequently he came to Peoria County and, after his marriage, went to farming near Bartonville. Selling his first farm he bought another of one hundred and twenty acres on Section 22, Limestone Township, to which he has added, and now has a farm of about four hundred acres with good buildings. He married Mary M. Bettelon in Tazewell County, January 14, 1845. She was born in Bavaria, September 23, 1823, daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann (Krose) Bettelon. She died October 1, 1900. The family came to the United States in 1830 and lived near Jamestown, Cambridge County, Pennsylvania, where the mother died. They then moved to Ohio, whence three years later, they came to Peoria and, settling on the bluff, worked for John Armstrong

on a farm. The father died in Tazewell County. The children of Conrad Bontz and wife are: Julia Anna, Mary M., Amelia Ellen, Philip Jacob, William C., Margaret Elizabeth, John D., George L., and Antoine N. Philip married and having died, left a widow and one child. Mr. Bontz and wife are members of the Reformed Church. He is a Democrat, and has served as School Trustee and School Director several years.

BRUNINGA, BRUNO R.; Farmer; born in the city of Peoria, July 18, 1853. His paternal grand-parents were Bruno H. and Minnie (Ojemann) Bruninga, and his maternal grandfather, Harm Gronewold. The father, Rudolph Bruninga, married Jennie Gronewald, a native of Germany. Rudolph Bruninga and two sisters came to Peoria in 1848, and two years later their father came to this country. He was a teamster for many years in Peoria, where he died. He purchased a farm in Limestone Township, Section 22, a short time before his death, but did not live to settle on it. His widow married again and lived in Washington Township, Tazewell County, Illinois. Bruno R. Bruninga was adopted by his uncle, J. Gronewold, and lived with him till he was twenty-one years of age. He purchased the interest of the only other heir, his sister, in his father's farm, upon which he settled, adding to it land in Section 23, and now has two hundred and sixteen acres of land and very fine buildings. He married Jennie Seifkes in Limestone Township, February 27, 1877. They have eight children: Lizzie J., Rudolph H., Miner H., Louise E., Paul G., Hannah M., Harry H. and Elmer C. Mrs. Bruninga was born in Limestone Township July 27, 1856, daughter of Minard and Grace (Cook) Seifkes, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1850, and settled in Limestone Township. Mr. Bruninga, wife and family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is independent. He has filled the office of School Director. He sold to the St. Louis Coal Company the coal under one hundred acres of his farm, for which he received four thousand dollars.

CAMERON, JOHN C.; Farmer; born in Limestone Township, February 15, 1854, the son of John and Belle Cameron, natives of Scotland. The father was born in April, 1819, and died in August, 1884; the mother, born, March 25, 1825, is still living. Their marriage occurred in 1842. The maternal grandparents were William and Jane (Fisher) Cameron. John Cameron came to the United States in 1831, lived seven years in New York and, in 1838, moved to Fulton County, Illinois, locating near Fairview. He bought a farm, and by skillful management had increased it to five hundred acres at the time of his death. He served as Highway Commissioner. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. John C. Cameron started out for himself in 1876 on a rented farm, which he worked for a few years. He then bought a tract in Section 9, Limestone Township, where he now has one hundred acres, seven miles west of Peoria. He is a Republican and a member of the Grange. He married Emma J. Bour-

land in Limestone Township, in December, 1880, and they have two children: Fanny E., born October 11, 1881, and Charles Harrison, born December 13, 1889. Mrs. Cameron was born in Peoria, May 29, 1853, the daughter of Robert and Susan (Potter) Bourland, of Pennsylvania, who came to Peoria in 1848, having previously lived in Morgan County, Illinois, for two years. They are still residing in Peoria.

DOUBET, ELEONOR; Farmer; born in France, June 12, 1824, son of Joseph and Ursula Doubet, natives of France. The family came to America in 1837. The voyage to New York was by sailing vessel, which was struck by lightning in mid-ocean and several sailors killed by the bolt. Leaving New York, the family proceeded to Pittsburg, and thence by boat to Cincinnati, where they took a steamboat to Louisville. The family stopped with a brother-in-law of Mr. Doubet in Kentucky, while the latter followed the course of the rivers to Peoria alone. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres on Section 31, Kickapoo Township, which he entered at the Land Office at Quincy at a dollar and a quarter an acre. Here he afterward brought his family and made settlement, where he finally died at the age of seventy-two. He was Mayor of the city of Belfort for some years before leaving France. Eleonor Doubet remained at his father's home till he was twenty-six years old, then bought eighty acres of land in Limestone Township on Section 26, and has since been acquiring land, now being the owner of six hundred and eighty acres in Knox County and over four hundred in Kickapoo and Limestone Townships in Peoria County. His landed property has been somewhat lessened lately by gifts to his sons. He married Harriet Slane, in Limestone Township, January 8, 1849. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, April 7, 1831, the daughter of Daniel and Mahala (LaFollett) Slane, natives of Virginia. He was a carpenter and farmer and, after stopping awhile in Ohio, came to Peoria County, and bought a farm in Rosefield Township. He taught school in Ohio and also after coming to Rosefield Township, and served as fifer in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Doubet are the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living: George Lafayette, Joseph Daniel, Eliza, Mahala Isabel, John Franklin, Charles Edward, James Henry (deceased), one who died in infancy, Rebecca R. and Delilah Frances (deceased). One daughter lives in Iowa but all the others near the old home.

DOUBET, JOSEPH; Farmer; born near Belfort, France, in 1833; son of Joseph and Ursula Doubet and grandson of Joseph Doubet, all natives of France. Joseph Doubet, the second of that name, was a man of fine education, great strength of character and skillful in politics. He was a native of Belfort, of which city he was Mayor. He left France for the United States and, accompanied by his family, settled in Kickapoo Township, Peoria County, while it was yet inhabited by Indians. He was a leading

Democrat and held many offices in his township. He died in 1857. Joseph, second, was but four years old when his parents came to Kickapoo Township, and his education was what the times and opportunities of sixty years ago afforded, but by hard work and good management he has acquired the ownership of a farm of five hundred acres upon which he does not owe a dollar. He married Mary Ann Marie in Kickapoo Township in 1851. She was a native of Ohio, daughter of Michael and Mary Ann Smith, both natives of France. They died when their daughter was very young. She died December 13, 1894. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Doubet are: Joseph, Mary, Peter, Malinda, Eliza, Julia, Cicely, Nicholas, Henry, Ida, Eddie and Emma, who died at the age of twelve years. The eleven children surviving are all married and all but one live in the vicinity of the old homestead.

FASH, HENRY; Farmer; born in Peoria County, November 18, 1835; son of Daniel and Phebe (Campbell) Fash. The father was born in New York City and the mother in New Jersey. Daniel Fash settled in Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, in 1833, where he owned a farm. Subsequently he came to Peoria and bought a farm on the bluff near the village—now City of Peoria—when the Indians still lived in this section of the State. Mr. Fash died after the family settled here. Mrs. Fash survived him about two years. Henry Fash married Lavinia Harris at Peoria, February 12, 1861. She was born in London, England in 1845. Her parents, Matthew and Jane Harris, came to the United States in 1849. The mother died soon after coming to this country, and the father started overland for California, during the great gold excitement, and was never afterward heard of. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fash: Thomas H., Catherine, Addie L., Daniel A. and Edgar. Catherine married John Shokell; Thomas married Anna Shaffer, and Addie married J. W. Rookshy. Mr. Fash is a Republican. He served as Constable of Limestone Township nine years and has been School Director.

GRAFELMANN, PETER; Farmer; born in Germany February 2, 1830; son of Peter and Maggie (Feinbach) Grafelmann, natives of Germany. Mr. Grafelmann came to the United States in 1855, reaching Peoria via New Orleans and the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, after a voyage of nine weeks. He spent his first year in America working on a farm for sixteen dollars a month in the summer and for less in the winter. His first purchase of land was forty acres on Section 21, to which he afterward added till he now has five hundred and thirty-seven acres. He married Gasia Grafelmann in Limestone Township in October, 1850. She was born in Germany in March, 1828, daughter of Henry and Maggie Grafelmann. She came to America in company with her brother at the same time her husband came. The children of this marriage are: Peter, Henry, Margaret, Mary and Eliza. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Grafelmann is a director and leading member. Politically he is a Democrat.

HEUERMANN, CLAUD; Farmer; Limestone Township; born in Germany March 1, 1822; son of Henry and Maggie (Devries) Heuermann, natives of Germany. The paternal grandfather was Eaf Heuermann, and the maternal grandfather, H—— Devries. Mr. Heuermann came to America in 1851, and reached Peoria via New Orleans and the river route. After living in the town of Peoria two years he settled in Limestone Township, where he worked land on shares. Subsequently he bought land on Sections 10 and 15, and now has a farm of about three hundred and thirty acres, with good buildings. His first marriage was in Germany to Hiska Lubin. Her father, Jacob Lubin, and family came to America in the same company with Mr. Heuermann. The children of this marriage were: Jacob, John, Henry, Maggie, Michael and Sway. The four last named grew to adult age and died, and two others died in infancy. January 6, 1874, Mr. Heuermann married Gretje Brusen, in Peoria, Illinois. She was born August 10, 1830. Her parents were Dirk and Geske Brusen, natives of Germany. She came to America with her first husband, who died soon after his arrival in this country in 1857. Mr. Heuermann is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

HEUERMANN, HENRY E.; Farmer; was born in Germany May 1, 1840, a son of Henry and Minnie Heuermann, descendants of old German families. His father died in his native land, and his mother and himself and three of his brothers came to the United States. After six years' residence at Peoria, they lived for about an equal period on a farm in Limestone Township, which they rented of Mr. Culbertson. After that, for three years they rented the tract of land known as "the poor farm," and then the four brothers bought a farm of four hundred and twenty acres, which they cultivated jointly until 1870, when it was apportioned among them. To eighty acres in Section 15 which Henry thus received, he added by purchase until he now owns two hundred and twenty acres, on which are a fine house, ample outbuildings and many fruit trees. He is independent in politics and he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He married Tenie Dorubus, in the Limestone Lutheran Church, June 7, 1868, and children have been born to them as follows: Henry, John H., Minnie H., Hannah H., Tenie H., Anna H., Schweer H., Bertha H., Ida H. Three others, Frankie, Mary and Claus, are dead. Mrs. Heuermann was born in Germany in 1850, a daughter of John and Mary Dorubus, who crossed the ocean and settled at Peoria in 1861. Mr. Dorubus, who was a carpenter, became a widower some years after his arrival and married a second wife, whom he survives.

HILL, JOHN; Retail Liquor Dealer; born in Scotland, December 16, 1857; son of Robert and Agnes (Laird) Hill, natives of Scotland. Robert Hill brought his family to the United States in 1866 and engaged in mining in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. In 1879, John Hill came to Peoria and worked as a miner for a while. He

then gave up mining and engaged in his present business. The mother died in Pennsylvania, in 1877. The father came to Bartonville and resided with his son till his death in 1893. John Hill married Louisa Hill March 19, 1881, the ceremony being performed by Judge Yates in the Court House at Peoria. Mrs. Hill was born in Wesley City, Tazewell County, Illinois, April 3, 1863. She is the daughter of John and Susanna (Harris) Hill, natives of England, who came to the United States in 1860. Mr. Hill was a coal miner until he moved to Bartonville, where he ran a grocery store. He died in 1885. His widow is still living at Bartonville. The children of John and Louisa Hill are: Susanna, born September 9, 1882; Robert, born October 15, 1884; John, born January 2, 1886; Jeannette, born November 3, 1889; Harry and Harris, twins, born July 16, 1893; and Lester Geher, born May 4, 1901. Mr. Hill has a fine residence overlooking the City of Peoria. He has served as School Director of the Bartonville District four years, and he is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Red Men.

JOHNSON, JOHN R.; Farmer; born in Germany October 8, 1846; son of R. and Maggie (Ulrich) Johnson, natives of Germany. R. Johnson and his family came to America in 1851, landing at New Orleans and following the rivers to Peoria. Later Mr. Johnson settled in Limestone Township and purchased a part of Section 22, where he spent the remainder of his life farming. John R. Johnson began for himself at twenty-four years of age, and after working for a while at the cooper's trade, engaged in farming. He resides on Section 8, and has a farm of over four hundred acres. He married Katherine Beenders in Peoria, June 8, 1873. They have eight children: Reent, John, George, Henry, Charles, Anna and Maggie. Three of the sons are married. Mrs. Johnson was born in Germany in 1850, and came to America with her sister in 1872. Mr. Johnson was educated in Peoria. He votes the Republican ticket.

KOEPEL, CHRISTIAN; Farmer; son of Henry Koepfel, a native of France; was born in Limestone Township, May 12, 1845. The father came from France to the United States about 1842, and purchased land on Section 14, Limestone Township, where he lived till 1855, the year of his death. The mother of Christian Koepfel died when he was a small child, and the father married Elizabeth Thoma, who became the mother of three sons and two daughters. Mr. Koepfel learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about eight years, then rented a farm, and, a few years later, bought the old homestead of eighty acres, where he has since resided. He married Elizabeth Huber in Peoria February 6, 1868. She was born in Germany in 1848, the daughter of Xavier and Frances (Thume) Huber. She and her sister came to the United States in 1861. There are eight children of this marriage: Christian Joseph, Frank X., William S., Anton E., Joseph M., Anna E., William, Wilhelmina Elizabeth and Magdalena Katharine. Anna E., the oldest daughter, is the wife

of Mick Schnur. Mr. Koepfel has served as Tax Collector of his Township, and is now School Director, which place he has occupied for twenty-one years. He is a Democrat. The members of the family are members of the Catholic Church.

OJEMANN, GEORGE; Farmer; born in Germany October 13, 1830; the son of Rolf G. and Elizabeth (Rolf) Ojemann, natives of Germany. The family, consisting of the parents, four sons and four daughters, emigrated to the United States in 1849, coming to New Orleans and ascending the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Peoria, where they arrived on the Fourth of July, and were very much surprised and perplexed by the noise of booming cannon and the processions of the Americans celebrating the Nation's natal day. The voyage had occupied two and a half months. Their first settlement was on a rented farm in Limestone Township, where they lived three years. Then a farm of eighty acres on Section 16 was purchased, for which twelve hundred dollars was paid. The original homestead became the property of George Ojemann, who has added to it one hundred and eighty acres, and he is now living on a farm of two hundred and sixty acres with good buildings and conveniences. Mr. Ojemann married Gretje Ahten in Peoria, December 27, 1854. They have had four children: Elizabeth H., Trintje M., Johanna J. and Rolf G. Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Heuermann, died February 3, 1899. Trintje married John Heuermann. Johanna married Evert E. Lock. Rolf married Jennie Menninga, and is now Township Clerk. Mr. Ojemann was educated in the common schools. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat and has held the office of Supervisor three years. He has also served as Highway Commissioner, Township Clerk and Collector. Mrs. Ojemann is the daughter of Weeth and Trintje (Shipper) Ahten, and was born in Germany October 12, 1830. She came to the United States with her brother in 1852.

PETERS, ADOLPH; Farmer; born in Germany March 8, 1848; son of John and Lena (Croft) Peters, natives of Germany; came to Peoria County in 1872. Two years later his parents came to this country. For a time they lived on a rented farm, but later Adolph bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on Section 33, in Limestone Township, which he cleared up and made into a fine farm, well improved and with good buildings. He married Anna Johnson, in Limestone Township, March 20, 1883, and they have one child, Maggie. Another daughter, Lena, died at the age of nine years. John Peters died in 1895, and his wife in 1892. They were buried in the Lutheran Cemetery. Mr. Adolph Peters and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat. Mrs. Peters was born in Peoria in 1856, daughter of Ream Johnson, a native of Germany, whose family came to this county at an early period.

ROSENBOHM, HILBERT; Farmer; born in Germany January 4, 1825. His parents were Derick and Margaret Rosenbohm. Mr. Rosen-

bohm served three years in an artillery regiment in the German Army and was in active service in the years 1848 and 1849 during the rebellion, and still preserves the evidence of his discharge. He came to the United States in 1857, first stopped at St. Louis and then went to Perry County, Missouri, where he lived three years, when he came to Peoria County and bought eighty acres of land on Section 34 in Limestone Township. He now has three hundred and eight acres, all the result of his own toil and management. He married Anna Bakanhers in Germany in 1857, and they have had ten children, seven of whom are living: Anna, Helen, John D., Henry, Richard, Eliza and Herman. The deceased are: Maggie, who died aged twenty-seven; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Rosenbohm was born in Germany in 1833, daughter of Herman Bakanhers. The mother came to America and died in Limestone Township. The father died in Germany. Mr. Rosenbohm is a Democrat and the family are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been a Trustee for several years.

SHOLL, JOSEPH H.; Farmer and Coal Operator; born in Peoria November 10, 1839; son of Adam and Charlotte (Monroe) Sholl. The former, a native of Germany, was born in 1815 and died in 1894; and the latter was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and died in December, 1891. Adam Sholl came to Peoria by way of New Orleans and up the rivers, making the journey all the way by water. After two years' residence in Peoria, he purchased land on Section 26 in Limestone Township, and became a coal operator, employing as many as one hundred and fifty men about his mines. He occupied the offices of Supervisor, Highway Commissioner and School Trustee. Joseph H. Sholl worked about the mines for his father for a time and then was made superintendent, which position he held for thirty-four years. The mine, which is now in Vein No. 3, produces from one to three hundred tons of coal a day. Mr. Sholl is now retired from active work. He was one of the Supervisors of the City of Peoria. In politics he is a Democrat. He married Mary E. Jenkins in Peoria, December 5, 1861. She was born in Ohio December 26, 1841, the daughter of George and Mary (Powell) Jenkins. The father was born in Virginia and the mother in Ohio. They settled in Ohio in 1835, came to Peoria in 1843, and later moved to Hollis Township. The father and his father were carpenters. Six children were born to Joseph H. and Mary E. Sholl: Raymond P., Devere, James W., Robert L., Archie E. and Charlotte. Devere married Ella Powell; he is now superintendent of the mine.

STRAESSER, WILLIAM; Farmer; born in Limestone Township, May 20, 1850; the son of John C. and Katharine (Haller) Straesser, and a grandson of John Straesser and Frederick Haller. His parents were born in Wurtemberg, Germany, his father in 1802 and his mother January 9, 1819. His father died May 13, 1888. John C. Straesser came from Germany to New York at the age of thirty, and went thence to Martins-

burg, Pennsylvania, where he married. In 1851 he made the journey from Martinburg to Peoria on foot and returned in the same way, after having bought a farm in Section 35, Limestone Township, to which he soon afterward brought his family by way of the lakes. He was so successful as a farmer and as a business man that he owned, besides a two hundred-acre farm in Peoria County, three hundred acres of valuable land in McLean County. His sterling integrity was recognized by all who knew him, and it is worthy of record that, before coming to America, he served twelve years in the German army. William Straesser has had a successful career as a farmer since he attained his majority, and at one time he owned a farm of one hundred and eighty-four acres, forty acres of which he sold to the State of Illinois. He gives particular attention to fine Jersey stock. Independent in politics, he wields a recognized influence in township affairs and has served his fellow citizens two years as Tax Collector and twelve years as School Director. He is a Methodist. December 24, 1878, at Peoria, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael M. and Catharine (Haner) Powell natives of Wales, and they have five children: William Eugene, Elmer Morgan, Harold Carter, Catherine E. and Christina. Mrs. Straesser was born in Limestone Township April 22, 1855. Her father, born at Radnor, South Wales, January 15, 1819, emigrated to New York City and removed thence to Jefferson County, New York, where he was Constable eight years and was twice elected Justice of the Peace. After his settlement in Peoria County he was Postmaster at Dowdallville, resigning to remove to Peoria to serve as Coroner, which office he occupied several terms. He was the first Notary Public in Limestone Township. In politics he was a Democrat.

SWORDS, WILLIAM A.; Farmer and Contractor; born in Limestone Township February 15, 1854; the son of William and Sarah (Jenkins) Swords. The father was born in Ohio in 1817 and the mother in Virginia in 1818. The paternal grandparents were Jotham and Elizabeth Swords. William Swords first visited Peoria County in 1834. At that time he says the site of the court house was open prairie for sale at four dollars an acre, but, on account of water and wood, he went eight miles away and took up land in Limestone Township. Returning to Ohio he brought his family to Peoria County the following year. He and his wife are still living in the old brick house which he built on his farm years ago, and where he raised his family of twelve children. William A. Swords remained a member of his father's family until he was married at the age of twenty-six. He now owns six hundred and eighty acres of land and good buildings. Besides farming he has been employed as a contractor in furnishing crushed stone for street work in Peoria, and also building stone for various structures. He married Clara I. Stevens in Limestone Township March 11, 1881. She was born in Limestone Township in 1863, the daughter of William and Mary Ann (Rogers) Stevens, natives of England. They

came to the United States about 1860. The father first worked at mining coal, but later bought a farm upon which he now lives, nine miles south of Canton, Illinois. The mother died in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Swords have fourteen children: William, Arthur, Albert, Ches-

ter, Elmer, Charles, George, Jessie, Clarence, Thomas Austin, John, one who died in infancy, Clara and Laura. Mr. Swords and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Democrat.

CHAPTER X.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP.

By WM. S. McCULLOUGH AND WM. S. PARR.

Logan Township (8 N., 6 E.) is situated in the southwesterly portion of the county, the northern portion being high rolling prairie, the southern portion timber land somewhat broken by the small streams flowing into Copperas Creek. There are several limestone quarries in the township from which stone is procured in limited quantities for building purposes, the well water being impregnated with that mineral. Bituminous coal abounds, there being four veins in the township at the respective depths of forty, eighty, one hundred and twenty and two hundred and forty feet, the two latter being workable veins of four feet six inches. Thomas Forbes sunk the first coal shaft in 1870 on his farm, reaching a four foot six inch vein at the depth of forty feet. He hoisted the coal by horse power and burned some coke for the local market. A coal shaft costing \$20,000 was put in operation in 1883 at Hanna City, a village on the Iowa Central Railroad, which is doing a successful business.

The larger portion of the township consists of rich farming lands, well improved and occupied principally by the owners, who form a highly intelligent, prosperous, moral and religious community. Eden is another village on the Iowa Central Railway, while Smithville, in the southern part, is one of the oldest towns in the county. As was usual in the early days, the first settlers sought this locality on account of its timber, its rich soil and abundance of water.

The first settler was an old Indian trader by the name of Triall, who came in 1830, to the south part of the township. Peter Maynard settled near him in 1831. Thomas Phillips settled on Section No. 2 in 1832, and in the same year came also John G. S. Bohanan, James Harker and Mr. Buck; John T. Runkle and Henry Heaton in 1833-4; Simon Reeves settled on Section No. 34 in 1834, and was followed in 1835 by many others, among whom were Thomas P. Smith, Richard Bourne, John Van Arsdall, Robert Kinney and George Sturges.

Robert Reeves, the father of Simon Reeves, seems to have arrived in Peoria County in 1816,

three years earlier than the party of Abner Eads, to look at the country, coming down the Ohio River as far as Cincinnati on a raft with one companion, thence on horseback to the northeast quarter of Section 6, 11 North, 7 East, thence back to Cincinnati on horseback, thence to his home in Plattsburgh, New York. The reason he did not stay in Peoria County was that there was no civilization anywhere near, and he did not want to take his family so far into the wilderness. He settled in Fulton County in 1824, and his son, Simon, in Peoria County in 1834. The Indians were then plenty in this part of the country, but they gave no trouble until about 1826, when the steamboats began to bring whiskey, after which until the Black Hawk war there was trouble. Mr. Reeves did not go to the war but loaned a horse to Bird Ellis of the Fulton County Company, who was killed at Stillman's Run. The horse was never returned. That Mr. Reeves kept well to the front in modern improvements appears from the fact that he brought the first cook stove to the neighborhood in 1844. To Frank Libby is due the introduction of the threshing machine in 1850 and to J. B. Miller and Alfred Reeves the first reaper. An old man-of-war sailor named John Milligan, who "kept back" on Section 35, used to go around the neighborhood making and mending shoes, carrying his "kit" with him. The early settlers, by force of circumstances, were obliged to adopt the customs of the country, the log cabin, the primitive dress, the hominy block and other outfitings as elsewhere described.

The first school was taught by John L. Clark in the winter of 1836 in a log school house on Section 36, the land of Andrew Parr. Mr. Clark afterward kept school in his own house on Section 22. He continued to teach successfully for many years and was one of those in attendance at the first Teachers' Institute held in the county. The schools of Logan Township have always maintained a high standing for efficiency, there being now nine districts in the township, each one supplied with a comfortable modern school house.

Smithville early became the center of a community of Associate Reformed Presbyterians, who have faithfully maintained their distinctive principles until the present time. Being of in-

dustrious habits they were not at a loss for workmen sufficiently skilled to supply their own wants. In addition to the shoemaker, already mentioned, they had a blacksmith in the person of William H. Brooks, on his farm two miles southwest of the village, and a chair maker in the village in the person of John D. Smith. Thomas P. Smith, who for a time served as one of the County Commissioners, kept the postoffice at his private house, one mile east of the village. The first store was kept in Smithville by Nesbitt & Smith in the year 1847.

Prior to the adoption of township organizations, the territory now known as Logan Township, together with parts of Townships 8 North, 7 East and 9 North, 6 East and 9 North, 7 East, constituted a precinct called Middle Precinct. At the time of the adoption of township organization, Township 8 North, 6 East was organized as the Township of Logan. The first township election was held at Smithville April 2, 1850, John Lobaugh being Moderator and John Stewart, Clerk. Thomas P. Smith was elected Supervisor, John McCullough, James H. Patterson and Richard Bourne, Commissioners of Highways John Stewart, Town Clerk; William Dryden, Assessor; S. W. Brooks and John Smith, Justices of the Peace; Robert Smith and Merritt Tracy, Constables.

The route of the old State Railroad from Peoria to Warsaw was laid out through the northern part of this township, and, after being graded remained unoccupied until the Peoria & Farmington Railroad was laid upon the same right of way. On the line of this road have sprung up the towns of Hanna City, laid out in 1882 on part of the southwest quarter of Section 11 by Robert G. McCullough, and Eden, laid out in 1883 on part of the southwest quarter of Section 8 by Milo M. Long.

Logan Township was among the earliest in the county to organize churches. The first church to be organized was that of the Associate Reformed (now United) Presbyterian, called the Church of Harmony, in 1836. It was organized by Rev. John Wallace by appointment of his presbytery, there being ten constituent members; John McFadden, Thomas P. Smith and Thomas Smith being chosen and ordained as the first ruling elders. Rev. Andrew Fulton was the first pastor. Their first church was built in the timber in 1840, which was occupied until about the year 1852, when a commodious brick edifice was erected in Smithville at a cost of about \$2,500, which they still occupy. The present pastor is Rev. John Harper, who has faithfully ministered to this people for twenty-seven years. The session of the church is at present composed of Lenox Norwood and James Stewart, elders.

The United Presbyterian Church of Bethel (near Hanna City) was organized on June 3, 1853, by Rev. William E. R. Erskine, the place then being called Cherry Fork; John McCullough and James Pinkerton being chosen and ordained the first ruling elders. The first church building

was a frame structure 30x40 feet, erected in 1854. The present one, also of frame, 34x52 feet, was erected in 1874 at a cost of over \$3,000. Rev. Philip H. Drenan was the first pastor, serving from 1855 to 1857; he being succeeded by Rev. Elijah McCoy, from 1858 to 1865, and Rev. T. P. Proudfit from autumn of 1867 to 1871. In the spring of 1876, this congregation was united in one pastoral charge with the Church of Harmony, under Rev. John Harper. The present pastor is Rev. J. E. McFadden, and Thomas E. Patton, Stewart Glasgow and William S. McCullough, ruling elders.

In 1858, by the uniting of two denominations called the Associate and the Associate Reformed Churches (both formerly called Seceders) the United Presbyterian denomination came into existence, since which time, both the above named churches have gone by that name.

The Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1840, with eighteen members. The first pastor was Rev. William Pitner. They first worshipped in the private houses and in a school house in the vicinity; afterward, in the year 1848, the first church was erected, which did good service until the year 1869, when it was replaced by a more commodious building which is still in use.

The Hanna City Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1880 with seven members, the first pastor being Rev. ———— Humphreys. Their first church building was erected at Smithville in 1854, but in 1888 the location was removed to Hanna City, where a new building was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and a parsonage at a cost of \$1,200. The present officers are Rev. W. H. Clark, pastor; John Tamplin, B. F. Holt, E. P. Yinger and A. J. White, Stewards, and A. J. Blandon, Luther Couch, Dr. David H. Herrel and B. F. Holt, Trustees.

Salem Presbyterian Church was organized May 9, 1840, by Rev. Samuel C. McCune and Rev. William McCandlish, with nine members; William Stewart and James H. Patterson being ordained and installed as ruling elders. Previous to this time there had been a Presbyterian Church called the La Marsh Church, in the same territory, organized in 1843 by Rev. Isaac Kellar and Rev. Samuel McCune with twelve members; David McKinney and Samuel W. Brooks being ruling elders. This church became extinct in 1848. The first pastor of the present church was Rev. J. C. Hanna, during whose ministry in 1856 the first church was erected. The place of preaching was changed to Hanna City in the year 1892, when a very pleasant new church was erected at a cost of \$2,500, and later a parsonage was secured at a cost of \$1,500.

THOMAS E. PATTON.

The present prosperity of Logan Township is traceable, in a large measure, to the efforts of the pioneers, who came here in the latter '40s, and with well trained muscles and intelligent management, tilled the undeveloped land, and put in the seed with its

prophecy of autumnal reward. From a small beginning, and with crude implements, these men from the East fostered a paternal interest in the latent resources of their surroundings, and planted and garnered with increasing largeness, as the experience of years laid bare the peculiarities of climate and soil. Through all these years Mr. Patton has labored faithfully and well, and his neighborhood knows no more enthusiastic advocate of Illinois as an agricultural region. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, August 14, 1822, and comes honestly by his special aptitude for farming, for his parents, Thomas and Jane (Glasgow) Patton, who were born in Virginia, spent the greater part of their lives on a farm. The younger Thomas became, while still young, a valuable assistant to his father, and during the summer months worked early and late, the small leisure permitted during the winter season being devoted to attendance at the old log school house down back of his father's orchard, on George's Creek. October 4, 1844, he married Martha A. Finley, who was born in Adams County, Ohio, January 22, 1823, and three years later, in 1847 removed from the familiar surroundings of his youth to Logan Township, Illinois, of which he is still one of the honored and also one of the most venerable members of the community. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, but has never allied himself with the official undertaking of his locality. With his wife and family he is associated with the United Presbyterian Church.

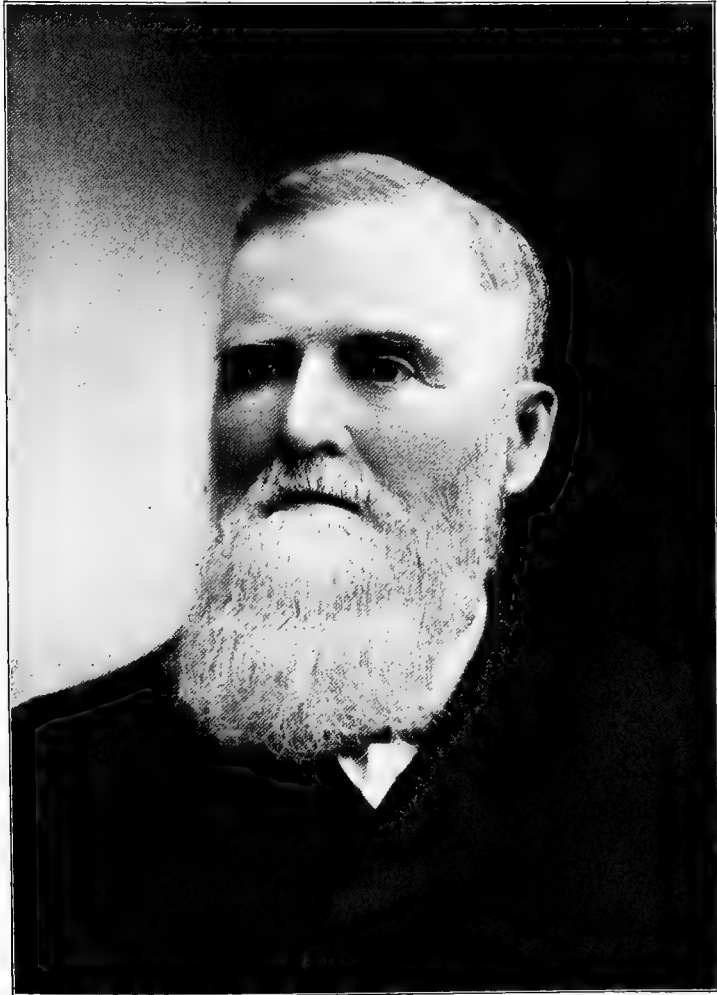
To Mr. and Mrs. Patton have been born the following children: Robert M., born June 27, 1845; Haddasah J., born in September, 1846; Thomas C., born March 14, 1850; William A., born June 22, 1852; John T., born April 4, 1854; James R., born February 1, 1856, and died January 26, 1888; Martin L., born November 8, 1857, and died May 29, 1860; and Ralph A., born January 12, 1867. Ralph A. Patton has charge of the old homestead, and is making a success of stock-raising and general farming. October 12, 1892, he married Jessie Bariga, who was born in Minonk, Woodford County, Illinois, June 7, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Patton are the parents of three children: Martha, who was born November 15, 1893; Lester T., born May 30, 1895; and J. Herrell, born March 24, 1897.

BLANDIN, ALANSON J.; Farmer; born in Toronto, Canada, July 9, 1850; is a son of Willard and Mary (Gamble) Blandin, natives, respectively, of Boston Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Simeon Blandin, born in Boston, married Sarah Pierce, a native of Smithfield, Massachusetts. His mother was a daughter of Moses Gamble, an Irishman by birth. Mr. Blandin came from Canada in 1871 and settled at Harker's Corners, Timber Township, where he owned a farm, which he sold in 1889 in order to buy his present homestead. He married Florence Smardon, who bore him two daughters: Bertha Sophia, who is a student at the Young Ladies' Seminary at Aurora, and Ida Beatrice, who is completing her education at Bradley

Polytechnic Institute, Peoria. He was again married at Harker's Corners April 4, 1889, to Sarah M. Parr, born August 14, 1860, and who has borne him two children—Myrtle Marie, born October 30, 1895, and Ernest Wilber, born October 31, 1899. Mr. Blandin is a Methodist and a Republican.

BROOKS, WILLIAM A. (deceased); Farmer; born in Greenfield, Highland County, Ohio, May 8, 1821, was a son of William Brooks, born in York County, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Irvin Brooks, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. His grandfather was Samuel Brooks, whose children were Samuel, Joseph, John, Sally, Betsy and Peggy. William A. Brooks was a blacksmith. He came to Logan Township in 1846 with one hundred dollars in his pocket, with which he purchased forty acres of land, where he settled and where his widow now resides. He worked at his trade and cultivated his land and with his savings bought land. At his death he owned two hundred and sixty acres. He married Rosanna F. McCullough November 29, 1848, in Logan Township. She was born July 15, 1830, the daughter of John and Martha (Glasgow) McCullough. Eleven children were born of this marriage: John I., born April 15, 1850; William H., born August 30, 1851; Robert W., born April 1, 1853; Martha J., born February 28, 1855; James A. born January 31, 1857; Elizabeth I., born November 11, 1858; Samuel E., born June 14, 1861, died May 26, 1875; Rosa P., born February 18, 1864; Thomas W., born March 4, 1868; Charles W., born January 6, 1871, died December 30, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks were strong supporters of the Presbyterian Church, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school for years. He was a Whig until the breaking up of the Whig party, when he became a Republican, and later a Prohibitionist. For many years he was president of the local district Sunday-school Association. His death occurred April 23, 1896.

COONE, BATHENA; Physician; Hanna City; born in Galva, Illinois, in 1860, the daughter of George and Jane (Yinger) Coone. Her father was born in Dover, Dutchess County, New York, and her mother in Virginia; both died in 1901. Her grandparents on the paternal side were John and Bathena (Wilcox) Coone, the former born in Oneida County, New York, and the latter in Clare, St. Lawrence County, in the same State. Her maternal grandparents were Casper and Winifred (Boxwell) Yinger, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. The children of George and Jane Coone were: Bathena; Henrietta M., a teacher in Chicago; Emma, deceased; Walter S.; and Winifred, deceased. Walter S. married Eva Chamblin and lives in Hanna City; they have four children: Bessie, Hazel, Clifford and Russell. Winifred married Stephen Ryncarson and left two children, Sidney and Oren. Dr. Coone graduated from the Elmwood High School in 1879. Subsequently she attended the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, from which she graduated in 1894. After practicing medicine in



Thos. E. Patton

the city of Peoria two years, she removed to Hanna City in 1897, where she has since enjoyed a successful practice. Dr. Coone is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

COTTINGHAM, IRA D.; Farmer and Fine Stock Grower; born on Silver Ridge Farm, Logan Township, June 4, 1869, the son of Jeremiah B. and Nancy E. Cottingham. The father was born in Hamilton County, Illinois, and the mother in Logan Township. The paternal grandfather was Thomas V. Cottingham. The maternal grandparents were Robert B. Kimzey, born February 22, 1787, in North Carolina, and Mary (Lloyd) Kimzey, born in Tennessee September 10, 1802. Robert Kimzey lived to the age of one hundred and one years. Thomas Cottingham was, for many years, a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jeremiah B. Cottingham was prominent as a breeder of thoroughbred stock, and a pioneer breeder of Poland China hogs. He was twice married. The first wife was Nancy E. Kimzey, by whom he had two children: Ira D., and Anna M. The latter married Albert Morris and lives at Monmouth. They have two children: Nancy and Carman. Mr. Cottingham's second wife was Louisa Kline, now a widow, residing with her daughter, Elvira, in Peoria. Ira D. Cottingham is proprietor of the Silver Ridge Farm and is prominent among the breeders of fine stock in the State. He raises shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs and high bred poultry. At the January (1899) poultry show in Peoria, he received twelve first and four second premiums on his exhibits. Mr. Cottingham married Elizabeth Morris at Eden, Peoria County, December 22, 1892. They have three children: Elsie, born November 15, 1893; Lloyd, born October 21, 1894; and Erma, born October 15, 1896. Mr. Cottingham graduated from Peoria (now Brown's) Business College in 1886. He is President of the Peoria County Farmers' Institute, and a member of the Poultry Association of Peoria County. He is Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, of which church he and his wife are members.

CROWE, DAVIS; Contractor and Builder; Smithville; born in Peoria County February 17, 1861; is a grandson of James Crowe, who married a Miss Jones and a son of Davis Crowe, natives of Ohio. The latter married Eliza Stratton, daughter of James Stratton, of Irish descent, who married a Miss West. The subject of this sketch was graduated in the literary course and in architecture and drawing at Anaheim College, California, in 1881, and was a teacher of drawing and architecture at Sacramento, Truckee, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Green Valley, Montrose, Grand Junction, Dennison, Butte City, Pueblo and Denver, successively. He is now an enterprising contractor and builder at Smithville, is treasurer of the Smithville Telephone Company, and is known as an influential Democrat. He married Maggie Downing, at Pekin, October 18, 1899. His maternal grandfather, James Stratton, was born in 1833 and brought by his father, William Stratton, to

Peoria County about 1836; his grandfather, Davis Crowe, Sr., came in 1838.

DENTON, CHRISTOPHER R.; Farmer; born in Yorkshire, England, in 1828, is the son of Isaac and Harriet Wilkinson, both natives of England. The father was born in the city of London and Christopher R. Denton came to America when eighteen years of age and spent two years in New York. In 1849 he came to the city of Peoria, where he was employed twelve years as a machinist. He left this business on account of his health, and located on a farm in the northwest quarter of Section 13 in Logan Township, where he has since resided, and which he now owns. He married Alice B. Entwistle at Bronxdale, New York, in 1852. She was born at Bolton, England, in 1836. They have nine children living: Mary A. Melvin, living at Piper City; Juliette P. Valz, of St. Louis; James G., an engineer at Rankin, Illinois; Martha Ann Pinkerton, in Nebraska; William E., of St. Louis; Gertrude Carrie Haefner, of Donaldson, Iowa; Nellie K. Taylor, of Montana. Mr. Denton is a member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics, a Republican.

DOUBET, PETER; Farmer; born in Kickapoo Township July 20, 1855; son of Joseph and Mary Ann Doubet, natives, respectively, of France and of Ohio. His grandfathers, Joseph F. Doubet and Nicholas Marie, were both born in France. Educated in Limestone Township, Peter Doubet was brought up a farmer, and is the owner of two hundred and ninety acres of good land. He is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. He married in Kickapoo Township, in 1879, Maggie Hanlon, who was born March 6, 1863, and who has borne him children, as follows: Mary, born January 16, 1881; Peter E., February 19, 1883; William H., June 10, 1885; Clarence E., May 2, 1887; David L., August 24, 1890; Arthur L., June 28, 1891; Maggie M., April 18, 1894; Carrie M., May 29, 1896; and Bertha F., May 24, 1898.

FORBES, THOMAS; Farmer; born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, May 3, 1830, is the son of William and Susan Graham Forbes, natives of Ireland. The grandfather, Thomas Forbes, was also a native of Ireland. William Forbes brought his family to Smithville, Peoria County, in 1837, where he entered land and resided till his death in 1875. Mrs. Forbes died in 1885. In 1856 Thomas Forbes bought forty acres of land, to which he subsequently added one hundred and twenty acres. In 1890 he moved to Hanna City, where he resides, but still retains eighty acres of farm land. August 9, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served three years. He was at the battles of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Arkansas Post, Black River Bridge, Champion Hills, Jackson and Sabine Cross Roads. He was taken prisoner at the last named place and held thirteen months and nineteen days. He was discharged in June, 1865. He married Catherine Cox, in Timber Township, May 1, 1856. They have five children: Louila, wife of John Foster, resides at Monmouth; Susan,

wife of John Stewart, of Smithville; Ida M., wife of Glasgow Patton, of Lenox, Iowa; Charles T. married Nora Smith and lives at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Fannie E., wife of Elijah M. Patton, of Clearfield, Iowa. Mr. Forbes' life occupation has been that of a farmer. In politics he is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Forbes served two terms as Town Collector, and has been Treasurer of the Board of Highway Commissioners. He is a member of A. J. Smith Post, No. 779, G. A. R., Hanna City.

HERRELL, DAVID H.; Physician and Surgeon; Hanna City; is the son of Wiley Herrell and Sarah (Jones) Herrell. The father was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, and the mother in Callaway County, Kentucky. The paternal grandfather was William Herrell, of South Carolina. The maternal great-grandfather was Charles Jones, who was killed by Tarleton's Cavalry in the Revolution; the grandfather, William Jones, married Sarah Martindale. Both were natives of South Carolina. The father of Sarah Martindale served seven years in the Revolutionary Army and lived to be one hundred years and ten months old. Dr. Herrell remembers having seen him. Dr. Herrell was born on a farm in Chili Township, Miami County, Indiana, July 16, 1844. He came to Fulton County, Illinois, in 1854 where he remained till the outbreak of the Rebellion. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Infantry, serving three years, when, returning to Fulton County, he began reading medicine with Dr. Thomas Scott, an old physician, with whom he remained two years. In 1868 he went to Smithville and practiced medicine there till 1877. At that date he went to Chicago and took a course in Rush Medical College, passed examination before the State Board of Health and received license to practice medicine and surgery in the State of Illinois. Returning to Smithville, he remained three years, but, in 1881, he moved to Hanna City, where he has since had the principal practice. He married Paulina Duncan, in Fulton County, October 17, 1868. Of this marriage have been born three children, only one of whom is living—Maud, the widow of Harry Gilyeat, now residing with her father. In 1881, Dr. Herrell married Mary L. Norwood, who died May 21, 1890. In politics Dr. Herrell is a Prohibitionist; is a member and Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hanna City.

HOWARD, THEODORE E.; Teacher; born in Peoria County August 5, 1867, son of Robert A. and Amanda C. (Hootman) Howard. The father was born in Westville, Ohio, and the mother in Peoria County. She is the daughter of Samuel Hootman, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and Lydia (Fuller) Hootman, born in Coshocton County, Ohio. The maternal grandfather was Henry Hootman, of Pennsylvania. The children of Robert and Amanda Howard are: D. A., born in 1869; Theodore E., born in 1867; Silas J., born in 1871; Seth, born in 1874; Frank, born in 1876, and died in 1894; J. W., born in 1878; Joseph, born in 1881;

George, born in 1885; and Samuel, born in 1887. Theodore E. Howard, after finishing in the common schools, took one term at the Western Normal, at Bushnell, and has been a professional teacher for eleven years. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, has been Township Clerk two years and was Census Enumerator for North Limestone Township in 1900.

KIMZEY, ROBERT B., was born in North Carolina February 22, 1787, the third of seventeen children. He went with his parents from North Carolina to South Carolina, thence to Georgia, later to the Louisiana Purchase (now in the State of Missouri), where New Madrid stands. After living there some time, a part of the family, including Robert, moved to Livingston County, Kentucky where, on August 25, 1820, he was married to Mary Lloyd, who was born in Tennessee September 10, 1802, and died March 14, 1872. Robert B. Kimzey was a cooper and shoemaker by trade; also farmed quite extensively. He came to Hamilton County, Illinois, July 25, 1825, and in 1839, with his family, removed to Peoria County. It required about two weeks to travel the distance of two hundred and fifty miles. Eight log houses were the only habitations in the neighborhood at that date. "Uncle Bobby," as he was familiarly called, died at the home of his son, William F. Kimzey, August 31, 1881, aged one hundred and one years. Twelve children were born to this couple, all of whom lived to be men and women grown and married. The eldest son was William F. Kimzey, born in Kentucky October 15, 1823. He was a farmer and married Elizabeth Proctor April 9, 1848, who was born in Hamilton County, Illinois, December 13, 1830, and came to Peoria County in 1834. She was the daughter of Reuben and Sally (Mathis) Proctor, who were born in Kentucky April 9, 1796 and February 8, 1806, respectively. They were married September 27, 1821. To this union fifteen children were born, ten of whom are living. William F. Kimzey and wife have been the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. They are, respectively, John F., born May 30, 1849; Abigail, born March 12, 1851; Henry L., born April 22, 1853; Reuben P., born March 11, 1855; Mary, born July 15, 1857; Sarah, born September 5, 1859; Jane, born October 6, 1861; George E., born January 13, 1864; Alice, born August 11, 1868; and William E., born August 13, 1873. Three of the daughters are now dead: An infant daughter, two weeks old, died February 5, 1872; Sarah died November 18, 1874, and Mary, June 6, 1900. Reuben, the third son, is also a tiller of the soil. He was married December 12, 1888, to Mary C. Doll, daughter of Matthew and Sarah Ann (Coleman) Doll. Three children have been born to Robert B. Kimzey and wife, all of whom are living. Edith Pearl, born September 28, 1889; Minnie Frances, born April 23, 1891; Lester Dewey, born July 5, 1898. Their mother entered into rest February 6, 1901. Mr. Michael Coleman was born in Medina County, Ohio, May 27,

1817, and married Susannah Strayer, who was born in the same county, July 13, 1822. They were the parents of ten children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Sarah Ann Doll was one of their daughters, born in Stephenson County, Illinois, September 15, 1850, and married to Matthew Doll August 14, 1868. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are living. Mr. Matthew Doll was born in Landau, Germany, October 4, 1842; his father was John Doll, who married Elizabeth Keefer.

MCCULLOUGH, WILLIAM STEELE; Farmer; born in Adams County, Ohio, September 26, 1835, is the son of John and Martha (Glasgow) McCullough. The father was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1804, and died in Logan Township in 1874. The mother was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1810, and died in Logan Township in 1872. The great-grandfather was Thomas McCullough, of Rockbridge County, Virginia. The grandfather, also named Thomas, was born in the same county. He married a Miss McClurg. The maternal grandfather was Robert Glasgow. John McCullough settled on Section 4, in Logan Township, in 1847, and resided there till his death. At the organization of the township, in 1852, he was elected Highway Commissioner. He had a farm of one hundred and forty acres. He and his wife were members of the Associate Reformed Church until it was merged into the United Presbyterian Church, when they became members of the latter. He was an elder in Bethel Church near Hanna City. William Steele McCullough married Margaret A. Stewart in Peoria County December 15, 1858. She was born in June, 1838, in Rush County, Indiana. Four children were born of this marriage, two of whom are living: Martha J. Francis, and Melvin G., both residents of Logan Township. Mr. McCullough is a farmer and stock raiser. He held the office of Justice of the Peace sixteen years consecutively. He is President of the Rosefield Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company. His education was that incident to the time and environment of his youth, but he has been a constant reader and keeps up with current thought.

McILREE, SAMUEL S.; Farmer; born in Logan Township, Peoria County, June 14, 1854. He is a son of Archibald McIlree, a native of Ireland, and Jane Salisbury, a native of New York. After settling in Logan Township, Archibald McIlree became a large land-holder and a man of influence. He lived to be eighty-five years old, dying June 12, 1885. He and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian church at Smithville, of which they were stanch supporters. Samuel S. McIlree married Mary Cornelia Partridge at Elmwood, July 3, 1883. She was born December 14, 1858. They have three children: Lulu P., born February 3, 1885; Jennie L., born January 24, 1887; and Franklin E., born April 3, 1888. Mr. McIlree owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres on Sections 15 and 22 and 32. He was educated at Smithville. In politics, he is a Republican. He has been Collector of Logan Township two

terms, collecting taxes in 1891 to the amount of \$11,687.53, and in 1899, \$10,860.55.

MOORE, ARTHUR; Contractor and Builder; born in Elmwood, Peoria County, October 13, 1860, is a son of Thomas A. and Cynthia Ann (Jones) Moore. His father was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1812, and died March 17, 1889. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Jones, a native of Connecticut, and was born at Catskill, New York. Thomas J. Jones came from Massachusetts by wagon and located at Farmington, Fulton County, Illinois, in 1836, was a pioneer in Illinois and is remembered as a man of much education, a practicing physician, a surveyor, an astronomer and a teacher of penmanship. He surveyed the first roads from Peoria to Elmwood, Logan and Trivoli Townships, calculated eclipses and lectured on astronomy throughout Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. Jacob Jones came to Peoria with his family in 1836 and became the owner of four hundred acres of land in Rosefield and Elmwood Townships. His daughter bore her husband, Thomas J. Moore, seven children: Cecilia P., Helen, Herschel, Juliette, Byron, Monroe and Arthur. The latter was educated in the public school and at Brown's Orchard City Business College, Burlington, Iowa, graduating in 1881. He married Ida Hildebrand, at Peoria, July 10, 1890, and they have three children: Chester, born November 3, 1892; Raymond, born April 27, 1894, and Fern, born February 9, 1896. Mrs. Moore was born September 4, 1871. Mr. Moore is a Republican and influential in local affairs.

MORTON, ANDREW; Mine Manager; was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, July 9, 1861. His grandfathers, John Morton and Peter Drysdale, and his parents, James and Joan (Drysdale) Morton, were born in Scotland. James Morton came to America in 1856 and settled in Pekin, Tazewell County. He was a coal-miner. His death occurred in 1885. Andrew Morton married Emma L. Slack at Mapleton, Illinois, July 30, 1884. She is the daughter of George B. and Louisa Wolf Slack; her father, a native of New Jersey, formerly a Methodist preacher, is now a millwright; her mother was born in Pennsylvania; the parents now reside in Mapleton. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Morton are Jennie, Annabel, Jessie, Mary, Cora, and George. Mr. Morton was educated in Pekin.

PARR, JAMES A.; Farmer; born January 17, 1857, on the farm on which he now resides in the southeast part of Logan Township; a son of Joseph and Sarah M. (Stewart) Parr, who were married January 30, 1854. The father was born in County Cavan, Ireland, March 17, 1830, and died, April 12, 1895; the mother, born in Argyle, New York, December 14, 1827, died in May, 1893. The grandparents on the paternal side were Andrew and Annis Parr, natives of Ireland. Those on the mother's side were James and Elizabeth (McCoy) Stewart, the latter born in September, 1786. Andrew Parr and his family settled in Timber Township in 1839, where he bought Government land for a dollar and a quarter an acre,

and in 1854 located in Logan Township on land bought by his father. The original title deeds from the Government are now in the hands of James A. Parr. A part of the house erected by Joseph Parr is still standing. The Stewart family was of Scotch descent, and Mr. and Mrs. James and Elizabeth Stewart had the following named children: George, born March 5, 1810; Agnes W., born June 24, 1811; Walter, born February 21, 1813; James, born October 17, 1817; William, born September 6, 1815; Eunice, born February 17, 1820; Isabella, born December 4, 1821; Esther, born June 22, 1825; Sarah M., born December 14, 1827, and Jane, born November 1, 1831. Elizabeth (McCoy) Stewart and her brothers and sisters were born on the following dates: Elizabeth, born September, 1786; Sarah, born September 2, 1790; Ann, born January 22, 1792; Esther, born August 31, 1793; Mary, born September 2, 1795; Jane, born April 15, 1797; John, born December 19, 1798; Joseph, born November 15, 1800; Stephen, born November 1, 1805; Rebecca, born September 1, 1807. James A. Parr married Barbara E. Pinkerton in Logan Township, January 16, 1879. She is the daughter of John Mansfield and Mary J. (Stevenson) Pinkerton, natives, respectively, of Preble, and Brown Counties, Ohio. The father came to Illinois early, where Mrs. Parr was born September 21, 1861. They have three children: Oscar Leroy, born June 19, 1882; Frank Willis, born July 9, 1885; Edna Pearl, born June 24, 1888. Mr. Parr is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and politically a Republican.

PARR, WILLIAM S.; Farmer; born in Logan Township, February 17, 1858, is the grandson of Thomas Parr, a native of Ireland, and Harriet M. (Eno) Parr, a native of Connecticut. His father, John Parr, married Mary Ann Reeve. He was born in Peoria County, August 13, 1837, and died in September, 1895. She was born in Peoria County, March 13, 1838. Her father, Simon R. Reeve, the son of Robert Reeve, a native of England, and Mary (Adams) Reeve, a cousin of John Quincy Adams, a native of Connecticut, was born in Plattsburg, New York, March 17, 1805 and married Abigail Weaver, a Quakeress, born in Green County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1818. The father of Abigail (Weaver) Reeve, was William Weaver, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1791, died April 11, 1879. William Weaver's father was Hon. Isaac Weaver, born 1756, died 1830. Isaac's wife was Abigail Price, born 1766, died 1813. William S. Parr married Lillie M. McStravick in Peoria County, February 24, 1887. She is the daughter of James McStravick, born January 10, 1832, in Montreal, Canada, and Elizabeth Miller, born in Preble County, Ohio, October 10, 1836. James McStravick was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. His father, Charles McStravick, married Catherine Crien. Both were natives of Ireland. Elizabeth Miller (McStravick) was the daughter of Ezra Miller, who was born in Ohio, and married Nancy Weede. Mr. and Mrs. Parr

have four children: Agnes M., born April 28, 1888; Anna C., born November 1, 1889; Eunice E., born October 19, 1893; Charles E., born September 2, 1895. Mr. Parr is a Prohibitionist and has been a Justice of the Peace. Mr. and Mrs. Parr are members of the United Presbyterian Church. She was a teacher for ten years and is now President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Hanna City.

PINKERTON, JOHN H. (deceased); Farmer; born in Preble County, Ohio, August 10, 1842, and died May 1, 1881. He was the son of Ebenezer and Mary (McCreary) Pinkerton. In 1847 Ebenezer Pinkerton removed with his family to Peoria County and located on a farm one mile east of Hanna City, where John H. Pinkerton spent the remainder of his life. Soon after the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served with honor his full term of enlistment of three years. Politically he was a Republican. Mr. John H. Pinkerton was married January 28, 1869, to Nancy C. Maus, who was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 20, 1845, daughter of Charles Frederick and Catherine (Sherwood) Maus. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Maryland,—daughter of John and Sarah (King) Sherwood. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pinkerton: Mary Luella, the wife of Elijah Hanley, of Sealy, Texas; Margaret C., at home; William Edward, and Harriet E., wife of Richard Williams, of Logan Township. Though dead a score of years, Mr. Pinkerton is remembered by a large circle of friends as a man of high integrity of character, having left an unblemished name to be handed down to posterity.

REED, HARRISON; Farmer; born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1837, is a son of Nathan and Hannah (Merrill) Reed, the first mentioned born in New York in 1812, the latter at Augusta, Maine, in 1815. His paternal grandfather, Theophilus Reed, was born in Pennsylvania and married Elizabeth Hanna, a native of New York City. John Merrill, the grandfather in the maternal line, was born in Scotland, became a tanner and married an Englishwoman. Eventually they came to Virginia, and there their son John, Mr. Reed's grandfather, was born. This second John Merrill married Hannah E. Boston, a native of Maine. Harrison Reed was educated at Jacksonville, Illinois, and, September 29, 1861, enlisted at Victoria, Knox County, in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He participated in twenty-three battles and skirmishes, was with Sherman in his "March to the Sea," rose to be color-sergeant, and was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Georgia, on Christmas Day, 1864. He is a Republican and an influential citizen. His wife, whom he married in Logan Township, March 7, 1867, was Margaret A. Van Arsdall, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Van Arsdall, who was born in Kickapoo Township, January 24, 1846. John Van Arsdall, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, was born June 27, 1814, a son

of Isaac and Nancy N. (Young) Van Arsdall, the former a native of Holland, and a son of Garret Van Arsdall. Mrs. Reed's mother, a descendant of the old Pennsylvania family of Carmichael, was born in Greene County, that State, November 24, 1822.

ROSECRANS, ALLEN; Farmer; born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 13, 1853, is the son of John Wesley and Eliza (Fisher) Rosecrans, married August 23, 1851. The father was born in Delaware County, May 13, 1827, and died June 18, 1885. The mother was born in the same county, January 23, 1828. The grandfathers were Jacob Rosecrans, a native of Ohio, and George Fisher, a native of Germany. John A. Rosecrans was a shoemaker. Mrs. Rosecrans resides with her son Allen. Two children were born to this couple: Allen and Lydia. Lydia married John LaFollett and is the mother of three children: John, born July 6, 1876; Eliza A., born 1877, died at the age of two years; Margaret, died October 14, 1879, aged six weeks. Allen Rosecrans married Corena McVicker at Smithville in 1875. She was born in 1855. They have seven children: Charles A., born June 24, 1876; May, born January 14, 1878; Charles, born August 16, 1879; Emma, born May 30, 1881; Ada, born May 24, 1883; Frank, born December 27, 1884; Maud, born September 16, 1886. Mr. Rosecrans has a farm of one hundred acres. He is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church.

STEWART, ROBERT A.; Farmer and Stock-raiser; was born in Timber Township, Peoria County, April 20, 1856, a son of Walter and Nancy E. (Turbett) Stewart, natives respectively of Washington County, New York, and of Ohio. Walter Stewart, a teacher and farmer, was a pioneer in Timber Township in 1837 and for five years was Supervisor of that Township. He and his wife, who have both passed away, were members of the United Presbyterian Church. They had children as follows: James H., who owns and lives on the farm settled by his father; John T.; Robert A.; George B. and William W. The original Walter Stewart, great-grandfather of the persons just mentioned, was a native of Scotland, as was also his son James, who married Sarah McCoy. Colonel Thomas Turbett, their great-grandfather in the maternal line, was a native of Ireland and his wife, Jane Wilson, of Scotland. They came to America, and their son, John Turbett, was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania. The latter married Nancy Beatty, a native of Ohio, and they were the parent in the maternal line of the children of Walter and Nancy E. (Turbett) Stewart. Robert A. Stewart married Hattie Partridge, in Nebraska, November 19, 1891, and their daughter, Lora, was born September 28, 1896. He has held the office of Supervisor for Logan Township continuously since 1887, except 1890 to 1894. Mrs. Stewart was born in Logan Township, May 21, 1863, a daughter of James and Caroline (Van Patten) Partridge, natives of the State of New York. The brothers, Robert A. and George B. Stewart, are partners in the

ownership of 240 acres of land, and are prominent stock-raisers. George B. was born May 30, 1859, and on February 25, 1886, married Lizzie Smith, of Smithville, born September 19, 1860. They have one daughter, Eleanor, born April 15, 1887.

THRUSH, ALEXANDER; Farmer; Logan Township; born in Green County, Wisconsin, April 7, 1849, son of David and Martha Ann (Pritcher) Thrush. The father, now deceased, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, and the mother in Stilesburg, Kentucky, in 1834. The paternal grandfather was Samuel Thrush, born in Pennsylvania. Alexander Thrush married Nancy J. Bradshaw, a native of Indiana, in Peoria in 1872. Eight children were born of this marriage: Davis S., born October 4, 1873; William H., born January 26, 1875; Sarah F., born April 27, 1877; Hannah, born June 25, 1881; Laura B., born April 9, 1884; Clyde, born April 7, 1888; Charles, born May 10, 1890; and Thomas J., born February 28, 1894. Mr. Thrush was educated in the common schools. He is a member of the Methodist Church and in politics a Prohibitionist.

TURBETT, JAMES A.; Farmer; born in Fayette County, Ohio, May 30, 1834, is the son of John and Nancy (Beatty) Turbett, natives of Pennsylvania. He traces his lineage back to John Turbett, who married Priscilla Moore in the North of Ireland April 22, 1723. Their children were Matthew, Esther, James, Nathan, Jonathan, John, William, Thomas, and Samuel. Thomas, the grandfather, was born January 20, 1741. He married Jane Wilson, a native of Scotland, came to America in colonial days, and settling in Pennsylvania, became a colonel in the Revolutionary Army. His name is found on the tax list of Milford Township, in 1774. He erected the first tannery in Juniata County. His wife bore him eleven children: John, Thomas, James, Samuel, George, Stewart, William, Nancy, Mary, Esther and Priscilla. Three of the sons settled in Ohio. One of these was John who settled in Fairfield County, where he married. In 1829, he moved to Fayette County, but brought his family to Peoria County, Illinois, in 1840, purchased land, and built, a mile and a half west of Smithville, the only tannery ever erected in that neighborhood. He died January 23, 1847, aged sixty-four years. His wife survived him till December 7, 1862. She was a daughter of John Beatty, a native of Ireland and an early settler of Ohio. John and Nancy Turbett were the parents of ten children: Thomas, Jane, Priscilla, John B., Ann Eliza, Nancy E., Mary B., Hannah M., William S. and James A. James started out for himself at eighteen years of age, working on a farm at fourteen dollars a month. He saved his money till he bought a team and later farmed on shares. Subsequently, he bought eighty acres of land in partnership with his brother William. They worked together eleven years and then had four hundred and eighty acres of land, which they divided between them. Mr. Turbett now has five hundred and ninety acres of fine land in Section 28, where

he resides. He married Nancy Parr in Timber Township, March 4, 1870. They have had seven children, of whom four are now living: John G., born November 20, 1872; Stewart, born June 20, 1877; William, born July 27, 1882, and James H., born October 28, 1885.

TURBETT, John B. (deceased); Farmer; born in Fairfield County, Ohio, January 18, 1820, died in Logan Township, Illinois, November 4, 1893; was the son of John and Nancy (Beatty) Turbett, natives of Pennsylvania. The grandparents were Thomas and Priscilla (Moore) Turbett, born and married in the North of Ireland. Mr. Turbett married Martha Ann Crow at Smithville, Illinois, December 30, 1856. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, April 19, 1838, the only child of William and Margaret (Downing) Crow. She was brought up by her grandparents, who resided in Scioto County, Ohio, whence they moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and, in 1850, to Peoria County, Illinois. Ten children, of whom five are living, were born to this couple: Thomas A., born July 12, 1859, married Ella Karstetter, and they have one son, Beatty Earl, born September 30, 1895; Sidney M., born June 4, 1861; Luetta J., born November 23, 1862, died July 16, 1895; Walter Irvin, born October 3, 1867, died May 1, 1885; Priscilla J., born March 15, 1869, married Silas Cowser and has one son, Ralph, born August 13, 1899; Edwin Beatty, born March 20, 1871, died March 29, 1885; Orrin Proctor, born June 9, 1873, died March 6, 1885; George W., born September 5, 1874, married Vandah Rogers September 8, 1898; James B., was born December 12, 1880; John died in infancy. Walter, Edwin and Orrin died of diphtheria. Mr. Turbett was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Democrat.

WHITE, ANDREW J.; Farmer; born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1832, is a son of Daniel and Jane (Galongly) White, the first mentioned born in Ireland, the latter in Pennsylvania. His father, who was a bricklayer, died in 1852, aged fifty-two years; his mother, in 1850. The grandfather, John White, was a native of Ireland. Daniel White and his family settled in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1838, and, in the spring of 1857, came on to Peoria, where Andrew J. White was for more than twenty years a contractor. Later he became a farmer in Lime-

stone Township, where he lived three years, until he removed to a farm in Stark County which he had bought and on which he lived only a year, when he sold it and, in 1893, bought his present farm of one hundred acres in Logan Township, at \$100 an acre. He has been married twice: First to Amanda C. Carr, a native of Ohio, who died in 1888, leaving three children: Mamie, wife of H. M. Summers, of Peoria; Frank W., who died in 1898, and William C., who is Assistant Cashier of the Bank of Illinois at Peoria. His present wife, whom he married, April 6, 1892, was Emma Williams, who was born, May 14, 1855, in Grant County, Wisconsin, a daughter of Elbridge Gerry and Eleanor (Sennett) Williams. Mr. Williams was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1825, and died March 6, 1861; his widow, born in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1834, lives in Dallas, Texas.

WILEY, JOHN P.; Retired Farmer; born in the city of Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, September 22, 1835, is the son of Samuel and Sarah (McCullough) Wiley. The father was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and died in 1877; the mother, born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1809, died in 1888. Samuel Wiley, the great-grandfather, a native of Ireland, was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, and died in Miami County, Ohio. His son, John Wiley, married a Miss Irvin, a native of Maryland. The maternal grandfather, was John McCullough, of Virginia. John P. Wiley was educated in the common schools. On August 13, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and took part in the battles of Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, the Siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Jackson (Mississippi), the Red River company and the battles of Caney River, Yellow Bayou, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, Mobile, and Whistler Station. He was discharged July 10, 1865, at Mobile, Alabama. He married Mary E. Runkle, at Hanna City, in 1879. She died August 20, 1893. They have an adopted daughter, Jessie M. Wiley. Mr. Wiley was, for many years, engaged in farming and stock-raising, but is now retired. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church and Adjutant of A. J. Smith Post, No. 779, G. A. R., of Hanna City. In political views he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XI.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP.

This township can rightfully lay claim to having been one of the earliest in the county to be settled. It is divided into two distinct sections, one lying on the high prairie, the other on the river bottom, the two being divided by a strip of bluff about two miles wide. That on the river bottom was considered very desirable, not only from its contiguity to the river, but also from the fact that the soil, consisting in part of prairie and in part of timber land, was exceedingly productive. LaSalle Prairie, which, in early days, gave its name to a settlement, occupies a portion of this township. It had two State roads on the bottom, one leading through Northampton to Galena; the other, through Chillicothe, Henry and other towns, to Boyd's Grove, thence to Ottawa and Chicago. On the western, or high prairie side, it also had two State roads,—one from Peoria running north by Mt. Hawley, the other branching from that one at Mt. Hawley, and running diagonally through the sections to Princeville, and thence northwesterly to the present city of Rock Island.

The first settler was George Love, who came with his family from Park County, Indiana, and, on November 10, 1824, settled near the present village of Mossville. His name, as seen elsewhere, is prominently connected with the affairs of the county. At the time of his location here, and for eight or ten years later, Indians were numerous in the vicinity, they having a village on Section 4. It is said that Mr. Love had no nearer neighbors than those at Fort Clark, nine miles distant in one direction, and those at Fox River (now Ottawa), in the other. There was, however, an early settlement at Ten Mile Creek, on the opposite side of the river, which may have been nearer in miles than Fort Clark; but there being no ferry nearer than the latter point, it was not so accessible.

John Ridgeway was the next to arrive. He came in time to assist Mr. Love in building his cabin. The Ridgeway farm is frequently mentioned in connection with the early highways, and election and school districts. Edmund Weed Briarly, Abner Cooper, Henry Thomas and Samuel Clifton came next. Several other families settled near them within the next few years;

but, being mostly transients, they soon disappeared.

Another settlement sprang up in the northerly part of the township in the year 1825. This consisted of the Averys, Stephen French, Stephen Carl and Resolved Cleveland. These, with their families, at first occupied the abandoned bark cabins of the Indians. In the spring of 1831, Mr. Linus Scoville, with his family, came from Vermilion County, Indiana, and settled on a claim on Section 22, which he had previously bought from one of the Love family. Gershom Silliman, a Baptist minister, came in 1831, John E. Bristol and Nicholas Sturm in 1832. Thomas Mooney and his sons, James and William, in 1835, Jerome H. and Imri W. Case in 1836, William Robinson in 1837, and John P. Neal and Jonathan W. Rice in 1838.

In these early days a ready market for the surplus products of the farms was found in the trade with emigrants to the Lead Mines, many of whom passed through this township on the old Kellogg trail, afterwards the Galena State Road. Much was also sold to *voyageurs* on the river, and, as seen elsewhere, some was taken on flat-boats to New Orleans or sold to the planters on the way.

Among the early settlers whose names are prominently mentioned in connection with the affairs of the county are: George Love, Henry Thomas, Moses Clifton, Stephen French, Resolved Cleveland, John E. Bristol, Thomas Mooney, Simon Reed and Hiram Currey. The first marriage was that of Abner Cooper and Sally Sheldon (called Chilton in the record), in February, 1826, by Rivers Cormack, a Baptist preacher.

Prior to the adoption of township organization, this township was subject to frequent changes in respect to its election precincts, which will be found in detail elsewhere in this work. In 1844, the Rome Precinct embraced a portion of its territory, the remainder being called LaSalle Precinct. In 1850 township organization was adopted, when this township was named Medina, and its territorial limits made to correspond with congressional township Ten North, Eight East. The origin of the name seems to be veiled in mystery.

The Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad, now

operated under a lease by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, extends through the eastern portion of the township so far as it borders on the Illinois River. This road was opened for the public travel on November 9, 1854. About that time the village of Mossville was laid out and established as a way-station on the southeast quarter of Section 21. It was named after William S. Moss, one of the proprietors of the land, who at that time resided in Peoria and was operating one of the leading distilleries. He soon afterwards became a member of the firm of Kellogg, Moss & Co., in the building of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad westerly from Peoria. In 1859 he removed to California, where he amassed a fortune and died in the year 1882.

This village has been well supplied with churches. Its Baptist Church was organized at a meeting held in the school house, April 9, 1868. George F. Prunk was chairman and Thomas Hough, Clerk. On November 16, 1868, a Presbyterian church was organized by a committee of Peoria Presbytery, consisting of Rev. John H. Morron and Ruling Elders Jonathan K. Cooper, of the First Church of Peoria, and H. Hervy, of the Prospect Church, Radnor. Through the assistance of the citizens a neat and comfortable church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$2,600, capable of seating about two hundred persons. As a large percentage of the members resided on the high prairie in the vicinity of Alta, the location of the congregation was, on October 9, 1875, removed to that place, and its name changed to the Church of Alta. The house of worship was sold and the proceeds placed in trust for the erection of a church at its new location, and the old one has since then been used by the Methodists.

The most prominent church on the river bottom is St. Joseph's Catholic Church, situated on Section No. 2. This church was organized in 1855, under the leadership of Thomas Mooney, Sr., who, besides his subscription of \$500 towards the erection of a church edifice, donated five acres of land for the church and burying-ground attached. Several other liberal subscriptions having been made, the church was completed, in the same year, at a cost of \$1,000. It is well seated, well furnished, is supplied with an organ and its services are well sustained. The church was dedicated by Father Halligan of Chicago.

The village of Alta is situated on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad on the northwest quarter of Section 31. It was laid out in March, 1873, by Imri Case, Thomas Hanson and Lorin Wilder—three prominent citizens of the township. It received its name from the fact—which may appear strange—of its being the most elevated point on the railroad between Peoria and Rock Island. It is situated only a short distance north of the celebrated Prospect Hill, which rises to an altitude of near 500 feet above low water in the river.

SCHOOLS.—The first school in the township was taught by Jesse McGee, who, having secured the necessary number of scholars, turned it over,

in January, 1827, to Moses Clifton, and he, after teaching three months, was succeeded by Zelotes Marks. It was situated near the present site of Mossville, in a building erected especially for that purpose. As this was in one of the earliest districts formed in the county, it is possible this house was erected under the peculiar provisions of the law of 1825, elsewhere noted. It was a log cabin, 16x18 feet, with puncheon floor, paper windows, a clap-board door and was daubed with mud. The cost of tuition was \$2.00 per scholar for a period of three months. In 1836 a school was taught by Hiram Curry, which was afterwards removed to the northeast quarter of Section 27, where it remained until the public school was located in Mossville, where a fine school house, costing \$4,000, was erected in 1868. In the northwestern portion of the township the first public school was located on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 7, and was taught by Joseph M. Batchelder as early as 1840. Prior to that time, and about 1836, a private school had been taught by Mr. John Benjamin in a little log cabin used as a dwelling. A public school house was erected in 1852 and was located on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 3, where it remained until 1866, when it was determined by a vote of the district, to change the site and build a new school house on the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 2. A school house was built on the farm of John E. Bristol in 1853, but it was removed in the fall of 1856 to its present site, where subsequently, in 1872, a school house costing \$2,500 was erected.

When the free school system went into operation the township had several school houses, which have been gradually superseded by others; the township has been redistricted into six districts, in all of which there are fairly good school houses.

There are no incorporated villages in the township. The first election under township organization was held, April 2, 1850, at which time the following officers were elected: Supervisor, John Jacobs; Assessor, Linus Scoville; Town Clerk, Thomas Mooney, Jr.; Collector, C. B. Pierce; Overseer of the Poor, Isaac Wide-man; Commissioners of Highways, Harvey Stillman, Samuel C. Neal, and Alanson Vantassel; Justices of the Peace, Thomas P. Reed, and Phineas Crouch; Constables, William Porter and G. W. Hargadine.

The following are the present township officers: Supervisor, Zealy M. Holmes; Town Clerk, Jacob Rench; Collector, John Graham; Assessor, John Mallen; Commissioners of Highways, Edward Schaffner, William Thorne and D. M. Waite; Trustees of Schools, Edward Matthews, James F. Mooney and William Clark; Township Treasurer, Zealy M. Holmes.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

On both sides of the family William H. Allen, farmer and brick-maker of Medina Township,



William H. Allen.

is descended from great-grandparents who courageously espoused the cause of Liberty during the Revolutionary War. He was born in Thompson, Connecticut, June 23, 1831, and is a grandson of Simeon Allen, and a son of Hollis Allen, the latter of whom was born in Connecticut, May 9, 1805, and died February 2, 1887. The mother of Mr. Allen, formerly Catherine G. Searles, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Arnold) Searles, of Massachusetts, was born in Connecticut, September 5, 1810, and died in 1896. Hollis Allen, his wife and four children, removed from Connecticut to Bureau County, Illinois, in 1837, and identified themselves with the then thinly settled agricultural region. In 1846 their fortunes were shifted to Peoria County, and, two years later, to Medina Township, where for two years the elder Allen operated a brickyard on Section 17. For a few years after his death, his sons, emulating their father's example, continued to carry on the affairs of the manufactory. Of the children born to Hollis Allen and his wife, the following accompanied their parents on the journey from Connecticut: Alfred R., deceased; William H.; Hannah E., who married George Devault, and is deceased; and Martin V. B., who is also deceased. In Bureau County, Illinois, were born Catherine Lucinda, who married William Truesdale, and lives in Peoria, and Priscilla Searles, who is deceased. Simeon Hiram, who lives near Villisca, Iowa, and Oscar, who is deceased, were born in Peoria County.

In Bureau and Peoria Counties, William H. Allen was reared to an appreciation of his best capabilities, and not only learned to be a model farmer, but acquired, as well, a minute knowledge of the brick-making business. At Lacon, October 30, 1858, he married Sarah E. Nuttall, who was born in Yorkshire, England, March 18, 1836, and is a daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Whitam) Nuttall, natives of England. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Varina T., born August 9, 1859, is a graduate of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, in Peoria, and married Austin Shaw; Walter H., born November 22, 1860, graduated from the Veterinary College of Chicago, and the Barnes Medical College of Saint Louis, and is now practicing medicine at Neponset, Bureau County, Illinois; Cora was born April 17, 1862, and is the wife of B. C. Dunlap; Oscar was born November 20, 1867, is a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College, and is practicing his profession at Dunlap; and Albert, born June 19, 1872, graduated from the Barnes Medical College of Saint Louis, and is engaged in practice in Oklahoma. In Medina Township Mr. Allen is successful as a farmer and brick-manufacturer, and he is prominently identified with the most intelligent growth of his locality. Politically a Democrat, he has held the office of Collector and Assessor of Medina Township.

THOMAS F. STRINGER.

The deeds, accomplishments and character of

that fine old pioneer, John Stringer, are reflected in no small degree in the life of his son, Thomas F. Stringer, who was born in Kickapoo Township, May 12, 1847. His great-grandfather was named Edward Stringer, and his grandparents were Reuben and Delilah (Owen) Stringer. John Stringer, who marked out his career after plans suggested by his own common sense and indomitable energy, unaided by the faintest smile from Dame Fortune, was born in Bullitt County, Kentucky, November 3, 1806. With a fair idea of what constituted hard work, he arrived in Medina Township in 1829, his available assets being the clothes on his back, a stout heart and good constitution, and fifty cents in change. He was soon in a position to take up one hundred and seventy acres of Government land, upon which he settled, but which, being bottom-lands in Medina Township, were unhealthful. He therefore removed to Kickapoo Township, and took up three hundred and seventy acres of land, which he improved into a splendid farm, and upon which he died, May 15, 1885. He was a strong and self-reliant man, with pronounced moral courage and business integrity, and, in spite of his up-hill exertions in the very early days, was never sued at law and never allowed his taxes to become delinquent. By wise investment, his fifty cents and industry netted him five hundred acres of paid up farm land, besides various property in the township. During the Black Hawk War, in 1832, he cheerfully tendered his services and was a Corporal in Captain Eads' Company. His son Thomas has the rifle which was used in his encounters with the fighting red-men. At the time of the war there were only seventy-five men in Peoria County who were eligible for military duty.

John Stringer was an uncompromising Democrat, but it is not recorded that he took an active interest in political affairs. June 28, 1837, he married Elizabeth Harris, at the old Stringer home, and of the seven children born of this union, two only are now living. Nancy Ann Koerner was born August 24, 1839, and died April 7, 1877; John H. was born February 21, 1843, and died March 5, 1866; Evaline was born February 21, 1845, and died October 1, 1854; Thomas F. was born April 20, 1847; and Mary Eliza was born May 12, 1852. She is the widow of William Finck, and is living with her brother Thomas. Elizabeth (Harris) Stringer was born June 17, 1818, and died in Kickapoo Township, February 2, 1882. Mrs. Stringer was of French ancestry, while her husband was of English descent.

The farm of Thomas F. Stringer is located about a mile south of Mossville, and consists of one hundred and seventy acres of fine bottom land, including the portion of the paternal farm upon which is situated the old homestead. The Chicago, Rock Island & Peoria Railroad runs through a portion of the farm.

Mr. Stringer is a man of liberal views and unquestioned integrity, and is well posted on current events. Unlike his father, he is a staunch Republican, and is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace. Travel and extended

observation are among the pleasures which his good management have made possible, and he recalls with satisfaction a trip made to the Pacific slope in 1875.

DAVID FRANKLIN THORNE.

Regardless of the political color of the prevailing administration, David Franklin Thorne has, for sixteen years, held the office of Postmaster of Mossville. It were therefore superfluous to say that his service has been a satisfactory one, or that he is indebted to his devotion to Republican institutions for the long-continued confidence of those in high places. It may be said, also, that all worthy efforts to improve the township may be sure of the substantial support of Mr. Thorne, and that he has, during all the years of his residence here, been regarded as one of the advanced and liberal acquisitions of a promising community. From a business standpoint the general mercantile establishment owned and managed by him—and which is one of the landmarks of the town—receives a deservedly large patronage, and is the center of an ever increasing popularity and activity. Here may be found, in their best quality, the commodities most in demand in expanding localities, and the inducements to purchase at this particular store are enhanced by the prevailing air of neatness, thrift, good management and never failing consideration and courtesy.

A native Illinoisan, Mr. Thorne was born in Radnor Township April 20, 1860, his parents, William and Deborah (Passmore) Thorne, having been born in England. William Thorne correctly anticipated the agricultural possibilities of Illinois and, in 1857, removed hither with one of his sons, his wife and seven children following him to the West the next year. From the first his expectations received an impetus toward realization, and, from farming on a comparatively small scale, he was enabled, through industry and saving, to continually increase his possession until at the close of his well directed life, he owned four hundred acres of land in Mossville and vicinity. To William and Deborah Thorne were born the following children: John, who died while serving his country during the Civil war; Charity, deceased; Mary, the wife of John Kingdon; George; Annie; Richard Edward; D. Frank; and John W.

David Franklin Thorne was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools. April 25, 1899, in Peoria, he married Isabel Daily, who was born in Peoria May 19, 1864, a daughter of John and Hannah (Murphy) Daily, the former of whom was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, in 1828, and the latter in Parish Water-Grass Hill, County Cork, Ireland, in 1839. Mrs. Thorne, whose parents still live in Peoria, is a graduate of the Peoria High School and for thirteen years was engaged in educational work in the city and county. Besides Mrs. Thorne, the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Daily are as follows: Mary, wife of John G. Meister, who was born in 1865; John, born in 1867, and at present

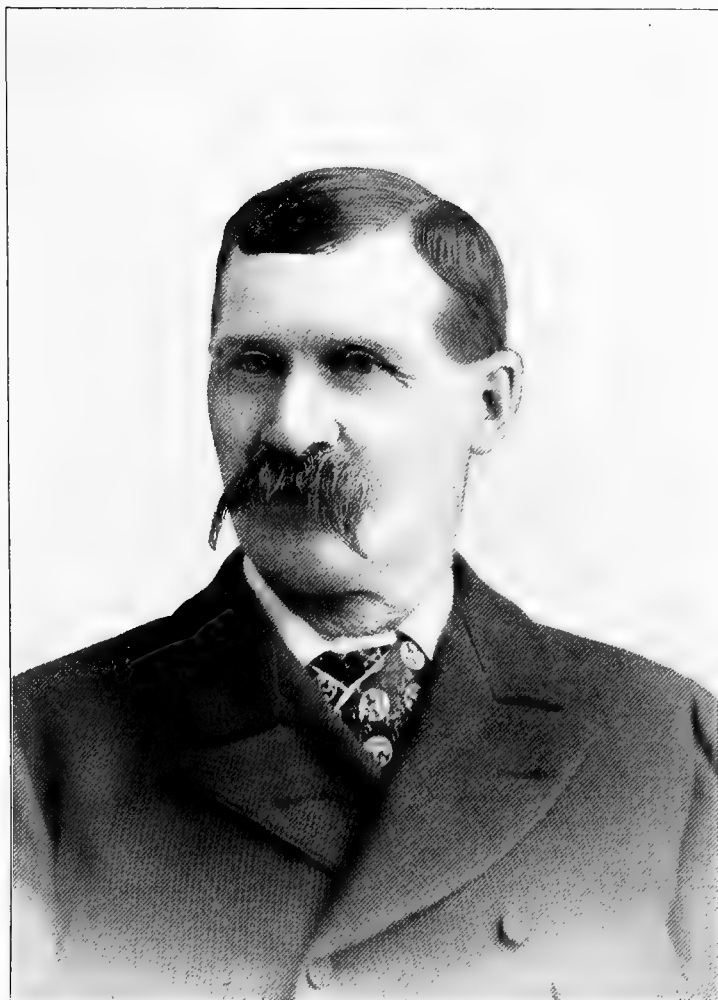
a lawyer and ex-State's Attorney; Hannah, born in 1869; Joseph, born in 1871; Clara, born in 1873; and Eva B., born in 1879, and a graduate of Vassar College, class of 1900. Mr. Thorne is a member of Camp No. 6702, Modern Woodmen of America.

BRISTOL, JOHN E.; Farmer; born at Volney, Oswego County, New York, April 26, 1812, is a son of John Bristol and his wife, Sarah Eno, daughter of John Eno, who lived and died at Mossville, Illinois. John Bristol was born at New Haven, Connecticut, April 1, 1777, and died at Peoria June 1, 1844; Sarah Eno was born at Whitestown, New York, in 1789, and died September 21, 1871. Mr. Bristol, who had been a soldier in the war of 1812-14, left Oswego County with his family July 25, 1830, and settled at Harker's Corners, Peoria County. In 1831 he bought and moved on a quarter of Section 22 in Medina Township. John and Sarah (Eno) Bristol had four children, of whom John E. is the only one now living: Nelson, John, Mary Ann and John E. The latter enlisted, at Peoria, April 23, 1832, under Captain Abner Eads, in Stillman's battalion, and served in the Black Hawk War until honorably discharged, June 28, following, and he is in receipt of a pension of eight dollars a month. He married, in Medina Township, May 3, 1835, Anna Martin, who was born November 9, 1817, and died January 16, 1863, and who bore him the following named children: George, born July 29, 1836, lives in Colorado; Emeline Swiger, born February 12, 1838; Sarah, born December 3, 1839, died September 10, 1846; John, born September 16, 1841, lives in Texas; Cyrus, born September 17, 1843, lives in Jefferson County, Illinois; Richard and Davis, born October 17, 1845, live in Radnor Township; James, born October 20, 1847, died May 30, 1899; Mary, born August 28, 1850, died January 10, 1863; Alvin and Almond, born March 25, 1853, live in Hallock Township; Martin, born November 21, 1857, lives in Nebraska; Ida Clark, born March 25, 1860, lives in Medina Township; Medora, born June 29, 1862, died May 6, 1864. Almond has been a member of the Illinois Legislature. Mr. Bristol married a second wife, Augusta Penny, who was born at Sackett's Harbor, New York, February 10, 1817, and died January 20, 1900. He is a member of the People's party and has been Justice of the Peace twelve years, Assessor four years and Township Treasurer twelve terms.

DICKISON, ROBERT BRUCE; Farmer; born in Medina Township October 14, 1846, is the grandson of John Dickison, of Ohio, and Mary White Dickison, of Kentucky. His father, James Dickison, born in Indiana in 1821, married Jane Sturm, a native of Ohio born in 1825. Her parents were Nicholas Sturm, born in Ohio, and Rebecca Fee, a native of Tennessee. John Dickison settled in Medina Township in 1838. He died in 1847, and at the time owned seven hundred acres of land. John and Mary Dickison had seven children: Griffith, Jane, Chamberlain, Susan Atkinson, Mary Evans, Elizabeth Sturm,



JOHN STRINGER.



J F Stringer

John and James. Mrs. Sturm is the only one surviving. James and Jane (Sturm) Dickison, were the parents of four children: Louisa, Robert Bruce, Scott and William. Louisa married Peter Anderson, and in 1868 they removed to Benton County, Iowa, and engaged in farming. Mr. Anderson is deceased. Scott Dickison married Isabelle McCarty and they live in Palo Alto County, Iowa. Robert B. Dickison married Anna E. Thompson in Peoria, July 28, 1868; they have had four children: Helena A., born May 7, 1869, married Louis Kriete, and had two children: Mabel Edna and Anna Helena. She died February 5, 1893. Of the three still living, Edward R., born February 5, 1871, married Ida Smith and has one son, Bruce; R. Leslie, born October 30, 1879, married Sadie Lamay; James Arthur was born June 27, 1881. Mrs. Dickison was born October 9, 1841, in Peoria, and is the daughter of James H. and Caroline A. (Coleman) Thompson. The father was born near Richmond, Virginia, September, 1827; the mother in Cincinnati, Ohio, in July, 1829. They both came to Peoria County while single, and were married there. They began farming near where Bradley Park now is. Mr. Thompson helped to split the rails to fence the farm. They were married on Christmas day, 1850; in 1884 they moved to Dodge County, Nebraska, and both are yet living in the enjoyment of good health. They are both Methodists; politically Mr. Thompson is a Democrat. Robert Bruce Dickison was educated in the common schools and in Brown's Business College, in Peoria. He is a Republican. He has a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Medina Township, a mile and three-quarters north of Mossville.

HICKS, SAMUEL FRANKLIN: Farmer; born in Hallock Township, July 10, 1850, is a son of Lucas C. and Sarah (Reed) Hicks and a great-grandson of Levi Hicks, a native of Rhode Island, who married Mary Waters of New York nativity. Joel, son of Levi Hicks, born in Nova Scotia, married Phoebe Coleman, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and their son, Lucas Hicks, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, August 25, 1819. Samuel Reed, a native of Massachusetts, married Mary Benedict, a native of Easton, New York, and their son, Samuel, who was born in Delaware County, New York, married Phoebe Sanford, a native of Connecticut, and they were the parents of Sarah Reed, born in Ross County, Ohio, who became the wife of Lucas Hicks and the mother of Samuel Franklin Hicks. In the fall of 1830 Joel Hicks and his family came from Ohio with three teams and wagons and settled on a part of Section 5, Medina Township. Samuel Franklin Hicks was educated in the public schools and at Lombard University, Galesburg, and was married to Lucy J. Van Buren, at Peoria, by the Rev. Mr. Pullman, December 24, 1871. They have had children as follows: Clyde F., born February 28, 1874; William A., born August 5, 1875; Luella L., born June 12, 1879; and Elmer M., born July 17, 1882; Burtram Hicks, born August 22, 1876, died June 8, 1877; Luella L. married Charles Bland, of Hallock Township,

and they have two sons, Flavel and Arthur. Mrs. Lucy J. (Van Buren) Hicks was born March 21, 1842, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Clark) Van Buren. Her father was born in New York, March 5, 1819, her mother in 1821. Mr. Hicks has a fine farm of seventy-six acres. He has held the offices of Township Collector of Taxes and School Director.

HOLMES, JOHN: Farmer; born in County Londonderry, Ireland, June 15, 1824, is descended on the maternal side from John Donaldson, a staunch supporter of England and the Protestant Church, who held for life the office of Master of Seals. At his death, his son, John A. Donaldson, succeeded to the office, which he held for life. George Holmes, the father of John, married Nancy Donaldson, the daughter of John A. Donaldson. They were members of the same Presbyterian Church and brought up in the same neighborhood. They came to America with their family of two children in 1827, and settled in Binghamton, New York, where they remained eight years. While there Mr. Holmes was foreman for Mr. Lewis, a large lumber dealer. In 1835 Mr. Holmes moved with his family to Medina Township, Peoria County, where he bought a quarter of Section 32. George Holmes, the father, died in 1873; Nancy (Donaldson) Holmes, the mother, in 1847. Their children were: Rose Ann, born in Ireland, married Edward Timmons and died in 1898; Mary, born in Binghamton, New York, married John Church, of Brimfield; and David, born in Medina, resides in Henry, Marshall County. John Holmes and Lydia Ann Chambers were married in Peoria March 15, 1853. She was the daughter of Thomas W. Chambers, a French Canadian, and Nancy J. (Moss) Chambers, a sister of Lydia Bradley, of Peoria, the patroness of Bradley Polytechnic Institute. She was educated and refined, a liberal giver to the church. She was born June 24, 1835, and died November 27, 1893. The children of John and Lydia A. Holmes were: Josephine, born December 25, 1853, a graduate of St. Mary's College, Knoxville, and a teacher until her marriage to Austin F. Johnson; Thomas B.; George, who married Effie Keach; Nancy J., who married Thomas Williams; William, who married Kittie Potter; John C., who married Florence Nurse; Zealy M., who married Nellie Fry; Charles, who married Mabel Dunlap; Walter, who married Carrie Eggleston; Lydia L., who married Andrew Nelson, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in Medina Township. Andrew Nelson and Lydia L. Holmes were married November 3, 1897, and have one son, Willard, born March 19, 1899. They occupy the old homestead and Mr. Holmes resides with them. Zealy Holmes is Supervisor and Treasurer of Medina Township and one of the Trustees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Mr. John Holmes is a Presbyterian. He is a life-long Democrat, and has held the following offices: Collector, two years; Assessor, thirteen years; Supervisor, five years; Postmaster at Mt. Holly, eight years; Commissioner of Highways, sixteen years; and member of the State Legislature, one term.

HOLMES, ZEALY MOSS; Supervisor and Farmer; born in Medina Township, Peoria County, February 8, 1866, the son of John Holmes, born in Ireland June 15, 1824, and Lydia Ann (Chambers) Holmes, born in Indiana June 24, 1835. His grandfathers were George Holmes, born about 1800, and died in 1873, and Thomas W. Chambers. Mr. Holmes has a farm of three hundred acres of land, principally in Section 22, one mile north of Mossville, upon which he settled when about twenty-two years of age. Zealy M. Holmes married Nellie Frye in Richwoods Township February 15, 1888. They have three sons, Morris Frye, born November 6, 1888; Charles Wilber, born October 29, 1892, and John Smith, born June 30, 1894. Mrs. Holmes was born December 3, 1866, and is the daughter of Smith Frye and Rebecca (Johnson) Frye. The father died August 8, 1894, aged fifty-four years. The mother is still living. Both were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Holmes is a progressive farmer and a man of good judgment. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 6793, Mossville. He has filled the office of Supervisor of Medina Township six years, School Treasurer ten years, Township Clerk and Collector several years, and is now a Trustee of Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

JOHNSON, TOBIAS B.; Farmer; born in Richwoods Township May 10, 1866, is the son of Robert Johnson, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and America (Chambers) Johnson, born in Medina Township. Tobias B. Johnson and Clara L. Crowell were married in Richwoods April 15, 1891, and have three children: Chauncey Crowell, Effie and Sarah. Mrs. Johnson was born June 4, 1864. She was a teacher for a time in the Irving and the Greeley schools in Peoria. Mrs. Johnson's father, Chauncey L. Crowell, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, October 1, 1827, and died June 1, 1895. He was a gunsmith and settled in Peoria in 1846. Eventually he purchased a farm three miles north of Peoria in Richwoods Township, which he finally sold and bought a farm in Medina Township in 1892, where his son-in-law, Tobias S. Johnson, now resides. This farm contains two hundred and ten acres, and is situated on parts of Sections 9, 10 and 15. The wife of Mr. Crowell was Sarah Louise Steadman, born in Burlington, Connecticut, April 12, 1831, and who still survives. The names of their children were: Crescelle, Hannah J., Sidney, Clara and Elizabeth. Of these all but Clara, now Mrs. Johnson, are deceased.

KRIETE, FREDERICK CHRISTOPHER; Farmer; born in Hanover, Germany, January 6, 1819, died June 16, 1895. He came to the United States in 1844, and first settled in Cincinnati, where, in April, 1845, he married Anna Frederica Finke, a native of Hanover, Germany, born November 24, 1824. In 1870 he came to Peoria County and settled in Chillicothe, remaining there twelve years. In 1882 he settled on the John Dickson place in Medina Township, where he lived till his death, in 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Kriete's children were: Frederick H.,

born December, 1846, died 1851; Henry, born 1847, died at the age of two years; Margaret, born July, 1851, married Henry Kurr, lives in Indiana; Frederick A., born May, 1855, died in 1892; John Heinrich, born March 11, 1857; Louis August, born February 23, 1862; Amelia Mary, born June, 1865, married George Timmons; Lucy E. and Lillie A., twins, born July 19, 1867. The farm owned by Frederick, together with sixty acres they bought, is now worked by his sons, John and Louis, as partners. John H. Kriete married Mary E. Thompson in December, 1882. She died March 23, 1885, leaving one daughter, Bertha B., born October 28, 1883. Louis A. Kriete married Helena Dickson September 11, 1890, who died February 4, 1893. They had two children, Mabel E., born July 21, 1891, and Anna H., born January 30, 1893. Frederick Christopher Kriete and wife were members of the Lutheran Church.

LAUTENBERGER, EDWARD; Blacksmith; born in New York City August 28, 1857, is a son of George and Louise (Tapa) Lautenberger, natives of Germany, whose children were named Edward, Hannah Reimes of New Brighton, New York; George, who lives in New Jersey; Louis, of New Brighton, New York; and two others who are deceased. Edward was educated and learned his trade on Long Island, and in 1877 settled at Lincoln, Illinois, whence, in 1882, he moved to Alta, Illinois. He married Caroline Graze, in Kickapoo Township in 1883, and they have four children: Henry, born January 21, 1885; Lizzie, born August 24, 1888; George, born September 19, 1891; and Charles, born January 9, 1898. Mrs. Lautenberger was born in Kickapoo Township April 21, 1865. Her father, Paul Graze, was born in Germany, May 4, 1846, came to America at eighteen and married Sarah Ohr, who was born in Kickapoo Township and died January 14, 1891. In religious affiliation Mr. Lautenberger is a Lutheran. He is a member of Camp No. 6623, Modern Woodmen of America, and of Sylvan Lodge, No. 157, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

MATTHEWS, LEMAN; Farmer; Medina Township; born in Hartford County, Connecticut, October 30, 1816; is descended from Cabot Matthews, who married Mary Carrington, both of Hartford, Connecticut. Their son, Simeon Matthews, married Rhoda Royce, of Litchfield County, Connecticut, daughter of David and Jane (Foote) Royce, both of the same county. In the fall of 1839 Leman Matthews moved from Connecticut to Albany by wagon, then by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and thence by the steamer Anthony Wayne to Chicago via the lakes. He hired his goods hauled from Chicago to LaSalle, where he took steamer and came to Peoria. He settled first in Henry County, and moved to Peoria in 1843. Afterward he bought three-fourths of Section 6 in Medina Township, to which he subsequently added one thousand and thirty-five acres of prairie, and eight hundred acres of timber. On September 10, 1830, Mr. Matthews was married in Connecticut to Mabel Barker, who was born March 18, 1816, and died



D. J. Thorne

November 29, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews were the parents of three children: Newton, born June 30, 1841, married Ann Chambers, and they were the parents of three children: Pearl, Maud and Wilbur. Wallace, the second child of Leman Matthews, was born January 12, 1843, married Eliza S. Ferguson, and they have two children: Harry L. and Edward W. Emily, the third child of Mr. Matthews, was born November 14, 1845, married Norman H. Silliman. They have one daughter, Flora, and live at Boulder, Colorado. Mr. Matthews is a Republican and is an attendant upon the services of the Episcopal Church. For seventeen years he has been Justice of the Peace. He still enjoys good health. He has spent three winters in Florida, and has twice visited Colorado, and spent one winter in California. His farms he has divided among his children. His son Wallace resides with his family on the old homestead.

NASH, ROSWELL M.; Farmer; born at Norwalk, Connecticut, March 28, 1828, is the great-grandson of Micajah Nash, a native of England, who migrated to America and bought Patchogue Township on Long Island, New York, and erected on the Patchogue River mills, where he made flour and cloth and sawed lumber. George, the son of Micajah, was born at Norwalk, Connecticut, as were his son and grandson. He married Hattie Marvin, and they were the parents of Henry Nash, who was born March 20, 1805, and died in 1855. Henry Nash married Rebecca Raymond, born in Norwalk in 1809, and died in 1866. Her grandfather was George Raymond, a native of England. His son, George, of Norwalk, married Pamela Banks, and they were the parents of Rebecca Raymond. Roswell M. Nash left Connecticut in February, 1851, and went west by way of Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and thence by steamer Fleetwood to St. Louis, and up the Illinois to Naples. There he stayed four years, and then went to Springfield, where he was one of four men who began the development of a farm of three thousand acres. In 1855 he came to Medina Township, Peoria County. In 1864 Mr. Nash enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and took part in the battles of the Gulf Department under General Canby until his discharge in October, 1865. Roswell M. Nash and Sarah E. Jennings were married at Greens Farms, Connecticut, November 25, 1854, and are the parents of five children: Melville M., born 1856 (deceased); Morris and Homer, born 1860; Lorena, born 1863; Nellie E., born 1868. Peter Jennings, the grandfather of Sarah E. Jennings, was a native of England, and settled at Greens Farms, Connecticut. Two of his brothers settled at Saco, Maine, and one at Fredericksburg, Virginia. The father of Sarah E. was Peter Jennings. He married Catherine Hill, and Sarah was born in October, 1829. Roswell M. Nash is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat and for many years has been School Director.

PRESTON, JAMES S.; Farmer; born in Delaware County, New York, August 31, 1840, the son of Zerah and Angeline (Patterson) Pres-

ton, natives of New York. James S. Preston married Eliza E. Reed in Medina Township February 16, 1863. She is the daughter of Thomas B. and Frances (Wilkinson) Reed, born in Medina Township February 10, 1843. Thomas B. Reed was born in Rensselaer County, New York, November 27, 1799. He emigrated to Ohio in 1819, married in 1821, and came to Peoria County in October, 1829. His wife, Frances Wilkinson, was born in North Carolina October 4, 1802, and died in Medina July 5, 1869. They had six children and were members of the Baptist Church. In 1830 Mr. Reed bought one hundred and sixty acres in Section 3, in Medina Township, where he resided till his death, which occurred March 22, 1875, at which time his property was valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He went from Peoria County as a soldier in the Black Hawk War in 1832. Politically he was a Democrat and, for a number of years, a Justice of the Peace. The Reeds are of English extraction and among the leading families of New England. They trace their ancestry back to 1680. The children of James S. and Eliza E. Preston are: Frances E., wife of C. P. Albright, of Medina Township; Angeline M., wife of A. H. Bristol, of Hallock Township; Mary, wife of Frank Cook; Merritt E. and Jennie E., both deceased; Bertha I.; George A.; Hiram A. and Hattie H., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Preston by prudence and good management, have added to the farm left him by his father, which now contains 240 acres. Mr. Preston is a Democrat. Mrs. Preston and her two daughters, Bertha and Hattie, are members of the Central Union Denomination in Medina.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH V. H.; Farmer; born February 16, 1844, in Medina Township, the son of William Robinson, who was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, November 27, 1805, and died September 14, 1881. He married Arna Catherine Wideman, who was born in Champaign County, Ohio, November 27, 1810, and died March 18, 1850. William Robinson settled in Richwoods Township, Peoria County, in 1836, and in Medina in 1838. At one time he owned four hundred acres of land. He was the first Supervisor of Medina Township. William and Catherine (Wideman) Robinson had seven children: Sarah A., deceased; John W., moved to Labette County, Kansas, and died in August, 1900; Marion N., in Medford, Oklahoma; Abraham W., deceased; Joseph V. H.; Mary L., deceased. Joseph V. H. and Georgiana Clifton were married in Peoria County January 18, 1872, and have had four children: Cora N., born March 3, 1873, died March 31, 1877; Aaron E., born May 4, 1874, died May 10, 1874; Lillian A., born January 2, 1878; and Joseph L., born March 11, 1879, died March 14, 1885. Mrs. Robinson, born in Peoria County December 3, 1844, is the daughter of Enos T. Clifton, born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 9, 1822, died May 13, 1896, and Sarah (Stringer) Clifton, born January 17, 1823, died August 17, 1899. Mr. Robinson is a Republican; has held the offices of Assessor (two terms) and School Director, and is now a member of the

Peoria Republican County Central Committee. He is a member of Alta Lodge, No. 748, A. F. & A. M.

THORNE, JOHN W.; Farmer; Medina Township; born at Mossville September 6, 1868, is the son of William and Deborah (Passmore) Thorne. William Thorne was born in Devonshire, England, September 17, 1819, and his wife on May 24, 1819, the birthday of Queen Victoria. They came to America in 1856 and soon after settled in Orange Prairie, Radnor Township. He was a carpenter and joiner. Eight of their ten children were born in England. William Thorne settled in Medina in 1862, and afterward held the offices of Collector, Assessor and Justice of the Peace for years. The children of William and Deborah Thorne were: John and Charity (deceased); William married Jane Passmore, now living in Mossville; Mary married John Kingdon, now living in Livingston County; George married Grace Lyddon, now residing in Mossville; Anna, wife of James Harker, Mossville; Richard, residing in Mossville; Edward married Clara Bertel, Mossville; David F. and John W. In February, 1894, John W. Thorne and Amelia Bauer were married in Peoria. Of this marriage there were two children: Leila, born December 6, 1894, and Anna, born September 26, 1896. Mrs. Thorne's parents, Adam and Minnie (Moll) Bauer, were born in Germany, the father in 1840 and the mother in 1845. They were the parents of nine children: Amelia, Celia Weber, John, Martha Landis, August, Josephine, Minnie and Amand. Mrs. Thorne was born in Richwoods Township August 11, 1872. Mr. Thorne, formerly a carpenter, has been a farmer for six years. He is a Democrat and has been Town Clerk of Medina Township for four years. He now resides on the old homestead of his parents.

TIMMONS, GEORGE; Farmer; born in Medina Township October 2, 1863, is a son of Edward and Rosanna (Holmes) Timmons, natives of Ireland. His father, born in 1824, is living; his mother, born November 28, 1822, died September 1, 1883. They were the parents of four children: John Henry, who was born August 4, 1854, and died in 1878, married Anna McDonough, of Akron, who bore him a son, Charles A., born in 1857, married Hattie Daman and had a son named Albert; Edward, born in 1860, married Hattie Gallup, who had three children, Joseph, Byron and Rosanna; George married Amelia Kriete, at Mossville, November 29, 1891. In 1835 Edward Timmons settled on a quarter Section 32, on which his son, George, now lives, and which he owned with two hundred and twenty acres in Akron Township and eighty acres in Section 31, Medina Township. Mrs. Amelia (Kriete) Timmons, who was born June 9, 1865, bore her husband a daughter on January 22, 1893, died the same day; George Raymond, born June 25, 1894, died October 29, 1894; and a son, Roy E., born July 18, 1898. Mr. Timmons is

a Democrat and for six years has held the office of Commissioner of Highways.

TOALSON, JAMES J.; Physician and Surgeon; Alta; born at Woodlandville, Missouri, October 26, 1872, is a son of W. T. and Mary J. (Cowden) Toalson, the first mentioned born in Boone County, Missouri, February 24, 1841, the latter in Virginia March 7, 1846. James Toalson, grandfather of Doctor Toalson, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1811, and married a Miss Goslin, a native of the same county. Joseph Cowden, Doctor Toalson's grandfather in the maternal line, was born in Virginia in 1800 and married Anna Stebbins, a native of Pennsylvania. The Toalsons and Goslins are of English, and the Cowdens and Stebbins of German descent. After reading medicine a year under the preceptorship of Dr. G. F. Toalson, at Mexico, Missouri, Dr. Toalson took a preparatory course at the Missouri State University, Columbia, and on March 17, 1897, was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Two days later he opened an office at Mossville, Peoria County, but before the close of the year moved to Alta, where his practice has been lucrative. He is Secretary of Alta Lodge, No. 748, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Peoria Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M. He was married on November 28, 1900, to Miss Mae Wood, daughter of J. C. and Anna Wood, of Medina Township.

WOOD, JOHN C.; Farmer; born in Peoria February 19, 1844, is a son of Chauncey and Galetsa F. (Case) Wood, natives of Pulaski, Oswego County, New York. His father, a son of John and Sarah (Wait) Wood, was born in 1814 and died in 1886. His mother, the daughter of Imri and Chloe Ann Case, was born July 25, 1823, and died March 28, 1900. Chauncey Wood settled in Peoria County in 1836 and engaged in the livery business, and became Deputy Sheriff. From 1847 until his death he lived on his farm in Richwoods Township. His wife, whom he married in Medina Township, bore him children as follows: John C., Gilbert E., Sarah J. (Budd), Amelia (deceased), Charles H., Illinia Meacham, Galetsa (Pierce) and Chauncey C. John C. Wood married, at Peoria, December 19, 1867, Anna Foreman, who was born in England, October 7, 1841, and they have had children born in the order named: Ensley C., born August 18, 1868, married Clara Babbington and has one daughter, Marian, born March 31, 1894; Mabel was born and died August 14, 1870; Marion H. was born and died June 25, 1871; Bernice L., born June 19, 1874, married John Hawksworth and had a son, Charles Joseph, who died; Harriet E. born September 2, 1876, died March 12, 1880; Anna M., born June 7, 1879. Mr. Wood has been a farmer since he attained his majority. He is a Democrat and a member of Alta Lodge, No. 784, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

CHAPTER XII.

MILLBROOK TOWNSHIP.

BY WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

Millbrook Township is located in the northwest corner of Peoria County. The south two-thirds is a rich prairie soil, raising abundant crops of small grain; the north part, along Spoon River, being an argillaceous loam, produces also the finest of blue grass. Owing to the presence of quantities of lime and iron in the soil, the pastures impart a strength, elasticity and firmness to the horses, rivaling the celebrated stock of Kentucky.

Underneath the surface is a porous subsoil varying in depth from one to two feet, which is succeeded by the glacial drift, and this by the coal measures. Vein No. 6, usually about four feet in thickness, occupies an area equal to twelve sections; while No. 3 probably underlies the whole township. The first is reached by drift along Plum Hollow, the latter by a shaft on Section 6 on Walnut Creek. Fine beds of gravel suitable for making roads are found along Spoon River, and shale, suitable for the manufacture of fire-brick, is found in several localities.

The Township is rich in evidence of the dwellings of a prehistoric race. At the confluence of Walnut Creek and Spoon River there appears to have been a large village, which is shown by the finding of a number of stone and flint implements, the presence of funeral mounds, and other usual accompanying evidences of the presence of a large population. On a high bluff between the two streams are traces of an old fort, octagonal in form, the outlines of which are nearly obliterated by the lapse of time. In the northwest angle is an oblong elevation, sixty-four by forty-seven feet, and six feet in height. An exploration has disclosed the presence of small pieces of galena, copper beads and awls, leaf-shaped flint implements, red ochre, charcoal and faint traces of human bones, all of great antiquity. Twenty rods west of this is a low mound sixty-two by nineteen feet. On Section 4 is an important group of mounds, the first of which is a small round one from the center of which to the center of the second is a distance of thirty-nine feet; thence to the center of the third, thirty feet; thence to the south end of the fourth is

fifty feet. The fourth measures eighty feet from south to north, with a cross at the center, thirty-three by twelve feet and two feet high. From the west end of this one to the center of the fifth is one hundred and twenty-three feet. This is a common round mound forty feet in diameter and three feet high; thence to number six is fifty-eight feet. This one is ninety-eight by eighteen feet and two feet high. Thence in a northwesterly direction it is seventy-five feet to still another one hundred and four feet by eighteen feet and two and a half feet high, from the north end of which it is one hundred feet to another one hundred and forty by twenty feet and three feet high. On the top of this grows an oak tree three feet in diameter. An immense number of flint or hornstone chips are found scattered through the materials of which the mound is constructed, the nearest known out-cropping of which is at Burlington, Iowa. This group commences in the valley just above high water mark and extends northwesterly, terminating on a bluff sixty feet above high water.

FIRST SETTLERS.—William Metcalf was the first white settler. In the spring of 1833 he, with his wife, two children and a boy named Amos McRill, came by wagon from Richland County, Ohio, camping out at night and arriving at French's Grove. That fall he made some improvements on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 9, 11 N., 5 E., by erecting a cabin and fencing a small field, and in the spring of 1834 moved on to the land. John Sutherland, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. came to Peoria in the year 1834 and bought the lots on which the National Hotel now stands and was one of the original members of the Presbyterian Church, known as the Lowry Church. In August, 1835, he located on Section 32, 11 N., 5 E. He was a man of high moral principles, of unquestioned probity and business integrity, and inflexible in his determination to do right. It is said that, after leaving Peoria, he frequently walked from his home in Millbrook to Peoria to attend church. He, of course, sided with Lowry in his controversy with the adverse party. He died September 30, 1845, leaving numerous descendants, who still reside in that part of the county.

Mr. Sutherland and his family formed the nucleus at French's Grove, around which gath

ered a community noted for its high moral and religious character. Among others, who, by precept and example, added much to the reputation of the settlement for enterprise and thrift, were Daniel and John A. McCoy. John Smith, Sr., John Smith, Jr., and Therrygood Smith, from Richland County, Ohio, settled where Rochester now stands in October, 1835, a young man named John White cutting down the first tree where the village afterward grew up. The first settlers were mostly from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Scotland and Ireland, and, as a rule, were industrious, enterprising and ambitious to earn homes for themselves and their families. Their influence in the community has given it a character which will distinguish it for generations yet to come.

ROCHESTER.—The site of Rochester was chosen for its excellent water power furnished by Spoon River. It was surveyed on the 13th of July, 1836, by George C. McFadden, deputy under Thomas Phillips, County Surveyor. On the 29th of the same month the plat was acknowledged by John Smith, Jr., before James P. Harkness and recorded in the Recorder's office.

About this time Clark W. Stanton, a carpenter from Rochester, New York, arrived and bought from Smith a half interest in the town site and mill-seat, and in the following spring, bought Smith's entire interest for the sum of \$3,200. The first store to be opened was that of Thomas J. Hurd, of Peoria, who, in the summer of 1836, brought a small stock of goods to the place and opened out in a small log building on the river bank. He was succeeded in a few months by Stacey & Holmes. In the winter of 1836-37 John Smith, Jr., opened a stock of goods, but the ensuing spring sold out to Hon. David Marklev, of Canton, in Fulton County, then a prominent politician of the State.

MILLS.—As might have been expected, the utilizing of the water power of Spoon River was one of the enterprises first to attract the attention of early settlers. In those early days the owner of a mill, if a good one, had a real bonanza. Flour and lumber were two of the essentials of life; and people would travel many miles and await their turn in patience to get a supply of either. It was in the fall of 1836, after the enterprising Clark W. Stanton had purchased one-half of the interest of John Smith, Jr., in the mill-seat, that they, in company, erected the first saw-mill; and so great was the demand for lumber that the mill was kept running night and day. After Stanton had purchased Smith's remaining interest he erected a grist-mill, which began to grind some time in the summer of 1837. People came to it from Prince's Grove, Slackwater, Massilon, Scotland Prairie, Newburg, French's Creek, French's Grove and Lafayette. By adding improvements from time to time, it became one of the most complete and best equipped flouring mills in Central Illinois. Benjamin Huber, who had an interest in it, says that, late in the 'fifties, the mill would grind two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels of wheat per day and one hundred bushels of chop feed or

corn, and that it was crowded with business. But the march of improvements, with the coming of railroads to other points, sapped it of its business, and it is now going to ruin, part of it having already tumbled into the river.

About 1839 or 1840, Gilbert Arnold built a saw-mill on Section 6 on the bank of Walnut Creek; but this, too, has long since gone out of sight.

In 1856 John Carter, a wealthy farmer, residing in the eastern part of the township, undertook the erection of a grist-mill on Spoon River on Section 3, but being unskilled in mechanical engineering, he was at the mercy of any charlatan that came along calling himself a millwright. Through floods, law suits and ignorance, he was ruined financially. The mill, however, was finally finished and did a fair business, but, for the past few years, it has been abandoned.

EDUCATION.—The first school house in the township was in Rochester, and built by Dr. John L. Fifield, Clark W. Stanton, Russell Stanton and Jonah Lewis, without the assistance of public funds. It remained until 1867, when it was replaced by a large and commodious brick structure, which still remains. The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1836-7 by Caleb North in a log house on the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 20, for which he received \$10 per month. Elisha J. Sutherland is probably the only pupil of that school now living. The township is now divided into eight full and two fractional union districts, in all of which public schools are regularly taught. The zealous interest taken by the people in the cause of popular education, is manifested by the flourishing condition of these schools and the liberal taxes, voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the tax-payers, for their support. The school houses are, as a rule, of the most improved pattern and furnished with all modern appliances to secure the comfort, health and advancement in study of the pupil, the cost varying from \$600 to \$4,500. They compare very favorably with those of any other township in the county. Some of the districts, notably No. 2, have fine school libraries.

In the year 1845 Rev. Robert Breese and his accomplished wife, who was a graduate of the celebrated Holyoke Seminary, established a school of high grade in Rochester called the "Breese Seminary." Mrs. Breese was the real principal, her husband devoting his time principally to ministerial work.

RELIGION.—Constituted as the early communities were, it could not be supposed otherwise than that the promotion of religion would be their first and chief concern. Accordingly we find that in the summer of 1836 Rev. George G. Sill, a missionary, preached the first Presbyterian sermon in the house of John Sutherland. A church of that denomination was organized at Rochester in the summer of 1838, with sixteen members, Joseph Warne, ruling elder, which was taken under the care of Presbytery in October of the same year. Rev. Robert B. Dobbin succeeded Rev. Sill, but how long he preached does

not appear. In 1845 Rev. Robert F. Breese was installed pastor of the churches of Rochester and Prince's Grove, which he continued to serve until his death, September 2, 1851. The Rochester church was dissolved by Presbytery sitting at Brimfield September 20, 1854, in consequence of the division between Old and New School, the New School members having withdrawn and formed another church in Stark County.

The French Grove Presbyterian Church was organized October 20, 1851, by Rev. Addison Coffey, Rev. William McCandlish and Ruling Elder John Reynolds, a committee previously appointed by Presbytery. There were fifteen members and William Reed and George S. Purselle were ordained and installed as the first Ruling Elders; Rev. John C. Hanna, a licentiate, was appointed to supply the church one-half of his time and the church at Rochester as often as consistent with his other engagements. Rev. Charles McLuer is now pastor of the church, which is in a prosperous condition, having a good Sunday-school, of which Mr. W. H. Todd is Superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Rochester, organized in the year 1836, was the first church organization in the township. Rev. William Cummings preached the first sermon in the house of John Smith. The original members were John Smith and wife, Therrygood Smith and wife, William Metcalf and an unmarried daughter of John Smith, and John Smith, Sr., was chosen first class-leader. A house of worship was commenced in 1838, which was blown to fragments by a cyclone on May 8th of that year. Through removals and death, the church at one time became almost extinct, but there are now houses of worship at Rochester and Laura, the former being the legitimate successor of the first church, and worshipping in a building formerly belonging to the Congregationalists.

The Methodist Church, of Laura, was built in the summer of 1889 at a cost of \$1,300 and furnished at a further cost of \$200. The first pastor was Rev. D. D. McComen. The church is connected with the Monica charge, its members numbering about sixty.

The Christian Church, at Rochester, was organized December 18, 1844, by John W. Underwood, with four members, the first meeting of seven persons having been held in the old school house in November and conducted by Milton King. They began building a house of worship in 1858, but it was blown down by the cyclone of May 8th of that year. In the summer of 1864 they erected another, which cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000. In course of time, in consequence of deaths and removals, the membership became too feeble to maintain an organization and, a few years since, Jonathan Pratz, the only remaining Trustee, deeded the church building to the Directors of Glendale Cemetery Association, by whom it was repaired, repainted and placed in good condition. It is now used for moral and religious entertainments, and is free to all approved ministers of the Gospel. From here, after the last sad rites have been performed, the dead

are carried forth for interment in the beautiful Glendale Cemetery. A flourishing Sunday-school, under the superintendence of Mrs. M. Stevenson, meets here weekly. The present directors of the Association are William H. Adams, President; W. Winchester, Secretary; S. H. Winchester, Treasurer; and Elder Aley, W. H. Wilcox and Henry Sweat.

The Congregational Church, Rochester, was organized June 30, 1841, at the house of Elias Wycoff, in Stark County, with nine members, the ministers present being Rev. S. S. Miles and Rev. S. G. Wright. After entering into covenant, Messrs. William Webster and N. Wycoff, were duly elected and installed Ruling Elders, and Rev. S. G. Wright designated as Moderator of the Session. In 1854 the meetings were held at Rochester, at which time Rev. Charles B. Donaldson was acting as pastor, and at a meeting held April 14th of that year, the name was changed from Spoon River Congregational Church to Elmore Congregational Church of Rochester. During the summer and fall of 1866 was erected a house of worship costing \$2,300, which was dedicated January 22, 1867. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. W. G. Pierce, of Elmwood, who was assisted in the services by Rev. James Wycoff and Rev. B. F. Haskins, the last named continuing to be the pastor for twelve years. From a variety of causes the society ceased to maintain its organization, and the church edifice is now owned and used as a place of worship by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Elmore.

The Church of New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) once had an organization in Rochester, the first meeting having been held at the house of John Smith, Jr., on Section 18. At this meeting Rev. John R. Hibbard, an eminent divine of Chicago, made an address. The society consisted of John Smith and wife, Gilbert Arnold, Caleb North, G. P. Wycoff and the Adams and Pulsipher families of Southport. The numbers having been depleted by deaths and removals, meetings are no longer held.

The First Sunday-school was organized in the spring of 1844, Mrs. Breese, wife of Rev. Robert Breese, being the first Superintendent. She was a woman of fine attainments and great force of character, and made the school a success in every respect. Of those who attended this school the following survive: E. J. Sutherland James Sutherland, Miss Columbia Duim, of Galesburg; Sarah Smith, *nee* Bodine, Kansas; M. A. Dooley, *nee* Bodine, Missouri; Mahala Hurd, *nee* Bodine, West Jersey, Stark County; Acenath Neal, *nee* Matthews, Peoria, and Irene Abby, *nee* Stanton.

COMMERCE.—From 1835 to 1856 Peoria was the market for Millbrook Township. The wheat, corn, oats and dressed pork were hauled there in wagons. Some of the cattle were driven to Chicago. After 1856 Elmwood and Oak Hill, on the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, became its principal shipping points. After the building of the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, the village of Monica became a

market for the eastern part, and Brimfield for a part of the south side of the township. In the year 1887 the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was located across the township and, in the following year, an elevator was erected at the village of Laura on the line of that road. There are now two large and well equipped elevators at that place, besides cribs of 15,000 bushels capacity.

THE VILLAGE OF LAURA is located on the southwest quarter of Section 22. It was laid out in 1888 by James M. Kellar, who was the first Postmaster. John Shaw brought the first stock of goods to the village. There are now three dry goods stores, one hardware and implement store, a blacksmith shop, a chop-mill, a millinery bazaar, a Methodist Episcopal Church, two elevators, a lumber yard, two hotels, the postoffice and a very fine, commodious and well-equipped public school building. The inhabitants are a religious and church-going people. The population numbers about 150.

The elevators are operated by C. C. Davis & Co., who shipped from this point in the year 1898, 51,800 bushels of oats; 101,600 bushels of corn; 790 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of rye. During the same year there were shipped from this station five cars of horses, thirty-five of cattle, thirty-nine of hogs and five of sheep. This statement does not represent all the corn and oats grown in the township, as some from the west side went to Elmwood.

Chase Station is located on the line of the same railway on Section 19, in the midst of a fine agricultural section, inhabited by an intelligent, enterprising and thrifty community of farmers and raisers of stock. There is here a general store, a post-office and other evidences of an incipient village.

BIOGRAPHICAL.—The first child born in the township was a son to Clark W. Stanton, July 6, 1836. It lived only twelve days. This was the first interment in what is now Glendale Cemetery, and the first in the township. The first marriage in the township took place at the house of Clark W. Stanton, December 15, 1837, the contracting parties being Mr. T. Greeley, a native of Salisbury, New Hampshire, and Miss Chloe A. Barnes, a native of New York. The first physician was John L. Fifield, a native of Salisbury, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, who came to Peoria March 10, 1838, and soon after located at Rochester. Here he remained practicing his profession until 1845, when he removed to Victoria. He was an eminent and able physician and a gentleman of the courtly manners of the olden times.

The first blacksmith in the township was Jacob Roland, who came in 1836. The first post-office was located at Rochester in 1845, but was named Elmore, Therrygood Smith being first Postmaster.

On account of its desirability as a site for mills, Rochester, at an early day, attracted the attention of immigrants, and soon gave promise of becoming an important point for business. Before the days of railroads its grist and saw mills, its wagon-maker and blacksmith shops, its pack-

ing house and hotels made it one of the liveliest business places in Central Illinois. Its great misfortune was to have been so located that the railroads did not find it, and being remote from the county-seat, it became, in a measure, isolated from the rest of the world, and its business has gradually died out.

ADAMS, WILLIAM H.; Farmer; was born in Holmes County, Ohio, August 30, 1835. His great-grandfather, Thomas Adams, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, married _____, a native of the north of Ireland. His grandfather, Henry Adams, a schoolmaster, was born in Armagh and came, in 1795, to Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he married Mary McKeehan, born there, and where their son, John Adams, father of William H., was born also. The latter married Sarah D. Funk, a native of Adams County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Moses and Rachel (Deardorff) Funk, natives of the same county. The first Funks in America were Menonites, who, in 1683, came from Switzerland to London and, in 1717, from London to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. William H. Adams was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Illinois, came to Peoria County in 1861, studied law and was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced his profession. As an expert geologist, he has made valuable discoveries of fossils, notably in West Jersey Township, Stark County. Certain fossil fruits have been named in his honor, and the list of his correspondents embraces many names well known in America and Europe. A Democrat, he is not active in political work, but has been Supervisor, School Director, Commissioner of Highways, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He married Sarah J. Anthony, of West Jersey, Stark County, February 25, 1858, and they have had four children: Sarah E., who married Jacob Jennings, of Dallas Center, Iowa; Ida R.; John F., a farmer near Hanna City, who married Minnie Aiken; and Fred W., who graduated from the Medical Department of Iowa University and took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Medical College, New York, and is practicing medicine and surgery in Iowa.

DAVIS, CHARLES C.; Farmer and Stock Raiser; born in Millbrook Township May 13, 1869; educated in the district schools of Peoria County and at Sterling, Illinois. His parents, Isaac W. and Amanda V. (Reed) Davis, were natives of West Virginia, and removed to this county with their parents. After marriage they located on the farm where Mrs. Davis lived with her son until May, 1900, when she removed to Galesburg. Mr. Davis died May 17, 1876. Charles C. Davis began life by working on his father's farm. At the age of eleven years the responsibility of the entire homestead property was placed upon him. He managed economically, conducting general farming and stock-raising. In 1889-90 he took a course in a business college at Sterling. At twenty-one years of age he

bought and shipped stock, and three years later began dealing in grain and produce, taking charge of the elevators at Williamsfield, Laura and Monica, and later had charge of the elevator at Dahinda, January 1, 1900, he established the business of the Davis Lumber Company at Laura. His success in all these enterprises is a sufficient endorsement of his ability and integrity. Mr. Davis married Mabel Needham in Brimfield October 24, 1894. Mrs. Davis died April 29, 1898. Mr. Davis is a Republican and has been School Director. He is a member of the Masonic Order, affiliating with Princeville Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M.

JOHNSON, JAMES K.; Farmer and Stock Raiser; formerly of Laura, Millbrook Township; born in West Virginia October 17, 1853; educated in Ohio. His grandfathers were John Johnson and Jacob Keller. His parents were John M. and Elizabeth (Keller) Johnson, the former born in Maryland and the latter in Virginia. They were of old Virginia ancestry, members of whose families were farmers. James K. Johnson was four years old when his parents removed to Ohio, where his grandfather, Jacob Keller, gave his mother one hundred acres of timber land in Union County, which they cleared and put under cultivation. Young Johnson commenced work upon this land with axe and grub-hoe, remaining there until he was twenty-one years of age. He assisted his parents in clearing the land and making a comfortable home. He then started out for himself and came to Peoria County in 1875, locating in Millbrook Township, where he worked on a farm for one year. Having saved his earnings he rented a farm of his uncle, James M. Keller, an old and honored resident of the county. He continues to rent the land; was engaged in farming and stock raising, and for five years operated a corn-sheller. In 1899 he formed a partnership with Henry Brooks, the firm name being Brooks & Johnson, and they conduct a hardware and implement business in Laura. Mr. Johnson was married to Lauretta Emery in Princeville, March 16, 1892. Mrs. Johnson's parents, Henry and Lucy (Reed) Emery, were born in Illinois. In March, 1901, Mr. Johnson removed to Corwith, Iowa, which is now his home.

McMANUS, HENRY; Merchant; was born at Laura, Millbrook Township, January 14, 1863, and educated in the township schools. His parents, Bernard and Sarah (O'Neal) McManus, were born in Ireland. They came to the United States early in life and settled in Peoria, where they were married. Bernard McManus was a poor man and accented whatever employment promised a fair return for his labor. He purchased a farm in this township and became a prosperous farmer. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living. Mr. McManus died in 1892 and his wife February 17, 1897. He left a farm of two hundred and forty acres. Henry McManus started in life by working on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years of age. Having a desire to enter the mercantile business, he secured employment as

a clerk in the store of J. E. Kidder, in Monica, where he remained three years. With the money he had saved and some assistance from his father, he went into business for himself at Laura, being the second merchant in that village. He married Agatha M. Ottern in Galesburg, October 8, 1895. Mrs. McManus was engaged in teaching for seven years before their marriage. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. McManus is a Democrat. He was appointed Postmaster at Laura in 1894, serving with satisfaction to the people four years. He is a popular and highly esteemed citizen.

SCOTT, CHARLES; Blacksmith and Wagon-maker; born in Yorkshire, England, July 11, 1843, where he was educated. His paternal grandfather, John Scott, his maternal great-grandparents, Philip and Catherine Evington, and his grandparents, Richard and Catherine Evington, were born in England. His parents, Charles and Annie (Evington) Scott, came from York. His great-grandfather was a wealthy fish merchant and removed from Barney Castle to Petersfield, where he owned and occupied a mansion. Richard Scott was a blacksmith and died August 5, 1873, in County Durham, England. Charles Scott began life serving an apprenticeship in blacksmithing and boilermaking at Ranton Medus, in his native country, where he served fourteen years, and then went to London and engaged for a three years' sea voyage as boiler-smith. He afterwards resumed his occupation on land, engaging in the Armstrong shop at Sunderland. He next went to Newcastle and worked in Hawk's boiler and bridge shop, from which place he was sent to the Highlands of Scotland as manager of iron bridge-work there, and directed bridge building for two years, when he returned to Edinboro to continue the same business. He then took up contract work in blacksmithing at Spennymoor, England, and three years later came to America, landing in this country, June 1, 1880, and settling at Braceville, Illinois. Here he worked as night miner in the coal mines for three days, and then resumed his old trade as a blacksmith. His family followed him to the United States three months later and he met them in Chicago. They went to Jasper County, Iowa, where, a month later he took up locomotive engineering for the Jasper Coal Company, which he followed for five years. He then came to Edwards Station, Peoria County, and later located at Kickapoo, where he carried on his trade to which he added wagon-making. A year later he removed to Laura, Millbrook Township, where he has added to his other interests a steam feed-mill, and has established a successful business. His first wife was Elizabeth Stevenson, who died August 15, 1886. They had five children: Jane (deceased), Anthony, Charles W., Richard and John. In 1888 he married Mary Jane McCune, in Newton, Iowa. They have three children: Samuel, Oscar and Nettie. Mr. Scott is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is independent in politics.

SLOAN, ALBERT J.; Farmer; born in Millbrook Township, May 17, 1870; educated in the

township schools. His paternal grandparents, James and Mary (Linden) Sloan, and his maternal grandparents, Henry and Jane (Englishby) Cluskey, were natives of Ireland. James, the father of Albert J., was born in Ireland, and Ann (Cluskey), the mother, in St. Louis, Missouri. He emigrated to the United States when eighteen years old, and settled at French Grove, Peoria County, where he worked on a farm for six years. He then bought a farm in Stark County, where he remained only a few years, when he removed to Peoria County and purchased a farm in Millbrook Township. In November, 1894, he retired, and with his wife removed to Peoria. Albert J. Sloan worked for his father until 1894, when he assumed the active management of the farm. He married Ella Ryan in Brimfield, December 25, 1894. They have two children: Maria G. and Fred J. Mrs. Sloan's father was John Ryan, a native of New York. Her mother, Mary (Carroll), was born in Millbrook Township. Her grandparents, Thomas and Ellen (McManus) Carroll, were natives of Ireland. Mr. Sloan is a popular citizen, a Democrat in politics and holds the office of Tax Collector.

SLYGH, HENRY S.; Farmer; born in Knox County, Illinois, October 16, 1840; educated in Peoria County. His paternal grandfather, George, and his father, John D., were born in Ireland. His mother was Mara E. Potts, a native of Norfolk, Virginia. George Slygh came to America when eleven years old, and settled in Virginia, where he was married. He was a carpenter and upholsterer; he came to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1835 and remained two years, when he removed to Knox County. He next went to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade for seven years, and then returned to Knox County to engage in farming. In 1853 he came to Rochester, Peoria County, and took charge of a hotel which he managed for five years, and soon retired from active business life. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for thirty-five years, missing but one term. He also held the office of Assessor for several years. He died February 24, 1882, and his wife in 1875. Henry S. Slygh worked on his father's

farm until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until discharged in 1865. He was in the following battles: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Town Creek (Alabama), Rome and Kingston, Altoona Pass, Resaca, Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville, and in Sherman's "March to the sea." In 1862 he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, but soon recovered and resumed his place at the front. He was promoted to Sergeant and carried the colors the last year of the war. He took part in the grand review in Washington. When mustered out in Chicago he returned home and began farming. Mr. Slygh was elected Justice of the Peace in March, 1882, to fill a vacancy, and held the office without interruption for over eleven years; he was again elected in 1897. For nineteen years he has been Assessor in Millbrook Township; is also a member of the School Board. He married Evelyn Winchester September 19, 1878. They had two children, Edna and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Slygh's father was William Winchester. Mr. Slygh is a Democrat.

WHITE, RUSSELL M.; Farmer and Stock-raiser; Elmore, Millbrook Township, where he was born March 4, 1861; educated at Hawthorne, Illinois. His father, John White, was born in Frederick County, Maryland. His mother, Eliza (Brigg) White, was born in Ohio. They came to Illinois in 1836 and settled on a farm near Elmore. Russell M. White began farming for his father, and at the age of twenty-two years, rented a farm which he worked for three years, afterwards purchasing the tract of land his father had previously owned. He has continued farming and stockraising ever since, and has been very successful, having added eighty acres to the one hundred and forty which he originally held. He married Lucy Sweat, in Toulon, Stark County, in October, 1886. They have had two children: Elmer L. and Roy. Mrs. White's parents were Henry and Sarah Summerson, natives of Illinois. Mr. White is a Democrat, and has held the office of School Director. He is an enterprising citizen and has had a useful and successful business career.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

BY EDWARD AUTEN AND PETER AUTEN, 2D.

(The writers acknowledge obligations to "Atlas Map of Peoria County: A. T. Andreas, Chicago, 1873," and to "History of Peoria County: Johnson & Co., Chicago, 1880," but much more to friends who have kindly given the benefit of their recollections. Wherever in the following pages certain individuals are named, they may or may not be the only ones or the most important ones who might have been named. They are such as have come to memory or have been brought to notice. The writers request additions, corrections and suggestions, which they will carefully preserve for possible future use.)

Seeking a free and open country, Daniel Prince came from Indiana, and, in 1822, was the first white man to live among the Indians in what, three years later, was the northern part of Peoria County. In a few years other white men, some of them friends or employes of Mr. Prince, gathered around the attractive timber, and the settlement became known as Prince's Grove. Mr. Prince, as he drove into Peoria market in the winter of 1832-33, is thus described by Mr. John Z. Slane, then a small boy living in Peoria: "The men shouted that Prince was coming, and he was a nabob. Clad in a home-spun and home-wove blue-jeans overcoat reaching to his ankles, with an old felt hat, a comforter over his hat, brought down over ears and neck and tied in front, with long, large whiskers, and chewing tobacco, Prince came up with his three-yoke team of oxen. His load was hogs, dressed. Mounting his wagon he slung off, first the hay for the cattle, then quilt after quilt, and then hurried the unloading of the meat. After feeding his oxen in the rail-fence enclosure, and perhaps eating his own lunch there, and perhaps lying on the floor at the Indian store over night, Mr. Prince returned to his home." Mr. Prince is described as a modest man, tall, but stooping, with brown curly hair, red cheeks, and light eyes, probably blue. At home he was more easy-going than when seen in the Peoria market. He was a farmer on a large scale, furnishing employment to all who needed it, and very generous. Different men, who were then boys, tell of his

butchering a steer or a hog and giving a quarter here and a quarter there. If any neighbor needed something to eat and had nothing, Mr. Prince furnished it; payment was to be made whenever that neighbor found it convenient, and if it was never made, Mr. Prince did not complain. It is needless to say that it was for Daniel Prince that Princeville Township and Princeville Village were later named. His brother, Myron Prince, was an early settler a few miles to the northwest, later keeping a hotel in Princeville, and Myron Prince's son, George W. Prince, is now Congressman from the Galesburg District.

Mr. Prince's log cabin was on Section 24, a few rods west of Sylvester and Elizabeth Slane's present residence (1902). This was "on the edge of the timber," and the next three cabins, remembered at this time, were "along the hollow" to the north of Prince's. One was very near Higbee's present coal-shaft, on Mrs. Jacob Fast's land, one double cabin was at a fork in the ravine a few rods south, and another a few rods east of that. All these cabins—and, in fact, the entire west half of Section 24—belonged to Mr. Prince. The cabin near Higbee's coal-shaft was occupied by Dr. Oscar Fitzalen Mott, of the old "Thomsonian" school. The double cabin had an ox-mill in one end of it for grinding corn.

This was the country in the early day, up to about 1835 or 1836. The Indians had left immediately after the Black Hawk War of 1832. The prairies grew prairie grass, rosin-weed, "red-root," and "shoe-string." Near the timber and in the timber were often patches of hazel brush, sumach, black-berry bushes and goose-berry bushes. Now and then eight or ten, or a dozen deer could be seen in the edge of the hills. Along Spoon River, tradition says, there were droves of deer with sometimes as many as 150 head together. There were also wild cats "as large as lynxes," and plenty of wolves, both the coyotes or prairie wolves and the gray timber wolves. The timber was of large growth, and had very few small trees. Daniel Prince appreciated the timber, and took means to preserve it. He plowed two sets of furrows and burned the grass between them around both the "North Grove" and "South Grove" to protect from prairie fires.

By 1839 the country was too thickly settled to suit Mr. Prince. His cattle, roaming around, found neighbors' hay stacks to hook. The neighbors, in turn, "sicked the dogs" on Prince's cattle, and he would have no more of it. He moved in that year, 1839, (or 1840) to Missouri, where the country was free.

Sometime prior to 1837, Mr. William C. Stevens was riding from his home at the forks of the Kickapoo in Rosefield Township, on horseback toward Rock Island, and admired the present site of Princeville. It was level and high rolling ground, between the two groves. Later he purchased the southeast quarter of Section 13. This joined on the north the northeast quarter of Section 24, which was owned by Benjamin Clark and Jesse M. McCutchen, land speculators. Mr. Stevens and Clark & McCutchen on June 22, 1837, acknowledged and filed for record the plat of original Princeville. The streets received their names in the following manner: North and South Streets, from their location on the plat; Main, because Mr. Stevens thought it would be the principal street, as is evidenced by his choosing it to build on; Spring, from the spring near its east end; Walnut, from the fine trees below its south terminus; French Street, or Stephen French, toward whose farm this street led; Clark, for Mr. Clark of Clark & McCutchen, as he wanted each of the three partners to have a street named for himself. Mr. McCutchen and Mr. Stevens, however, did not want their names to appear as streets; so Mr. McCutchen named his street Canton, in honor of the town where he lived. Mr. Stevens named High and Tremont Streets to commemorate a pleasant stay with a cousin of his, Simeon Short by name, whose residence, the finest in the place, occupied the corner of High and Tremont streets, at Thetford, Vermont. Sumner and Stanton Streets, in the later Stevens' addition, were named for the statesmen of whom Mr. Stevens was a great admirer.

The village grew slowly. John Z. Slane says (1902) that, when he came on January 13, 1841, the families in town numbered nine, as follows: His father, Benjamin Slane, William Coburn, Peter Auten, Samuel Alexander, George McMullen, Moses R. Sherman, Jonathan Nixon, Seth Fulton and William C. Stevens. Mr. Prince, Elisha Morrow, Lawrence McKown and John F. Garrison had just left. Stephen French lived northwest of the village. He was the first man to bring his family to the township, which was in 1828, and his son, Dimmick, was acknowledged to be the first white male child born in the county. Thomas Morrow, a settler since 1831, lived southeast of the village, and George I. McGinnis, a settler since 1835, northeast. The two last named, although living in Akron, belong in Princeville history.

Over the line in Akron Township, about fifteen or twenty rods southeast of the present Rock Island & Peoria Railway station, on the northwest corner of Section 19, was a log school house, very famous in its day. It accommodated as many as sixty scholars, children coming from all directions, as far as Spoon River to the northwest,

and the center of Jubilee Township on the southwest. The first teacher here was Miss Esther Stoddard, and later ones were Miss Phoebe Stoddard, Mrs. Olive L. Cutter, Jane Hull, Theodore F. Hurd, Peter Auten, B. F. Hilliard, S. S. Cornwell, ——— Newell, Isaac Moss, and Daniel B. Allen. This cabin was also used as a "meeting house" for different church denominations, and as a polling place for all voters in "Prince's Grove Precinct." It was burned about 1849.

Democratic and Whig politics waxed warm in the National election of 1840, and one old settler tells of the string of men going all day from the school house to Seth Fulton's tavern. The "bell-wether" of one party carried a jug of whiskey in plain sight, leading the men on with his shouts, and voting them in a body. William P. Blanchard and Stephen French had been elected the first Justices of the Peace in 1838, and they, with the help of the three County Commissioners, furnished the government for the precinct.

Princeville Township was organized in 1850, the voting population then numbering 100. The first officials were: Supervisor, Leonard B. Cornwell; Town Clerk, Jonathan Nixon; Assessor, Seth Fulton; Collector, William C. Stevens; Justices of the Peace, William C. Stevens and Solomon S. Cornwell; Constables, John Fulton and John E. Seery; Commissioners of Highways, Wm. P. Blanchard, Wm. P. Smith and Ira Moody; Overseer of the Poor, Solomon Bliss. Benjamin Slane, who lived over the line in Akron, was elected the first Supervisor of that township in the same year.

The township was now rapidly filling up. "Congress land" on the prairie was unlimited at \$1.25 per acre. Military claims or "patent lands" had been allotted in the timber. Land with timber near Princeville Village sold around 1840 for \$200 up to \$800 for a quarter section. The open prairie was, by 1850-55, selling for \$400 to \$800 per quarter. The greater rise in values did not come until after the Civil War and the days of tiling. The early "blind ditches," made with a "mole" drain machine, were not satisfactory. The mole was a wedge-shaped iron, fastened to the bottom end of a flat and sharp bar of steel, which was fastened to a frame. This implement was drawn through the ground by several yoke of oxen or a capstan. Fences, earliest, were of the worm-rail variety, then of post and rail; on the prairie, later, a machine was used to cut and pile rows of sod, making ditches alongside. Above the sod was sometimes placed a low fence, "staked and ridged," or stakes were driven in the sod and boards or wire attached. The sod fence was not a marked success, and smooth wire was also a failure. After pine lumber came within easy reach, fences were very largely, especially away from the timber, built of posts and boards. Before many years the osage orange tree was introduced as a fence; then came barbed wire, and very recently woven wire. As the prairie was fenced, the town records show a gradual squaring of the old Rock Island and Peoria State Road, and other angling roads, to north and south

and east and west roads, mostly on section lines. It was when the Illinois and Michigan canal was opened, allowing lumber to come from Chicago via LaSalle and the Illinois River, that building began on the open prairie.

In the fall of 1847 the school was removed from the old log cabin in Akron to the new stone school house, which still stands, with a frame part added to it, on lot 5, block 13, on Canton Street. This was built by public donations of stone, lime, timber, labor and money, the only way in which it could be afforded, and was then given and owned as a public school house. B. F. Slane taught the first winter here (1847-48) and John M. Henry the next. Women teachers were hired for the summer months. This house was used until the completion, in 1873 or 1874, of the present brick school house. The records show three school districts in the township in 1847, which were gradually increased in number by subdivision, until the present number, nine, was attained in 1871.

Before the days of "district schools" supported by public funds, were four or five "subscription schools," for which each family "signed money." The log school house on Section 19, Akron Township, was run on this plan at first. Another was located in the William P. Blanchard neighborhood on Section 22; another on the northwest quarter of Section 16; one on Section 5; and one on section 8. All of these schools, except the one in Princeville village, were held in cabins built for dwellings. One father paid for a year's schooling for his children, the total sum of nine dollars and thought this a large sum to pay. He had ten children. After a few years the cabin on Section 8 was superceded by a frame school house, built from lumber sawed at Prince's saw-mill, and having nothing but the thin siding to keep out the cold. This was moved to the present site of the "Moody" or District No. 2 (new No. 94) School.

In this same northwest corner of the township, along the belt of timber bordering Spoon River, settlements had been made almost as early as at Prince's Grove. Hugh White, Christian Miller, Sr., and his sons, Christian, Henry, Dan, James and John, Ira Moody and Robert Colwell were among the earliest residents. James Morrow went from Prince's Grove to Spoon River in 1832, but the Indians, during the Black Hawk War, molested the settlers there, and he returned to Prince's Grove. The foregoing are mentioned by Mrs. Jane Smith (widow of John Smith), as residents when she came with her parents, Walter and Rachel Payne, in 1842, to Section 7. Between them and Princeville, a distance of six miles, the only house on the prairie was that of John Miller on Section 16. On a line farther south were the houses of B. S. Scott, Oliver Moody, John Dukes, Boling Hare and James Debord. Coal was not yet known to be here, and some did not know what it was when found a few years later. Timber was held high by those who owned it and was frequently stolen. Cutting from land of non-residents, and from Government lands, was common. Fifty cents

was charged for a small load of wood on the ground, and one dollar for a walnut which would split into four posts for the corners of a small shed.

On the northern side of "White Oak," the timber which extends into Princeville from Jubilee Township and the region of the Kickapoo, and on the prairie adjoining in the central and southwestern parts of the township, the early settlers were Solomon S. Cornwell, Wm. P. Blanchard, John McKune, Wm. Parnell, Joseph Mendel, John Hill; and, a little later, Wm. Lynch, Wm. Cummins, John Nelson and Lawrence Seery, Reuben Deal, Roger Cook and John O'Brien.

"West Princeville" may be said to have started with the building of the O'Brien wagon and blacksmith shops, in 1856 or '57. They were located on the south side of the road between Sections 19 and 30, about one-fourth mile east of the Millbrook line. Here John O'Brien and his sons, James, Joseph and "Billy," manufactured wagons, cultivators and harrows. Billy O'Brien invented and got a patent on a three-winged iron harrow, which they made in large quantities and shipped far and wide, the famous "O'Brien harrow." The cultivators were without wheels and their manufacture was soon discontinued on account of the appearance of wheeled cultivators. The O'Briens sold out to Jesse Carey and moved to Kewanee, where they continued to make the O'Brien wagons and harrows on a much more extensive scale. William P. Hawver kept, in one building, a grocery and shop for making and repairing boots and shoes. He was succeeded by ——— McElhose, who conducted the grocery only. Robert Lovett, father of our present County Judge, was a blacksmith at West Princeville.

In 1858 the Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in this same neighborhood, meeting in the Nelson School House, now District No. 8 (new No. 100). In 1867 this society built a church on the southwest corner of Section 20, a little east of West Princeville. This was a frame building, 32x45 feet, costing about \$2,200. The starting of Cornwell, soon called Monica, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was the quitting of West Princeville. Nearly all of the buildings, the church included, were moved to the new town. But we must go back to the '50s again to tell of the old "oil works," and then describe the days of the war.

The oil factory was located on the southwest quarter of Section 27, the farm now owned by Joseph E. Hill, and the "oil company" owned, in addition, the square 40-acre tract cornering with this land on the northeast. The refinery was a large stone building in the hollow, with six or eight retorts close by. The company had a house called the hotel, an office and store combined, and many small buildings. Out of the 18-inch vein of cannel coal they made a "coal oil" similar to kerosene, and sometimes had as many as 30 or 40 workmen. The 18 to 24 inches of bituminous coal on top of the cannel, was of poor quality and brought little or no return. The oil, barreled and hauled to Chillicothe, although sold at \$1.00 or \$1.10 per gallon, did not pay for the

cost of production, and the discovery of oil fields in Pennsylvania killed the industry at once. This was about the year 1859. The buildings were gradually torn down or removed.

In the northeast part of the township early names were the following: Wm. P. Smith, Moses and Carlos Alford, George Andrews, Henry Adams, Ezra Adams, Frederick Griswold, Joseph Nickerson, James Jackson, Dr. Harlan, John M. Henry and Godfrey Fritz. In the southeast part of the township were the Boutons, Wears, Slanes, Wilsons, Woodbury, Little, Harrison and Mansfield.

William C. Stevens, the founder of Princeville Village, and Dr. Charles Cutter were, perhaps, the strongest Free Soilers in the township. They voted for Van Buren, the first Free Soil candidate for President in 1848, and often stood ill treatment for their principles. Their fences were burned, their trees girdled, their houses egged, and their persons sometimes threatened. Ichabod Coddling was an Abolition evangelist. When objection was made to his speaking any more in the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Stevens said, "Thank God, I have a place of my own where he may speak," and after that the speeches were in Mr. Stevens' yard. Many runaway slaves were harbored by Mr. Stevens and Dr. Cutter and sped on toward freedom. Dr. Cutter at one time had as many as six black men hidden in the cellar of his house, and, on a certain occasion, one such refugee was scarcely half an hour away, under a wagon load of fodder, when his pursuers fiercely demanded him of Mrs. Cutter, only to be told there was "no such man in the house."

When the war broke out, the "Lucky Thirteen," who all came back, went from Princeville and joined the "Peoria Battery," Battery A of the Second Illinois Artillery. In the fall of 1861 two Princeville men joined Col. Ingersoll's regiment, the Eleventh Cavalry. These two men, Stephen A. Andrews and John Sheelor, immediately came back from Peoria on a furlough and, in two weeks, took down twelve more men with them.

The distinctively Princeville company was started in August, 1862. On that date Congressman Ebon Clark Ingersoll (brother to Bob) came out from Peoria to hold a "war meeting." Julius S. Starr accompanied him in the hope of getting recruits for a Peoria company, and recruit hunters were present also from Chillicothe and other places. The meeting was held in the old Methodist Episcopal Church, then on the corner southwest of the public square. The crowd was so large that the windows were taken out to enable men to hear on the outside. After the speaking the crowd gathered on the public square, when Clark Ingersoll got on a wagon and proposed a Princeville company. John McGinnis began fifeing, indicating that he was going, and led a march around the "liberty pole." Others fell in, a few at a time, until there were fifty men marching around and around the "liberty pole." Then they paraded to Dr. Charles's office, got out a table in the center of the room, and signed the muster roll. Within forty-eight hours the roll was increased to 96 men. This was Company

K of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Infantry. John F. French was elected Captain, James B. Peet, First Lieutenant, and H. F. Irwin, Second Lieutenant. The company was soon ordered into camp at the Peoria Fair Grounds and saw, in all, twenty-one engagements, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and Kenesaw Mountain being among the number. The company was in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Somewhere near one half of the company still survive (1902), and those residing at Princeville are organized, with their comrades, in J. F. French Post, No. 153, G. A. R. On Decoration Day, 1900, John McGinnis dedicated in Princeville Cemetery, a monument "In Memory of all Soldiers and Sailors who, on Land or Sea, periled Life for Liberty and Law—1861-65." Princeville always honors her soldiers, and Decoration Day sees the gathering of several townships in memory of the dead and in honor of the living.

An outgrowth of civil war conditions was the organization, in August, 1863, of the Thief Detective and Mutual Aid Association. The demand for horses and resultant high prices caused horse-stealing to flourish to an unpleasant extent, and this society was organized to stop the stealing around Princeville, and to catch the thieves. It accomplished its purpose well at the time, and has continued a strong society to the present. Wm. P. Smith, Solomon Bliss, Charles Beach, Vaughn Williams and S. S. Slane were the originators of the society. Wm. P. Smith was the first captain, followed by H. F. Irwin, John G. Corbet, Solomon Bliss, J. D. Hammer and S. S. Slane, who is now serving his sixteenth year in that capacity.

Before railroads were built, Princeville was one of the stopping places on the stage routes running from Peoria and Chillicothe, through Southampton to Princeville and to the West and Northwest. The stage, which carried the mail as well as passengers, came at first once a week, then twice, and later three times a week, stopping at the Bliss-McMillen Hotel.

The public square, now covered with growing trees and familiarly called the Park, was given to the village by its founder, Mr. Stevens. In 1874 an attempt was made by the officials to mar the square by locating on it the village hall and, as was reputed, a calaboose. Injunction proceedings were started by Peter Auten, in company with Mr. Stevens and other citizens, to block the intended purpose, and, on the testimony of the donor that he had given the square to be an open space, park or square, "for light and air, and to be for the beauty of the village and the health of its inhabitants," a perpetual injunction was granted.

Mr. Stevens was also generous with his land for church and school sites. He gave the lot for the stone school house so long as used for a school site, and the right of reversion he gave up on condition that the new brick school house, then building, should have a front on the north, architecturally equal to the front as planned for the south of the building. He wanted the front

on the north side, but the directors insisted on the south front. Main Street, he said, would have no front, and the other and only front would look out on "Mosquito Swale" and "Carrion Hollow;" his reference was to a swampy place suitable for breeding mosquitoes, and a hollow where the dead horses of the neighborhood had formerly been deposited—each of which was south of and not far distant from the new school site.

Princeville's markets in the early day had been Peoria, Lacon and Chillicothe. The price of hogs in the Peoria market varied a great deal; sometimes the buyers would say, "Seventy-five cents for a hog, big or little—tumble them off." Ox teams sometimes drove to Chicago with wheat, bringing back lumber, salt and clothing. The windows, doors and casings for Dr. Charles Cutter's house were thus carted from Chicago, and also the shingles for the first Presbyterian Church. Other lumber was obtained at saw-mills on Spoon River and Kickapoo Creek. Grist-mills familiar to all old settlers were Cox's Mill and the Rochester Mill on Spoon River, the Spring Valley Mill, Evans's Mill in Radnor Township and Miles's Mill at Southport, Elmwood Township.

Mills closer to Princeville were "Jimmie" Jackson's "whip-saw" mill, Erastus and Thompson Peet's saw-mill, James Harrison's saw and grist-mill, and Hawin's mill, all in Akron Township, and Hawin's mill within the village limits. Hitchcock, Voorhees & Seed erected a large grist-mill in 1867 or '68, in the northwest corner of Section 19, Akron Township, which was operated later by Hitchcock & Voorhees, and by Daniel Hitchcock alone. It burned about 1884. John Bowman operated a saw-mill for several years in the triangular piece of ground east of the railroad, north of Block One.

The first railroad assured Princeville Township was the Peoria & Rock Island, now called the Rock Island & Peoria. It was built between 1868 and 1870, the township giving it \$50,000 in bonds. The Buda Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, projected a little later, was, however, completed first, and it received no bonus from the township. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad crossed the township from east to west in 1887, making a junction with the Rock Island & Peoria at Princeville, and with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Monica.

Monica was platted first under the name of Cornwell, in honor of Solomon S. Cornwell. The name was soon after changed to Monica. It is located on Section 21, on the divide between Spoon River and Kickapoo Creek, giving it a good drainage. The "Q" Road had been built two years before this station was given. One theory is that the company were angry because no bonds had been voted them, and they gave the township no depot until the competition of the Peoria & Rock Island forced them to it. The postmasters in succession have been W. W. Hurd, L. L. Campbell, P. R. Ford, Etta Lincoln, Jane Ford and G. R. Campbell, the present incumbent. The first general store was built and started by Andrew D. Rogers, on the southwest corner of block 9. This building was burned in 1890,

and the same corner burned again in 1896. The third building is the present large store of Mrs. Wilts. In 1897 one of the three grain elevators burned. But one strange thing in the history of Monica is that no dwelling detached from stores, has ever been burned. The boarding house at the oil factory was moved to Monica and used as a hotel, and still stands, remodeled, on the northeast corner of block 14, the residence of Lemuel Auten. The next hotel was P. R. Ford's, which burned in 1884. The next was R. M. Todd's, built in 1888, now managed by G. A. Keith as "The Empire." W. P. Hawver moved from West Princeville when Monica was only surveyed in the oats field, and has been a merchant there ever since.

The Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church building was moved from West Princeville in 1877, and enlarged and repaired at a cost of about \$1,300. The church was a part of the Princeville M. E. charge prior to 1894. In September, 1894, it was organized and, with Laura (of Millbrook Township), became the Monica charge. Rev. Thos. J. Wood was the first pastor, followed in succession by Revs. P. S. Garretson, 1895; O. M. Dunlevy, 1896; H. C. Birch, 1898; H. C. Gibson, 1900; James G. Blair, 1901. The Monica Blue Ribbon Club, in the '70s, was a very large and enthusiastic Temperance Society. Monica's population now is about 225, with the following men in business, besides those already mentioned: W. W. Day, grain and lumber; J. D. Rathbun and J. F. Kidder, general merchandise; Alice Wilts, general merchandise and hardware; Auten & Auten, bankers (Lemuel Auten in charge); William Saunders, restaurant; D. W. Gross and W. P. Jones, physicians; George Conover, blacksmith; Walter Byrnes, barber; Wm. George, harness; R. M. Todd, livery; J. Duffy, agent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; James Curren, agent, Santa Fe R. R.; A. J. Hayes and Miss Jennie Burns, principal and assistant, Monica schools.

"White's Grove," to the west and north of Monica (named from Hugh White), may be said to have settled rapidly after the coming of Esq. Joseph Armstrong in 1856. The White's Grove Baptist Church was organized December 9, 1871, with fourteen members. The pastors have been in succession: A. D. Bump, 1872; J. M. Stickney, 1873; E. M. Armstrong, 1876; J. M. Bruce, 1882; E. M. Armstrong, 1883-85; A. R. Morgan, 1886-90; T. Phillips, 1891; S. Gray, 1894-98; E. Quick, 1901. Jackson Leaverton has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church now numbers 22 members.

The early Princeville community seems to have been more orderly and law-abiding than the average frontier town. The "Atlas Map of Peoria County" says of Princeville Township: "It is settled mostly by high-toned, moral and religious people, who came from the Eastern and Southern States. Of the nineteen townships in Peoria County, its people rank first in education, religion and public spirit." It is not known now who may have been the author of this sketch, but his remarks were not far out of the way, even including Peoria Township among the nineteen.

Taking the Civil War as a dividing line between early and present Princeville history, no question of greater import—even to Princeville's welfare to-day—could be raised, than the personal character for godliness, integrity and learning of the quiet, determined teachers. They, from time to time, settled and taught, labored and made homes, and left their impress on the young in this now thriving town. Among these teachers there are still remembered the names of Andrews, Aldrich, Allen, Auten, Breese (the first Presbyterian pastor), Burnham, Carlisle, Clussman, Cooper, Cunningham (pastor and teacher), Cutter, Cutler, Egbert, Foster, Farwell, Goodale, Hinman, Kimball, Means, Munson, Noyes, Page, Julia Rogers, Ann Rogers, Stanley, Stone, White, Wright, and others, no doubt as significant but not now recurring to memory. Private schools were conducted at different times by Mrs. Hannah Breese, first in a little building on lot 6 or 7 block 9—conceded to be the first frame building in Princeville, and near the west end of the large Hitchcock building—and later, in her home, now the residence property owned by Mrs. Willard Bennett, on the Princeville-Akron township line about 80 rods north of Canton Street; by Mrs. Lydia Auten at her home; by Miss Julia Rogers in the little house occupied by Guy Bouton on North Street, north of lot 3, block 1; by Mrs. Ann Rogers at the home of her brother-in-law, Peter Auten; by Miss Lizzie Farwell, at the home of Wm. C. Stevens; and perhaps by others. Mr. Wm. C. Stevens, already mentioned as the founder of Princeville Village, was a gentleman of education, culture and public spirit, and was prominent in all educational and public matters.

It was in the fall of 1856 that the demand for higher education encouraged Mr. Milton S. Kimball to start a school in the Presbyterian church, which later developed into the first Princeville Academy. A two-story frame building was erected on the south side of Main Street on lots 3 and 4, block 14, just east of the present public school square. Rev. Jared M. Stone and Rev. William Cunningham were other successful principals. The academy flourished with a large attendance, drawn from wide territory. The war, however, virtually killed the school. The building was sold and moved to Canton Street for store purposes, it being the building long occupied by E. C. Fuller, now by J. L. Searl's grocery, located on the west side of lot 7, block 12.

A number of the pupils of this old academy, with other citizens, some of whom had gone East to college, in later life desired a similar academy for their children. As a result, another Princeville Academy was started in 1887, being conducted until 1900 by changing Boards of Management, who bore the responsibility and constant expense of the school. Sessions were held the first year in the old Seventh Day Adventist church; the next two years in the new chapel rooms of the Presbyterian church, and from 1890 on, in the Second M. E. church building, purchased by Edward Auten for the purpose. A still greater number of young people from the

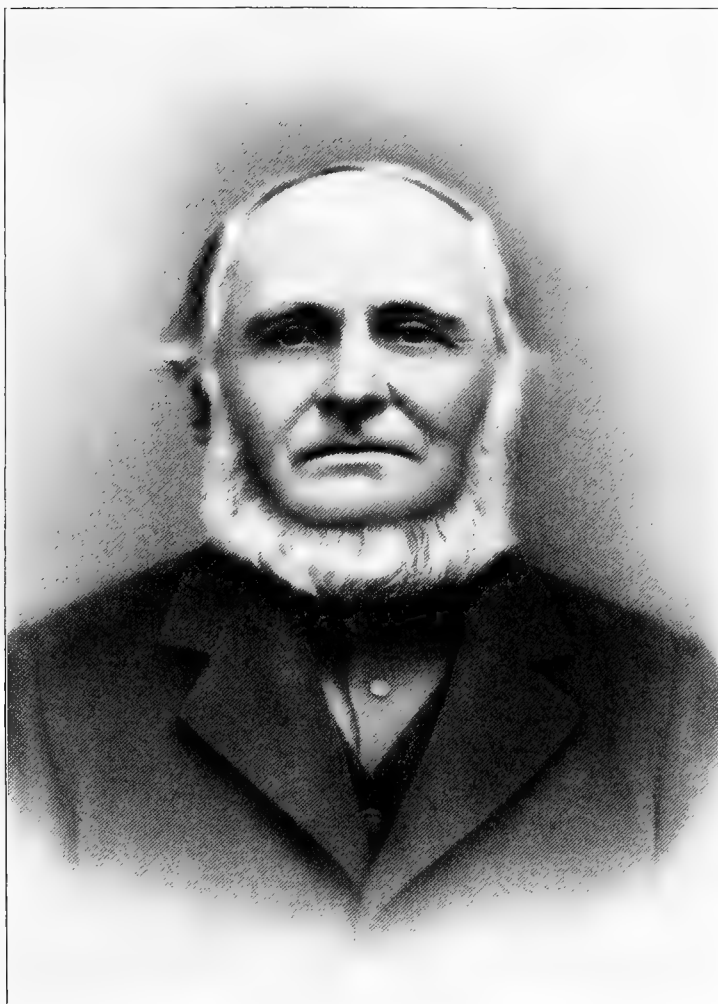
later academy were fitted for college study. The principals of the later academy were, in succession, James Stevens, 1887; C. F. Brusie, '88; B. M. Southgate, '90; Edwin B. Cushing, '91; H. W. Eckley, '93; T. H. Rhodes, '94; Ernest W. Cushing, '96; Royal B. Cushing, '97; J. E. Armstrong, '99-1900.

The Princeville public schools have grown and improved. A high school course is offered, including Latin and twelfth grade work, under the principalship of William M. Beale. The four large assembly rooms of the brick building are taxed by the ten upper grades, and the primary grades occupy Edward Auten's academy building, under the able instruction of Miss M. E. Edwards. Miss Mina Edwards, Miss Etta Powell and Mr. Harry O'Brien are the teachers of the intermediate and grammar grades. The Board of Directors is as follows: H. J. Cheesman, President; E. D. Minkler, Secretary; and David Kinnah.

The Presbyterian Church, organized August 16, 1834, as Prince's Grove church, was the first to have a house of worship. The log school house became too small for the meetings, and a frame structure was built in 1844 in the southeast corner of block 12. This was built at a great sacrifice on the part of Mr. Stevens, Thomas Morrow, Dr. Cutter, Erastus Peet and others. Thomas Morrow, E. Peet and William Clussman each hauled a load of the lumber from Chicago. It was a great day when the church building was "raised." The entire community assembled, the men and boys to aid in the raising, and the women and girls to provide the refreshments. This house was used by the church society until September 6, 1866, when the main part of the present church was dedicated. The chapel rooms were added in 1888 and \$1,000, bequeathed by Miss Mary C. Clussman, was expended for installing new seats, furnaces and other repairs in 1899. The ministers in succession have been: Calvin W. Babbitt, 1835-38; George G. Sill, 1838; Robert F. Breese (first pastor) 1843-51; Robert Cameron, 1851-57; Geo. Cairns, 1857-58; Jared M. Stone, 1858-64; Wm. Cunningham, 1864-71; Arthur Rose, 1871-77; Samuel R. Belville, 1877-86; Charles M. Taylor, 1887-95; D. A. K. Preston, 1896-97; Charles T. Phillips, 1897—The Sunday-school Superintendent at present is C. J. Cheesman.

Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, preached occasionally in the stone school house. A Congregational organization existed for a short time with the Rev. B. F. Worrell as pastor, sometime in the '50s.

The Christian Church society flourished in the '50s, with a building on Canton Street (lots 5 and 6, block 14, just east of the present public school square), the building later being removed and used as the old village hall. The membership of this church was largely merged, early in the '60s, into the Seventh Day Adventist Church, which was starting new. The latter society purchased the first M. E. church building in 1866 and used it until about 1888. Since then the society has most of the time met at the home of Elder L. D. Santee. Familiar names in this



EZRA ADAMS.

church were the Blanchards, Blisses, Vancils, Merritts and others.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has had services in Princeville almost from the beginning of the settlement. The "circuit riders" preached first in Aunt Jane Morrow's fine log cabin (a palace among log houses), on the northwest quarter of Section 30, Akron Township; then in the old log school house, and later in the stone school house. They came once a month and later twice a month, as their circuits were shortened. The first M. E. church building was begun in 1853 and finished in 1854, on lots 1 and 2, block 16, the building later sold to the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and now a barn on the south side of South Street, south of lot 5, block 24. The next church was built about 1867, on lots 7 and 8, block 24, (Edward Auten's Academy building) and was used until the erection of the present edifice, corner of South and Clark Streets, in 1889. The early preachers up to 1856, some of them circuit riders, were, Revs. Pitner, Whitman, Cummins, Hill, Beggs, Chandler, Luccock, Royal (Sr.), Royal (Jr.), Stoddell, Jesse Craig, Gregg, Grundy, Gaddis, Reack, Morse, Appelby, Dodge, Giddings, Rhodes and Mills. The list, from 1856 on, is as follows, the date after each man's name being that of his coming: Revs. J. S. Millsap, '56; E. Keller, '59; W. J. Beck, '60; G. W. Brown, '62; S. B. Smith, '64; S. Cavet, '66; G. W. Havermale, '68; M. Spurlock, '69; E. Wasmuth, '70; J. Collins, '73; W. B. Carithers, '74; W. D. H. Young, '77; S. Brink, '78; I. S. Millsap, '81; M. V. B. White, '82; H. M. Laney, '83; F. W. Merrell, '85; Alex. Smith, '88; R. B. Seaman, '93; J. D. Smith, '96; J. E. Conner, '97; John Rogers, '99; R. L. Vivian, 1901.

Catholicity came to Princeville with the early Irish and German settlers. At that time there was no Catholic church nearer than Kickapoo or Peoria, to which places they were accustomed to drive. While the present Peoria Diocese was part of the Archdiocese of Chicago, the Catholic people of Princeville Township were ministered to by priests from Peoria City. On September 7, 1867, the Rev. J. Murphy was appointed first Rector of the Princeville Parish, and his successors have been in turn, Father Albrecht, Rev. Chas. Wenserski, Rev. Father Moore, Very Rev. J. Canon Moynihan, Rev. H. Screiber (1881), Rev. P. A. McGair (1884), Rev. C. A. Hausser (1891), Rev. C. P. O'Neill (1901) to the present time. It was in Father Murphy's time that the old Presbyterian church was purchased and made into a Catholic house of worship. Father Albrecht built the present rectory, and, during Father McGair's time, was erected the present beautiful brick church for "St. Mary's of the Woods."

The first paper published in Princeville was the "Princeville Weekly Citizen," by G. T. Gillman, which started in the summer of 1868 and lasted six months. The next was the "Princeville Times," by C. A. Pratt, established in July, 1874, and run four months. The next was the "Princeville Independent," the beginning of the

present "Princeville Telephone." Editors in succession have been J. E. Knapp, March 10, 1877; J. G. Corbet, September 29, 1877; J. G. Corbet and H. E. Charles, October 13, 1877; J. G. Corbet and P. C. Hull, October 18, 1878; J. E. Charles and P. C. Hull (P. C. Hull, Editor), October 3, 1879; J. S. Barnum, B. J. Beardsley, Beardsley Bros. (B. J. and G. L.) and the present owners, Addison Dart, Harry D. Fast and Keith C. Andrews. The "Princeville Republican" was started February 2, 1898, by George I. McGinnis, and has continued a prosperous weekly under his direction to the present time. The "Princeville Academy Sol" ran as a school monthly from 1893 to 1900.

After the platting of original Princeville in 1837, additions were made and subdivisions surveyed adjoining, as occasion required. The original village is five blocks square, with the park in the center. W. C. Stevens' subdivision on the south and west was platted in 1864 (plat filed in 1869); lot 27 of this subdivision was re-subdivided into several smaller lots in 1877, and some of them, in turn, were included in 1887 in McGinnis & Russell's addition. Lots 15 and 16 of the first subdivision were platted in 1897 into Hoag & Ward's addition. On the east of the village, in Akron, Day & Hitchcock's addition was laid off in 1869. This was at the time of building the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, and the lots were disposed of at a great auction. People thought that Princeville, having a railroad, was destined to be a city, and paid prices far in advance of values thirty-three years later, in 1902. The promoters of the addition reserved some of the best lots that they might themselves "get the benefit of the rise," but they missed it in not selling all out at first. W. C. Stevens' addition on the west (including the school house square) was platted in 1871, and part of it vacated in 1877.

"Timber Subdivisions" of two and one-half and five-acre lots, were made by Stephen French on the northwest quarter of Section 13 in 1854 and 1857; by heirs of Thomas Morrow on the southeast quarter of Section 12 in 1869; and by William Morrow on Section 19, Akron Township, in 1876. The lots in all of these subdivisions were disposed of at public auctions. Farmers found it more necessary then to have timber to use than they do now in the days of lumber yards and wire fences.

The first burying ground in Prince's Grove was on Section 25, near its north line, and about sixty-four to seventy-one rods west of the northeast corner of the section, where a few sunken graves may still be distinguished. The number of people buried here is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-five. In the White's Grove district a burying ground was located on the northwest quarter of Section 8, about fourteen rods from the north line (twelve rods from the road) and thirty-five rods west of the east line of said quarter section. Thirteen graves may now be distinguished. The present cemetery in the northwest part of the incorporated village was first used in 1844, the first burial being that of a daugh-

ter of George I. McGinnis, named Temperance, who died September 14th of that year. For many years graves were placed at random, when, in 1864, the survey into lots, paths and driveways was made. The original cemetery has been enlarged by three or four successive additions. The Catholic cemetery on Section 7, Akron, was laid out in 1875.

Early stone quarries were those of B. F. and J. Z. Slane, on the southeast quarter of Section 24; of Austin and T. P. Bouton, on Section 25, and the smaller one of Thomas Morrow on Section 12. The Slane brothers quarried both sandstone and limestone, burning the latter into lime. This was a grey lime, suitable for everything but a white finish. Limestone was also used in Princeville from the quarry of James Byrnes in White Oak, Jubilee Township.

During the first few years of the settling of the township, coal was not known to be here, and when it was first dug up or seen lying on top of the ground, its utility was not known. Mr. Archibald Smith remembers very distinctly the first load hauled to the school house on Section 8—he thinks in the year 1847—hauled by Sam White from the James Morrow farm on Section 18. It was then called "stone-coal." Charles Plummer later operated a bank on the same farm and Wm. Hughes had a famous bank on Section 7. At some of the coal banks the settlers would go and dig for their own use as they pleased. In the later years coal has been mined in various parts of the township, shafts being the thickest north of Princeville Village. The banks now operating (1902) are those of Jackson Leaverton, on Section 18; of Graves Bros., on Section 10; of W. C. Ricker and of Robert Taylor (on the Alford farm) on Section 11; and of Higbee & Cutler, on Section 24—the last mentioned being within the corporate limits of Princeville, and employing the largest number of men.

Brick yards were operated by Erastus Peet and George I. McGinnis in the early days on Sections 30 and 7, respectively, both in Akron. James Byrnes, of Jubilee Township, James Rice and W. H. Gray furnished brick for some of the stores now standing. Gray's yard was in the northwest corner of the village, northwest of the cemetery, where an excavation in the hillside may still be seen. It was brick made by Gray that went into the present school building. E. Keeling started a brick yard in the southeast corner of Section 12 in 1887. He sold out in 1892 to Edward Hill, who has ever since manufactured and sold a large quantity of brick.

Princeville Village was incorporated first as "The Town of Princeville," under a special charter, April 15, 1869, and again as "The Village of Princeville," under the general law, March 24, 1874. The incorporation was started by the temperance people to enable the village to control its own liquor traffic, and as they hoped, to eradicate the saloons. The anti-license party carried the first election, but failed from 1870 to 1878, when they again came into power, this time

for a term of two years. The license party ruled from 1880 to 1883, the anti-license from 1883 to 1885, and then it was a constant struggle, with varying results, until 1895. Beginning with May 1 of that year the anti-license party has been in control continuously to the present time. R. F. Henry, F. B. Blanchard, J. B. Ferguson, Edward Auten, John F. Bliss and Milton Hammer, in the President's chair, and others, have been "war horses" in the fight against saloons. In the later years there have been different citizens' leagues furnishing money and moral support for prosecutions. The temperance people, from the beginning of their efforts to prohibit the sale of liquors, up to the present time, have always found in Frank C. Hitchcock, entrenched in the castle which his father built and denominated "Almost a new Jerusalem," a foe worthy of their steel. Affable, gentlemanly and self-contained, he has combatted the advance of temperance reform both at the elections and as a salesman at his place of business. Often when the temperance people felt sure of success as to an election, or as to the result of a prosecution brought against him for selling, have they found his success complete. But notwithstanding his ability and prowess, he has a number of times met defeat. If he has sold in the last few years, it has been without legal sanction and to a very limited patronage of men believed to have been long ago confirmed in their habits. It is believed that not many drunkards are now being made from clean young men in the village. For a time some of the highly respected business men not only voted against the anti-license party, but ran on the other ticket, and served as license councilmen. Later many changed, and even of the few highly respected ones still voting for license, very rarely is one found to allow his name on that ticket.

The anti-license administrations since 1894 and 1895 have carried on the policy of making permanent improvements in the shape of brick sidewalks and graveled roads. The community has felt satisfied with this method of government, and has given the anti-license party a steadily increasing majority, until in 1901 there was not even any license ticket nominated. The present village officers (May, 1902) are F. H. Cutler, President; S. A. Andrews, F. M. Beall, Geo. Corbet, A. C. Moffit, Peter Auten (2d), and William Berrv, Trustees; F. W. Cutler, Clerk; R. J. Benjamin, Magistrate; and the following appointive officers: J. H. Russell, Treasurer; James Walkington, Marshal; James Cornish, Street Commissioner. The first town hall was the old Christian Church, previously mentioned in this article, purchased by the village in 1873. The present brick hall, consisting of council room, fire engine room, calaboose and upper hall, was erected in 1891, at a cost of about \$5,000. The \$4,400 of bonds issued for this hall are now paid off, and the village has an outstanding bonded indebtedness at the present time of \$3,300, incurred for part of the cost of brick sidewalks. The old plank walks are being replaced as they wear out by brick, until now

there are about 50 blocks of brick walk, and an equal amount of plank walk, kept in a fair state of repair. An effort has been made each year to gravel some of the roads leading out of town. In 1901 the last of them were completed, in that year about \$600 being appropriated by the Village Council, and an equal amount being donated by the business men and the farmers who were benefited. A local telephone exchange was installed in 1901 by W. M. Keck. It is likely that the building of permanent sidewalks will continue, and that electric lights and waterworks will only be questions of time.

Just as this article is prepared for the press it is announced that temperance parties have procured a six years' lease of the Hitchcock "castle" and made other arrangements which, it is believed, will end a part of the liquor selling in town. Another item of latest news is that parties are now asking for an electric light franchise and contract from the village board.

The village has issued two editions of revised ordinances, one in the winter of 1877-78, when J. B. Ferguson was President, J. G. Corbet, E. C. Fuller, J. F. Carman and V. Weber, Trustees, and H. E. Burgess, Clerk; the other, in 1899-1900, when Milton Hammer was President, N. E. Adams, C. J. Cheesman, Peter Auten (2d), A. C. Sutherland, Thos. Blakewell, and W. S. Weaver, Trustees, and F. D. Goodman and F. W. Cutler, Clerks (Goodman resigning and Cutler succeeding). The first fire company was organized in the winter of 1875-76, and continued until 1899. Its first members were John G. Corbet, C. F. Beach, A. D. Edwards, Robert Pfeiffer, William Russell, J. B. Ferguson, Charles Blanchard, C. N. Pratt, H. E. Burgess, William McDowell, H. A. Simpson, H. E. Charles. It had in its charge, first, a chemical extinguisher; and, later, a chemical and hand rail force pump, which is still in use by the new fire company organized in 1900. The large fires that are remembered now are: The Rowley & Hitchcock hotel, about 1854, located on the site of the Krebsbach property, lot 8, block 2, recently purchased by Mrs. R. E. Dickinson; of the Alter store building, probably in the fall of 1874, on the present site of J. B. Ferguson's store, and that of June, 1875, which burned Thomas Allwood's store buildings, Hammer & May's double building and V. Weber's shoe store on, and south of the present site of German & Friedman's large store; the burning of Daniel Hitchcock's steam mill in 1884; of A. C. Sutherland's grain elevator in 1893; and of the Rock Island & Peoria depot on March 11, 1902.

The first store in Princeville was kept by Elisha Morrow on block 9, probably lot 8, in a little red frame building. This was the first frame in the village, and was covered with siding cut from native logs with a cross-cut saw. William C. Stevens and his brother, Amos, were in a hurry to have the store started, and spent three weeks making the siding. Elisha Morrow was no relation to the other well known Morrows, but was a brother of Amos Stevens' wife. The next

store-keeper was William Coburn, in a small building on lot 7 block 2. He sold out his goods to one Ellsworth, who, in turn, sold to W. C. Stevens. Mr. Stevens—to "hold the village together," as he said—kept store in the front room of his residence. He would take orders for handkerchiefs and various articles, and then drive to Peoria, getting the goods that were ordered and only a few others. Other very early merchants in the Coburn store building were Grenleaf Woodbury, Myron Prince, Rowley & Hitchcock and J. W. Gue. Mr. Gue died May 21, 1852, from Asiatic cholera, the only death ever known to have occurred from that disease in this neighborhood. His wife, Jerusha T. Gue, continued his business in the east one of the store rooms on lot 1, block 18, now occupied by Blanchard & Sons.

About 1851 a man by the name of Gray commenced a grocery and notion trade, but soon abandoned it. In the summer of the same year Eldridge & Parker built an up-and-down board store building on lot 1, block 17, where the Park Hotel now stands. Among the business men during the decades of 1850, 1860 and 1870, were Thomas Allwood, John T. Lindsay, A. G. Henry, D. W. Herron and George W. Emery, drugs; Hiel Bronson and John H. Russell, groceries; Bohrer & Ferguson and Charles and Joseph German, hardware; Hammer & May, furniture; Isaac Bohrer, grower of Osage Orange hedge plants; John Alter, A. G. Persons, G. W. Hitchcock, Day & Hitchcock, A. D. Sloan, Cecil Moss, Wm. Simpson and Solomon Godfrey, general stores; William DeBolt, shoemaker; Henry Clussman, Weber & Bachtold, shoes; John E. Henseler and J. L. Blanchard, lumber.

The hotel business started in Princeville with Seth Fulton's tavern, a log building on block 9, probably lot 3, built in the '30's. He kept the first tavern in Peoria and came from there to Princeville. His Princeville tavern, "The Traveler's Home," was a "two-roomed log house—one of the rooms above the other," with a lean-to, also of logs. William Coburn, in 1840, built a part of the "Rowley & Hitchcock" hotel on block 2, and called it "The Rising Sun." Myron Prince, Thomas Myers, G. Woodbury, Cyrus Beach, a man named Blue, John Moore, Rowley & Hitchcock and Ashford Nixon all kept tavern here—Rowley & Hitchcock erecting a large addition, with hall above, the building having burned when occupied by Ashford Nixon. A few years later Sanford M. Whittington erected the present building, a much smaller one, on the same site, for hotel purposes but, so far as learned, it has never been used for a hotel.

The site of the present Arlington House, lot 5, block 11, has been used for hotel purposes ever since 1848. Captain John Williams kept tavern in the E. Russell house from that year to 1855. In the latter year William Owens bought the entire south half of the block and replaced the dwelling by a larger hotel building. After conducting the hotel for eight years he sold to John Baldwin in 1863. James Rice became landlord

in 1865, and continued until 1889, except such times as he leased to John G. Corbet, Thomas Painter, Lucius Wilkinson and James Rice, Jr. Mr. Rice sold out in 1889 to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Washburn. On the corner to the south, the present site of Conklin's store, was a hotel run at different times by Solomon Bliss and G. W. McMillen. R. P. Cooper built, for a hotel, the house now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Bigg, which was then on lot 3, block 17, the site of David Kinah's present residence. W. G. Selby, about 1869, built the two-story part to the building on lot 1, setting the Eldridge & Parker store to the south of its old location for an "L." He first conducted an implement store and later, with Mrs. Selby, operated the Eureka Hotel. After Mr. Selby's death, Mrs. Selby conducted the business, recently as the "Park House," until the spring of 1902, when she leased the building for the same purpose to Miss Katie Schneider.

One industry that flourished in Princeville before the days of steam factories and cheap machinery elsewhere was wagon-making. When Daniel Prince came back from Missouri in 1842, to collect some old debts, he took home with him a wagon made by John Lewis and ironed by Ebenezer Russell. Later wagon-makers and wood-workers were Beach & Benton (possibly before Lewis), McMillen & Persons, J. T. & J. H. Russell, Williamson Vancil, Wayne Dixon, Joseph German and Aaron Moffit. The Russells and J. L. Blanchard (part of the time in partnership), occupied a large three-story factory built by McMillen & Persons, on the site of the present village hall, with blacksmith or iron shop to the east, and large warehouse to the north. Later, J. A. & O. S. Pratt conducted the blacksmithing part, and Moffit & Dixon made the woodwork of wagons.

Blacksmiths, worthy of mention as old settlers, are Ebenezer Russell, Wm. Owens, Allen & Griffin, Davis Bristol and Nathaniel Mitchell. Ebenezer Russell was the first blacksmith and secured a free lot from Mr. Stevens as the "first artisan" of his trade to come to the town. William Owens spent his life in this village from 1844 to 1902, in his prime playing an important part in the material advancement of the village, and, in his venerable age, wielding the sledge vigorously and industriously—always highly respected. Nathaniel Mitchell was a fine workman of iron and steel, and had a passion for gunsmithing—so much so that he "would make horse-shoeing wait any time to repair a gun." Other early mechanics were Jonathan Nixon, cabinet and coffin maker, ———— Armstrong, Jehiel Bouton and John Dale, carpenters, John Taylor, mason, and James McDowell, painter.

Princeville's first doctors were Mott, Morrow and Waters. The first two would hardly be called practicing physicians, but would go and attend a neighbor. Waters was a "water and herb doctor—chiefly water." Dr. ———— Moss was the first regular physician, and Dr. Charles Cutter the next. Dr. Cutter's son writes: "His practice sometimes extended from Lawn Ridge,

in one direction, to French Grove in the other; and his meager remuneration, when there was pay at all, sometimes taking the bulky form of corn in the ear, and even of labor in his own fields, as return for successfully ushering into the world infant Princevillians, and for other professional services." The next to come, in order, were Israel G. Harlan, Robert F. Henry, L. M. Andrews, George W. Emery, Watkins Warren, T. E. Alyea, M. S. Marcy, C. H. Wilcox and W. J. Price.

The Postmasters from the earliest time to the present have been as follows, very nearly in the order given, and perhaps with some omitted: Stephen French, William Coburn, W. C. Stevens (at various times), George W. Hitchcock, L. B. Day, John W. Auten, Mrs. Mattie Snediker, M. M. Blanchard, L. A. Blanchard, J. M. Sabin, H. E. Burgess, A. D. Edwards, J. S. Barnum, A. Cowan, Frank Bouton, Marie Henry, H. J. Cheesman.

Peter Auten and George W. Alter established a bank in 1872, under the firm name of Auten & Alter. Mr. Alter dying the same year, Edward Auten became a partner, and the firm has remained Auten & Auten, with no change of partners to the present time. Peter Auten was aged ninety years and seven months on the first day of May, 1902, and is yet clear in mind, though feeble in body. He is the oldest resident of the village, and it is believed of the township.

The People's Bank was conducted by R. C. Henry and W. B. Kaiser from 1892 to 1893 or '94.

The grain and live stock businesses are those which have been an index to the material prosperity of the farmers of Princeville and Akron Townships, and consequently of the business men of Princeville. As is the case with many prairie towns, Princeville's commercial life depends on the farmers' corn, oats, hogs and cattle, and Princeville is in the midst of splendid territory. Shipments from Princeville in the year 1901 were 344 cars of grain and 107 cars of live stock, and the Village of Monica, four miles distant, near the center of the township, probably about the same amount of produce. This, too, is with other shipping towns as close as Wady Petra and Stark, 4 and 5 miles respectively, Duncan $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Edelstein 7 miles, and Dunlap 8 miles. The poultry and egg business in Princeville in one year amounts to \$15,000 to \$20,000. Besides the farmers' produce, which many towns rely on for their prosperity, Princeville has a set of enterprising merchants. The general stores agreed in 1896, perhaps forced to do so by the stringent times, to sell for cash only. The resulting low prices, combined with the healthy rivalry and hearty spirit of co-operation, have built up a trade for Princeville that draws from the former territory of Toulon, Wyoming, Elmwood, Peoria and Chillicothe.

The brief article on Princeville Township in History of Peoria County (Johnson & Co., 1880) gives a partial list of Princeville business men in 1880 as follows: F. B. Blanchard, Wm. Simpson and Otto Davison, dry goods; J. H. Russell,



Peter Antin

Garrison & Fuller and Emmet Illingworth, groceries; Peter Auten and son in banking; Solomon Bliss and D. W. Herron in drugs; C. W. Russell in hardware; Valentin Weber in boots and shoes; James B. Ferguson in jewelry; J. G. Corbet, hotel and livery; Mrs. W. G. Selby, hotel; John D. Hammer, meat market; James Campbell and Hammer & May, cabinet shops; John Ayling, bakery and restaurant; Hitchcock & Voorhees, millers; O. F. Herrick and Geo. Reinhart, harness; B. P. Duffy, attorney; Misses Bouton & Bohrer and Misses Edwards & Godfrey, millinery; H. E. Burgess, postmaster.

The business men of 1902 are as follows: M. V. Conklin, Blanchard & Sons, Cheesman Bros., and J. L. Searl, general merchandise; Mrs. Julia F. Middlebrook—"The Golden Rule Store"—dry goods, shoes and notions; G. B. Robinson, clothing; Richard Cox, and Best & Wakefield, grain and lumber; Auten & Auten, bankers; F. B. Blanchard, creamery; D. Kinnah, meat market and live stock; A. C. Sutherland estate, meat market; German & Friedman and Minkler & Harrison, hardware and implements; F. E. Prouty and M. Hammer, furniture and undertaking (Prouty, pianos also); J. B. Ferguson, jewelry and bicycles; Will H. Lamb, jeweler and optician; J. C. Whelpley, harness; N. E. Adams, harness and bicycles; Dr. T. E. Alyea, and Dr. H. C. Young (Miss Jessie Porter in charge), registered pharmacists and book stores; Valentin Weber, shoes; Mrs. Lydia A. Washburn, Arlington House; Miss Katie Schneider, Park House; Richard Heberling, and Joseph O. Husbands, restaurants; O. S. Kopp, bakery; Frank Hietter, livery; Dr. W. S. Hicks, dentist; Drs. R. F. Henry, C. H. Wilcox, T. E. Alyea and W. J. Price, practicing physicians; Dr. O. M. Goodale, veterinarian; Wm. Harrington, carpet factory; Goodman & Harrington, A. M. Marlatt and H. C. Miller, barbers; Higbee & Cutler, coal shaft; W. S. Weaver, wholesale poultry; Aaron C. Moffit, wagon shop; J. A. Pratt and O. S. Pratt, C. M. Gillen, R. J. Nichols, and Thos. McDowell, blacksmiths; Mrs. M. Scott and Mrs. N. Gill, milliners; M. L. Sniff, insurance and real estate; Milton Wilson, insurance and Notary Public; J. H. Hopkins, attorney; F. W. Cutler, insurance and Justice of the Peace; H. S. Yates, life insurance; A. A. Dart, H. D. Fast and K. C. Andrews, publishers of "Telephone;" George I. McGinnis, publisher "Republican;" John W. Miller, transfer and dray; W. M. Keck, local telephone exchange; W. W. Wright, mason and contractor; J. Y. Mendenhall, F. H. Cutler and W. H. Simmons, carpenter contractors; R. J. Benjamin, carpenter shop; W. M. Keck, leader and manager of Band and Orchestra; A. L. Parker, agent A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.; J. W. McEwen, agent R. I. & P. Ry. Co.; H. J. Cheesman, Postmaster.

Fraternal lodges in the village, with their officers, are as follows:

Grand Army of the Republic: J. F. French Post, No. 153; A. C. Moffit, Commander; E. Keller, S. V. C.; John Wilson, J. V. C.; S. A.

Andrews, Q. M.; J. A. Pratt, Adj.; O. S. Pratt, O. D.; J. M. Yates, Chaplain; James Bane, O. G.; Wm. Wisenburg, Surgeon; John Geitner, Q. M. S.; Hugh Roney, S. M.; M. H. Buck, Delegate; Frank Rotterman, Alternate.

Thief Detective and Mutual Aid Association: S. S. Slane, Capt.; John W. Miller, 1st Lieut.; A. B. Debord, 2d Lieut.; Chas. Taylor, 3d Lieut.; M. V. Conklin, 4th Lieut.; T. E. Alyea, Sec.; Joseph Friedman, Banker.

Princeville Fire Company: F. H. Cutler, Foreman; R. Cox, 1st Ass't-Foreman; C. N. Pratt, 2d Ass't-Foreman; Geo. Coburn, Sec.; Hanford Harrison, Treas.

Modern Woodmen of America, Princeville Camp, No. 1304: F. H. Cutler, V. C.; A. J. Best, W. A.; J. L. Searl, E. B.; C. F. Harrington, Clerk; F. L. Bobier, Escort; F. E. Coburn, Watchman; Gale Nixon, Sentry.

A. F. & A. M., Princeville Lodge No. 360: J. C. Whelpley, W. M.; J. V. Christian, S. W.; S. T. Henry, J. W.; D. Kinnah, Treas.; J. F. Carman, Sec.; F. J. Wilson, S. D.; W. J. Price, J. D.; W. S. Weaver, S. S.; M. L. Sniff, J. S.; Burt Brown, Tyler.

Order of the Eastern Star, Union Grove Chapter, No. 229: Mrs. Mary Cheesman, W. M.; Burtwell Brown W. P.; Mrs. Dora Carman, A. M.; Mrs. Anna Minkler, Conductress; Mrs. Hattie Blanchard, A. C.; Mrs. Lena Blanchard, Sec.; Mrs. Lena Harrison, Treas.; Mrs. Chloe Cox, Adah; Miss Jessie Porter, Ruth; Mrs. Clara Kinnah, Esther; Mrs. Lizzie Christian, Martha; Mrs. Nellie Searl, Electa; Mrs. Sarah B. Andrews, Chaplain; Mrs. Mamie Morrow, Organist; Miss Nettie Stisser, Asst. Organist.

I. O. O. F., Diligence Lodge, No. 129: P. S. Dusten, N. G.; F. D. Goodman, V. G.; F. H. Cutler, Sec.; N. E. Adams, Treas.; A. H. Sloan, John Kinnah, M. Hammer, O. S. Pratt, T. E. Andrus, Trustees.

Daughters of Rebekah, Princeville Lodge, No. 351: Elsie Gillen, N. G.; Fannie Cutler, V. G.; Sarah E. Parker, Sec.; Alice Eyre, Treas. Hattie Debord, Fin. Sec.; N. E. Adams, Deputy; May Dusten, Warden; Sadie Smith, Conductor; Nettie Rowe, R. S. N. G.; Edith Fast, L. S. N. G.; Ella McDougal, I. G.; John Kinnah, O. G.

Fraternal Army of America, Princeville Post, No. 96: Geo. Coburn, Capt.; Mrs. L. A. Washburn, Chaplain; Katie Pratt, Lieut.; W. J. Price, Post Surgeon; Wm. Wright, Corporal; Wm. Wright, Otis Goodale, Trustees.

Princeville Village we have given thus fully because it is the center of township life. The township has grown in population from 1,335 in 1870, 1,682 in 1880, and 1,663 in 1890, to 1,717 in 1900. The total voting population is nearly 500, and, the required number of 450 having been passed prior to 1896, in that year the township was divided into two precincts, No. 1 embracing a strip two miles in width off the east side of the township, with polling place at Princeville, and No. 2 the west four miles of the township, with polling place at Monica. Princeville was raised to be a third

class post-office in 1900, and from it two rural free delivery routes are covered daily, with prospect of more routes in the future.

There are several miles of graveled road, with more gravel being placed each year, largely by donation of hauling, and partly by county and township appropriations. A few steel bridges have been put in each year, as the timber ones have worn out, until now a large proportion of the bridges are permanent ones. In the earlier day the population is said to have been nearly all Democratic. The Republican party started in 1856, when Fremont was candidate for President, but the Democrats were overpoweringly strong then. The recollection now is that the Republicans carried the township by 15 majority in 1860, again in 1864 and at one of the U. S. Grant elections. They also carried it by three majority when McKinley was elected for his first term. The Republicans might carry the township now if they would all vote together, but they are split up, and the result is that the Democrats hold their old time supremacy. The political complexion of the officials, however, has made very little difference with the conduct of town affairs. There have been no disturbing elements in local elections, and the officials, as well as the remainder of the citizens, have bent their energies to looking after the material interests of the township.

The township officers after the spring election of 1902 are as follows: M. V. Conklin, Supervisor; J. A. Pratt, Clerk; Henry Debord, Assessor; J. Y. Mendenhall, Collector; Archibald Smith, Frank Harrison and Ezra B. Calhoun, Road Commissioners; George Coon and James Walkington, Constables; F. W. Cutler, Justice of the Peace; Sherman T. Henry, R. M. Todd, and A. B. Debord, School Trustees; Edward Auten, School Treasurer.

The township is busy at its farms, its trades, and its shops. It is attending to business, although not following the pace for gold. It cares not for the turmoil, knows nothing of the poverty and thinks little of the sorrow of the city. Here the open-hearted, frank American citizen, the bulwark of our nation, is at home. He may be clad in modest clothes, but he is educated, and has a mind of his own. He appreciates the gentleman in his visitors, and, to such, his hospitality is open; to affectation and insincerity he says, "You are in the wrong place."

With her religion and education, her industry and honesty, her energy and judgment, and her thrift, coupled with her fertile soil, her blue sky, her springs and streams, her gentle rains and protecting forests, with all the beauties of trees and flowers, the singing birds and contented beasts, Princeville is a fair specimen, six miles square, of "The great, the free, the open, rolling West."

MARTHA J. ADAMS.

Mrs. Adams is related, through the families of her husband and mother, to former President

of the United States. Her father, David C. Little, was a native of West Virginia, and married Ann Harrison, who was born in England, and died July 25, 1888. Mrs. Little was the mother of five children: John W., Benjamin F., Martha J., James H., and Henry N. (deceased). David C. Little was a mechanic by occupation. He died October 1, 1856. Mrs. Adams' brother, Henry N., is entitled to more than passing notice, and is enrolled among the brave men who uncomplainingly sacrificed their lives while fighting for the emancipation of the Southern slaves during the Civil War. With the declaration of the war he was one of the first in his locality to tender his services to the Union cause, and the very confidence which he inspired in his superior officers resulted in irreparable loss to his family and friends. Entrusted with dispatches to be delivered at the headquarters of General Hastings, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, he was shot in the discharge of his duty, the ball passing through his watch and entering his right side, from the effects of which wound he soon after expired.

The marriage of Martha J. Little and Ezra Adams occurred in Princeville, Illinois, October 23, 1856. Mr. Adams was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born January 11, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, and under his father's able instruction learned to be a practical farmer, to which occupation he devoted his active life. He represented a family which furnished brave soldiers for the War of 1812, and who ever maintained their reputation for industry, integrity, and all-round good citizenship. His death in Princeville, May 21, 1890, signalized the passing of a man of sterling worth, whose place in the old familiar haunts would not be readily filled. He was a strict advocate of Prohibition principles, and adopted this as his national platform. In religion he was a Methodist, and contributed to the extent of his ability towards the charities and support of his church. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams were born six children: F. Marion, a farmer in Princeville Township who married Leoria M. Kackley of Stark County, and has two children, Leota E. and P. Gilbert; Jane O., who became the wife of John Hoag of Akron Township, and who died January 25, 1896, leaving two daughters, Beulah M. and Elva L.; Newton E., a business man at Princeville, and who, through his marriage with Annie French, is the father of four children: Florence E., Lois F., Blanche Marie and Ralph E.; Augustus H., a music salesman of Buffalo, New York, and whose wife, formerly Hattie Colgrove, of Painesville, Ohio, died May 8, 1899; her one child, Robert Lingard, died March 7, 1899; Rowena A., who is the wife of Augustus H. Sloan, of Akron Township, and has four children, Lowell J., Leland E., Jennie (deceased), Hobart D., and Eldridge, who was born March 14, 1891; and Della E., who became the wife of Willis M. Hoag, of Princeville, March 5, 1901, and has one child, Eugene Ezra, born January

28, 1902. The Adams and Harrison families are of German and English descent.

PETER AUTEN.

Peter Auten, banker of Princeville, was born at Chili, near Rochester, New York, October 1, 1811; attended select schools in Rochester and Geneva, and began life as clerk in a general store at Penfeld, New York. He also taught school. On October 13, 1836, he was married to Lydia Chapman, of Westport, Connecticut, who was then teaching school at Chili. They had seven children, only three of whom grew to maturity: Lemuel, Edward and Andrew. Hanford, born December 2, 1842, crippled by an accident, died September 30, 1845; Emily Ann, born November 12, 1844, lived to about the same age. Two later children, a boy and a girl, died in infancy without being named. These four all rest in a cemetery used by all the neighbors, but still remaining (June, 1902) in Mr. Auten's private ownership, in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Radnor Township. Lemuel and Edward are mentioned in personal paragraphs. Andrew, born March 9, 1841, attended the public schools and Princeville Academy, and also the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. When Southern invasion was threatened at the breaking out of the Civil War, he was a member of the Home Guards of Pennsylvania. Returning to Princeville, he engaged in the nursery business, furnishing many of the evergreens and other fine shade-trees that now adorn the village and surrounding country. He was married, in 1863, to Alice Smith, and died of typhoid fever, October 4, 1864; they had one daughter—Tula Rose, now Mrs. Russell E. Chaplin, who resides at Navajo, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Auten started, soon after they were married, on a trip by sailing vessel from New York City to Cuba, and thence to New Orleans, and then up the Mississippi River by boat to the mouth of the Arkansas. From Arkansas City they traveled as far as they could by coach, and after that on horseback to the Choctaw Indian Mission. They made the trip overland with great difficulty and danger. They were often stuck in the mud and had to leave their baggage and send back for it. The settlers implored them not to go farther, fearing the dangers of the wilderness and of the Indians, and it was only at fabulous prices that horses and men could be obtained for the journey.

Finally reaching the Choctaw Mission, Mr. Auten taught among the Indians for two years. There were three divisions of the Choctaw nation, one of which had never consented to allow Government schools in its territory. Mr. Auten was employed by the United States Government to negotiate a treaty with the Chief of this division, looking to the establishment of schools. In this others had failed. Mr. Auten was successful, partly—perhaps wholly—on account of

the high personal regard in which he was held by the Chief. The Chief was very grateful for medical aid given his wife. He took up with the idea of the schools, honored Mr. Auten at the Indian "Pole Pullings," and other public occasions, often protected him, and the Indians made a pet of baby Lemuel. They would borrow the baby, take him away, and bring him back, dressed in Indian baby clothes and decorated with beads. The Government sent Mr. Auten \$500 as evidence of special appreciation of his services.

Unable to endure the climate after a serious illness, Mr. Auten left, with his wife, and came to Radnor Township, Peoria County, in 1838 or early in 1839. He moved to Princeville, teaching school the winter of 1840-41. He lived in a log cabin just southwest of the southwest corner of the original village plat (between N. E. Adams' and the Misses Edwards' present residence); the school house was the old log one so famous in early Princeville history. Moving back to Radnor Township, he farmed there until 1849, when he again took up his residence in Princeville, to continue until the present time (June, 1902). He bought the Samuel Alexander house, believed to be the second oldest frame dwelling in the village (on the northeast corner of Block 13, facing west side of the public square), which he occupied until 1887, then moving diagonally across the street to his present residence on the southwest corner of Block 8, fronting the north side of the square.

In Radnor Township he was School Treasurer, 1842-50, opening the first set of Treasurer's books. In Princeville Township he was Commissioner of Highways, 1851-53; Moderator of town meetings, 1852, '53 and '56; Justice of the Peace, 1854-58; Overseer of Road District, 1857-58 and 1859-61; Town Clerk, 1859-63. He was one of the committee of five appointed at town meeting April 2, 1867, to circulate a petition to raise money to refund to soldiers their taxes paid toward the bounty fund.

For a number of years, after moving to Princeville, Mr. Auten was actively engaged in farming on land one or two miles out from town. He always did a great deal of writing for other people, especially during and after war times.

In 1872, at an age when many men consider themselves old, he started in the banking business to remain in it actively for twenty-five years, and still to be able to walk to and from the bank after a period of thirty years. His first partner, George W. Alter, was fast failing in health before the close of the year 1872, and the firm name of Auten & Alter was changed to Auten & Auten. Mr. Auten's son Edward was the new partner, in place of Mr. Alter, and the partnership and firm name have remained the same ever since. The business has grown, and a branch bank was established at Monica in 1893, which is conducted by Mr. Auten's other surviving son, Lemuel.

Beginning with his first school in New York

State, continuing through his years with the Indians, and all through his later life, Mr. Auten has been of a decided missionary and philanthropic character. When teaching his first school he got nearly the entire district to sign the temperance pledge—something difficult in those days—and was instrumental in having seventy of his pupils and young people join the church. It was as a missionary teacher of the American Board that he went to the Indians. Until his eightieth year he enjoyed singing hymns in the Choctaw language. He has always been active in temperance and in church and Sunday school work, both in the village and going out into the country. Mrs. Auten was always his equal helper. They both assisted their neighbors in spiritual, intellectual and material ways. Mrs. Auten at times taught school in her own home, and she is remembered by many, even yet, for her kind deeds. She died April 11, 1891, aged 84 years, 1 month and 7 days, having been born March 4, 1807.

Mr. Auten was, in many ways, the mainstay of his family; that is, of all his uncles and cousins who came West, as well as his mother and sister. He was liberal to them, as he has also been to his own children and grandchildren. He has not only favored the right and just, but has fought for right and justice at all times. He has been a part of the building up of Princeville; many strong men of the community often speak of him as one to whom they owe their success. He has been a helper and adviser of many people.

On June 1, 1902, he was 91 years and 8 months old, still clear in mind. Although feeble, and soon fatigued, he persists in taking exercise by walking about at home and occasionally going to the business part of town. He is the oldest citizen in the township. His pure white hair is an indication of his clean life and noble character. His thought is of Heaven, and when time is heavy, he sings of Heaven the hymns that he learned in his youth. His interest in the soul's welfare and his dignity and kindness, are an inspiration to his children and grandchildren, and to others.

JOHN FRIEDMAN.

One of the largest landowners and most practical and successful farmers in Princeville Township, is John Friedman, who was born in Hamburg, Erie County, New York, June 7, 1849, and educated in Stark County, Illinois. His father was also a farmer on a large scale, and reared his son to an appreciation of the dignity and usefulness of an agricultural life—a lesson well learned, judging from his abundant harvests and growing stock interests, and the general excellent management of his property. John Friedman's share in the paternal estate was two hundred and fifty acres of land, which formed but the nucleus of his later possessions, for, by thrift, industry and sobriety, he has added six hundred and fifty acres thereto, making in all nine

hundred acres of farm land. It is assumed that the fortunate owner and successful manipulator of so large a property must possess business, as well as agricultural knowledge, and it is to this particular ability that much of his success is due.

In Peoria, Illinois, December 31, 1876, Mr. Friedman married Emma E. Winkelmeyer, daughter of Frederick Winkelmeyer, who was born in Saxony, Germany, July 1, 1834. Mr. Winkelmeyer was educated in Germany, as far as preliminary training was concerned, and, in 1848, when fourteen years of age, accompanied his parents to America, locating for the time-being in Wisconsin. He afterward removed to Peoria and for several months followed the trade of carpenter, later turning his attention to the mercantile business. He married Amelia Illig, also a native of Germany, the ceremony being performed in Wisconsin September 22, 1855. Of the thirteen children born of this union seven are now living: Emma E.; Julius E., who married Minnie Smith, of Peoria, and has two children, Josephine and Elmer; Clara M., who is the wife of Jacob Baker, of Pennsylvania, and has two children, Reta May and Viola; Bertha C., who is the wife of Theodore Goldstein, of Peoria, and has one daughter, Ruby; Lena F., who is married to John Garside, of Peoria; Edward L.; and Josephine L., who is the wife of J. E. Schindler, of Peoria. Mr. Winkelmeyer died September 14, 1896, and is survived by his wife. Mr. Friedman is independent in politics, and though not an office seeker in any sense of the word, is nevertheless active along all lines for the improvement of the township of which he is an honored citizen.

ALFORD, CARLOS; Farmer; born in Hartford County, Connecticut, March 4, 1817; received a common school education. His father, Moses Alford, a native of the same State, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Carlos Alford was married in Knox County, Illinois, in 1853, to Mrs. Rebecca (Smith) Wisenburg and they had three children: Sarah E., deceased; Roswell J. and Charles. Mrs. Alford married her first husband, Louis Wisenburg, in Knox County, in 1840. They had one son, William, who resides on Section 2, Princeville Township. Charles is a farmer; he married Celia Young and they have six children living: Ira J., Bessie M., Ralph J., Nellie and Della A.; Roswell J. resides on the home farm. On January 29, 1890, he married Mrs. Katie Burkhart, formerly of London, Ohio. They had two children: Katie E., deceased, and V. Lester. Carlos Alford has resided in Illinois sixty-two years. He is a Republican. The ancestry of his family is mixed English, German and Dutch.

ARMSTRONG, JOSEPH; Farmer and for twenty-five years Justice of the Peace, Monica born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1820, and educated in the common schools of his native State. His father, James Armstrong, was born in Pennsylvania and his mother,

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He was born in Hannibal, Mo., June 7, 1840, and came to Chicago, Ill., in 1860. His father, George, was a farmer, and he was reared on a farm. He spent his early life in the country, and was educated in the common schools. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the Chicago Board of Christian Education. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Christian Education, and was a member of the Chicago Board of Christian Education. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Christian Education, and was a member of the Chicago Board of Christian Education.



Lydia Muten

Mary (McCoy), in West Virginia. Joseph Armstrong came to Peoria County in 1855, locating on Section 19, in Princeville Township. He was married to Martha McNeil in Pennsylvania, March 10, 1841. They had ten children, seven of whom are living: Mary, James, Lucretia, William, Isabel, Theresa and Rose Martha. Mary is the wife of Allen McMillen, a resident of Kansas, and they have had seven children, four sons and three daughters: James, Charles, John, Mary Jane, Ada B., Martha and Joseph (deceased). James is a farmer, married Catherine Parnell and they have had five sons and four daughters: Nora, Ellis, Eldon, Esther, Orpha, Arthur, Clara, George and Charles. Lucretia married James Parrish, now of Iowa. They have two sons: Ensley and Joseph. Isabel married James Parrish. They had three daughters: Rhoda, Nora and Edith (deceased). Mrs. Parrish died at the age of 35 years. Theresa married Jackson Leaverton. They had five children: Mabel E., Gertrude, Elvira, Joseph E. and Rhoda E. William is a farmer on one of the home farms. He married Rose Haller. They have three daughters: Christie, Maggie and Dora. Rose, in 1899, had charge of her father's household. Martha married John Squire, of Princeville Township. They have two children: Richard and Mabel. Jane married Charles Blank, of Princeville Township. They had six sons: William, Arthur, Edwin, Stewart, Howard and Clarence. Mr. James Armstrong's daughter, Nora, married Charles Buck, of Indiana, and has one daughter, Florence. Mrs. Armstrong died March 3, 1877, deeply mourned by her bereaved husband and children. Mr. Armstrong is a staunch Democrat, and has been Township Supervisor for eighteen years, five of these acting as Chairman of the Board.

AUTEN, EDWARD: Banker; Princeville; born May 27, 1839, in Radnor Township, on Section 30, by the spring near its northwest corner; moved to Princeville with his parents in spring of 1849; educated in public schools, the Pendleton Seminary at Henry, Illinois, the Academy at Farmington, the old Princeville Academy, Union College, Schenectady, New York, A. B. 1862, A. M. 1865, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, LL. B. 1865; was admitted to the bar in Massachusetts in 1865, and continued study at Harvard Law School two years longer; was librarian of the law school during his last three years there. Began practice of law in Princeville. Was married in Akron Township May 6, 1869, to Maria L. Cutter. They have had nine children, with birthdays as follows: Benjamin Cutter, April 20, 1870; Lydia Chapman, August 1, 1872; Nellie Mason, March 3, 1875; Peter, January 18, 1877; Sarah Russell, October 1, 1879; Edward, September 18, 1881; Charles Howe and Lemuel, twins, December 4, 1884 (Lemuel died in infancy); Hanford Louis, February 15, 1887. Lydia C. was married July 4, 1899, to J. E. Armstrong, and they have one daughter, Grace Wilda, born February 28, 1901. All of the children except Louis attended Prince-

ville Academy, Lydia graduating in 1891, Nellie and Peter in 1894, Sarah in 1898, and Edward in 1899. Benjamin graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, 1893, from Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1898, and is now engaged in fruit farming at Carthage, Missouri. Lydia graduated from Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, 1895, and taught in Princeville Academy and in Lacon (Ill.) High School. Nellie graduated from Wellesley College in 1898, received the degree of A. M. in Sociology at Chicago University in 1900, and has taught at Plano (Ill.) High School and Hillside (Wis.) "Home School." Peter graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, 1895, attended Harvard College, 1895-96 and 1898-99, being engaged before and since his last year at college in the bank at Princeville, and having held the office of Village Trustee continuously since May 1, 1898. Sarah is now in Wellesley College, Edward in Harvard College, and Charles and Louis in Toulon (Ill.) Academy. All of the children have worked more or less in the bank, and have studied music with their other school work. Mr. Auten entered the bank with his father, Peter Auten, in 1872, and has remained in the same business, with the firm name of Auten & Auten, and with no change of partners to the present time. He also engaged in cattle raising quite extensively at one time. Mr. Auten was the first Village Clerk, and has been, at different times, Trustee and President of the village of Princeville. He has held the township office of School Treasurer continuously since 1880. In National politics he is a Prohibitionist. Mr. and Mrs. Auten have long been members of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Auten holding the office of Secretary and Treasurer at one time for several years. They have been active in temperance, missionary and educational work. The second Princeville Academy was maintained largely by their efforts, for as many years as the people seemed to appreciate it and desire its continuance. Mr. and Mrs. Auten have sought for their children the best to be had in education, and have tried to do their share in making Princeville a wholesome and progressive town to live in.

AUTEN, LEMUEL; Banker; Monica, Princeville Township; born on the border line between Texas and Indian Territory, near Fort Towson, December 5, 1837. He is the eldest son of Peter and Lydia (Chapman) Auten. He was educated in the public schools, in private schools at Elmwood, Henry and Farmington, Illinois, and at Union College, Schenectady, New York. He owns a farm near Princeville, but resides in Monica. He has charge of the branch bank in that village of Auten & Auten, of Princeville. He married Esther R. Cutter, a native of New Hampshire, on April 8, 1863. To them were born seven children, as follows: Edith Robah, born March 16, 1864, graduate of Peoria High School, is the wife of James Corney, of Jubilee Township; Maria Emily, born February 8, 1867, graduate of Louisville (Ky.) Kindergarten

Training School, wife of Chris. W. Fry, of Peoria, has one son, Paul Auten; Andrew, born January 3, 1869, is a graduate of Princeville Academy, 1891, and of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, 1896, later a student at Bussey Institution, Agricultural School of Harvard University, now a landscape gardener, residing at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, married Alice M. Coe, and has one son, George C.; Laura, born August 6, 1871, graduate of Princeville Academy, 1893, of Oberlin College, Physical Culture Course, 1895, a teacher for three years at Walpole, Massachusetts, wife of W. L. Tambling, of Chicago, and has one son, Robert Leicester; Anna Rebekah, born October 11, 1873, graduate of Princeville Academy, 1891, and of Oberlin College, 1896, a teacher for three years in Princeville Academy, since then in Huguenot Seminary, Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa; Julia Cutter, born December 19, 1878, graduate of Princeville Academy, 1896, now studying voice and piano in Boston; Esther Hall, born April 23, 1881, graduate of Princeville Academy, 1900, two years in Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, and now in Oberlin College, Ohio. Partly from a desire to have a good school at home for his children, Mr. Auten assisted materially in maintaining the second Princeville Academy. Mr. Auten held the office of Justice of the Peace in Akron Township for one term and frequently declined that and other offices. He votes the Prohibition ticket, and Mrs. Auten is an active W. C. T. U. worker and State officer. While residing on the farm they were members of the Princeville Presbyterian Church. For more than twenty years, beginning in 1870, Mr. Auten was a Ruling Elder and a large part of that time Clerk of the Session; he also served at different times as Trustee, Treasurer and Secretary in the same church. On the removal to Monica, there being no Presbyterian Church there, he and Mrs. Auten united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of that place. He is a class-leader, a Trustee of the Oak Hill Camp Meeting Association and has held various other offices in this church.

BENJAMIN, RUFUS J.; Contractor and Builder; born in Greene County, New York, July 3, 1831. His parents, John and Levira (Hitchcock) Benjamin, were natives of the same county. They had six children: Rufus J., Jedediah H., Milo W., Hattie, Alonzo B., and one who died in infancy. John died in 1864, and his widow in 1884. The family came to Illinois in the fall of 1837, locating near Mt. Hawley. Rufus J. Benjamin was married in Akron Township, November 17, 1853, to Amanda L. Bronson, who died December 13, 1898. They had six children: Mary L.; Alice died in infancy; Agnes died at the age of twenty-two; Hattie A. died aged twenty-seven; Abigail M. died in infancy; and Julia M. Mary L. is the wife of Julius H. Hopkins, of Princeville. They have seven children living, one dead: Agnes, Nina D., Mary G. (died July 20, 1892), Alice Maud, Roy V., Bessie L., Henry B. and Hattie L. Agnes is the wife of Burdette Beardsley. They have one son, Lindley, living

and one son, Burdett, Jr., died in infancy. Julia M. is the wife of Willard Henry, of Princeville. They have three children: M. Maurine, A. Hazel and G. Herman. Mr. Rufus J. Benjamin has been a contractor and builder since 1874. He is an independent Democrat and has served as Justice of the Peace for sixteen years. For several years prior to 1869, he was a farmer. He belongs to the Reformed Church of Latter Day Saints. The ancestry of the family is German and English.

BOUTON, ALANSON B. (deceased); born in Knox County, Ohio, November 27, 1827; educated in Princeville. His parents were Jehiel and Maria (Peet) Bouton. He was married to Eliza McKown in Princeville, January 5, 1854; they had one daughter, Minnie J. Mr. Bouton was a farmer. He died July 3, 1868. Mrs. Bouton's father, James McKown was born in Kentucky, March 3, 1807, and died March 13, 1891. When young, he moved to Indiana, where he obtained his education. At twenty years of age he was married to Cynthia White, a native of Tennessee, who died November 23, 1842. To them were born two sons and four daughters: Eliza; Amanda; Hugh; Levi; Mary and Cynthia. Amanda married Isaac Crow; three children were born to them: Jennie, William and Ella. Hugh married Elizabeth Bouton and they have four children: Lena, Alanson, Lois and Estella. Mary was the wife of Hiram Bronson and they had two children: Clara and Mark, the latter a soldier in the Philippines. Mrs. Bronson died August 12, 1894. Cynthia married Malachi Mendell and resides in Kansas; their children are: Mary, Ida, Luther, Elza, Zella and Levi.

CALLERY, PATRICK; Retired Farmer; born in County Roscommon, Ireland, March 3, 1833; educated in his native country. His parents, Patrick and Honour (Coleman) Callery, were also natives of Ireland. Patrick Callery was married to Bridget Fulton, in Peoria County, in 1858. They have two children, John and Mary E. John, born in Akron Township, was educated there; is a farmer and occupies a part of the home farm. He married Kate McDonna, of Akron Township and they have five children: Frank J., Edward, Mary E., Theo and Redmond P. Mary E. is the wife of Michael J. McDonna, of Akron Township, and they have six children: Kate, James, Sarah E., Marie, John and Lucile. Mr. Callery came to the United States in 1852, and worked on a farm until 1859. During this time he had saved enough money to purchase his first eighty acres, and he now owns three hundred and twenty acres of the best land in Akron Township. He removed to Princeville Village in 1891. He is a Democrat and he and the members of his family are members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

CHEESMAN, HENRY J.; Postmaster and Merchant; born in Arlington, Bureau County, Illinois, May 9, 1861; educated there in the common schools. William Barker, his maternal grandfather, was born in England in 1795; his father, John T. Cheesman, was born in Sussex,

England, in 1826, and died in 1885; his mother, Elizabeth (Barker), was born in Bradford, Ontario, Canada, in 1833. They had eight children: William, deceased; Sylvia; Charles J.; Minnie M.; Lizzie; Pinkey; Henry J. and Carrie E. Sylvia married C. D. Cochrane, of Bureau County, and they have three children: Carrie, Walter and Jean. Charles J. is a merchant in company with his brother, Henry. He married Ethel M., oldest daughter of Rev. Charles T. and Nellie E. Phillips, of Princeville; they have two children, Charles Henry and Mignonne. Minnie M. married James M. Price, of Bureau County; they have five children, three sons and two daughters: Lois E., Arthur, Glenn, Sylvia and Lizzie. Lizzie married Robert Beatly, of Bureau County; they had four children. Pinkey is the wife of Charles G. Pratt, of West Liberty, Iowa. They have two daughters: Hazel and Elsie C. Carrie E. married Burtwell Brown, of Princeville, and they have one son. Henry J. Cheesman is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Republican; was appointed Postmaster at Princeville July 1, 1897, and re-appointed January 29, 1900; was also a member of the Peoria County Central Committee for four years. He belongs to Princeville Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Worshipful Master since 1886. He is also a member of Wyoming Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Peoria Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. Mr. Cheesman was married to Mary H. McKee in Arlington, September 25, 1889.

COBURN WILLIAM (deceased); Union soldier; born in Warren County, Ohio, October 14, 1813; was educated in his native State; died January 28, 1865. Samuel, the father, was born in Kentucky, July 2, 1792; Rhoda (Carroll), the mother, was a native of the same State. In 1863 William enlisted in the Peoria Battery and served with it in the Gulf campaigns. He contracted smallpox in January, 1865, and died soon afterward in New Orleans. March 28, 1833, he was married in Salem Township, Warren County, Ohio, to Rachel Eltzroth. They had twelve children: Patience, Elijah, Rozean, Samuel M., Caroline, William W., Mary Ann, Frances E., Jasper, Jason, Alice E. and May Belle. Three of the sons also served in the Civil War. Samuel was in the Peoria Battery with his father and served with distinction. Elijah enlisted in Company K, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated with his brother, Samuel, in Sherman's famous March to the Sea. William W. enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Patience was married September 16, 1860, to Omer Lamberton, and they had six children: Arthur, Edward, William, David, Anna and Rose. Elijah married Martha J. Smith, October 13, 1860, and they had six children: Morris, Walter, Frank, Eva, Roy and Alice. Rozean became the wife of James M. Russell, January 19, 1861. They had twelve children: Lenora, Orrin,

Etta, William, George, Bird, Elijah, Linn, Sophia, Jason and two who died in infancy. Caroline married David Shriver, December 22, 1864. They had four children: Charles W. died in infancy; Lucella; Sumner L. and Ernest M. They are residents of South Dakota. Samuel M. married Louisa E. Keady, August 14, 1867. They had four children: Clarence, Nellie, Mollie and Bert. William W. married Irene Ridgeway August 25, 1867. They had three children: Wilbur, Guy and Grace. May Belle married P. Shirley Dusten, December 13, 1882. They had one daughter, E. Inez. The marriage of Alice E. is noted elsewhere. The ancestry of the family is Scotch, English and German.

DOLLISON, JASPER; Farmer and Union Soldier; born in Ohio June 21, 1838; educated in the subscription schools of his native State. Thomas, his paternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania; his grandmother was Susanne (Yager); his maternal grandfather was James Long. Andrew, the father, was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania; the mother, Dorcas (Long), was a native of Ohio. They had nine children: Jasper, Newton, Lucretia J., Thomas, Reason, Susanne, James, John A. and George W. Andrew Dollison died in 1872; his widow is still living. James Long, the grandfather on the maternal side, was a soldier in the War of 1812. The Long family came to Illinois in 1855, locating in Essex Township, Stark County. Jasper Dollison was first married in 1866 to Lydia Ellison. They had four sons: Newton J., A. Charles, Albert A. and A. Wilson. Mrs. Dollison died in 1878. Mr. Dollison's second marriage was with Elizabeth Gingrich, in Toulon, in 1881. They have three children: Damey M., Thomas J. and James Logan. Newton J. is a farmer and thresher; he married Laura Lamberton, of Millbrook Township, in August, 1891. Mr. Dollison enlisted in Company K, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the West under Grant. He was injured in the right hand in the battle of Mayville, Mississippi, May 9, 1862, and was honorably discharged in October, 1864. Mr. Dollison is a Republican. The ancestry of his family is English, Dutch and Welsh.

ELLIOTT, WILLIAM E.; ex-Architect and Builder; born in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1832. His great-grandfather, John, grandfather, William, and his grandmother, Esther (Griffith) Elliott, were born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; his maternal great-grandfather, Caleb Kirk, his grandfather, also named Caleb, and his grandmother, Esther Kirk, were natives of the same State and city. His parents, John Griffith and Hannah (Kirk) Elliott, were born in Philadelphia, the former in 1707. Eight children were born to them: James M., Rebecca A., Sarah K., Samuel A., Phoebe A., William E., Esther E. and John A. William E. Elliott went to Ohio with his parents in 1838. His mother, his brother John and his sister, Phoebe, died within a week of each other at their home near Dayton, Ohio, in 1838. In 1845 the remainder of the family re-

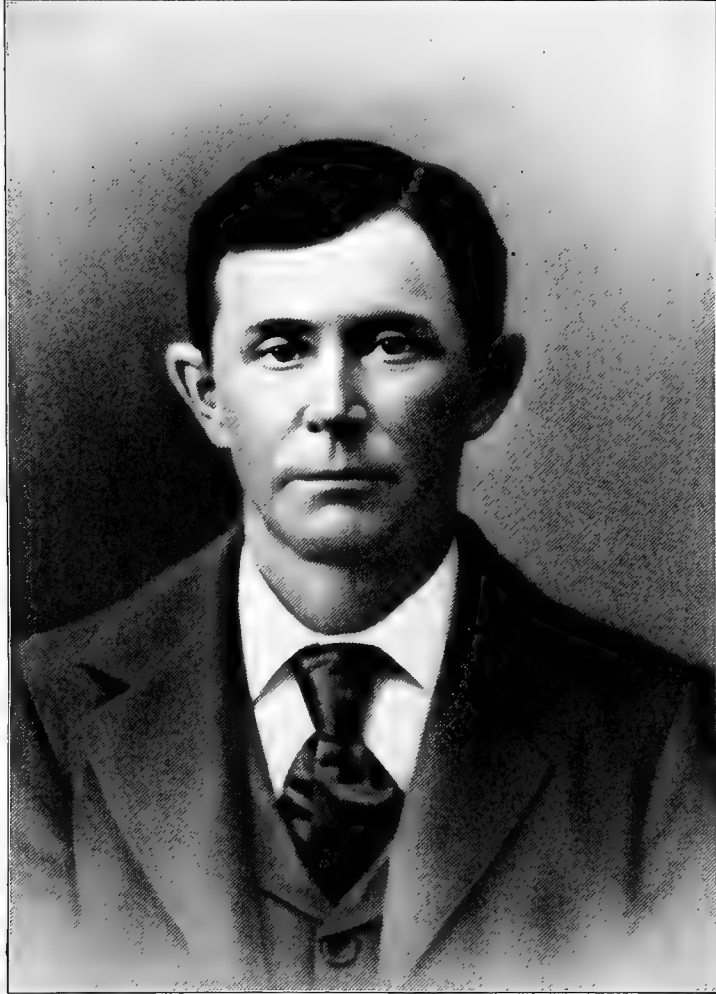
moved to Indiana. In 1847 they removed to Bond County, Illinois, and in 1848, to St. Louis, Missouri. The father was in the engineer department of the United States service, and died of cholera in 1849. William E. returned to Illinois in 1863, and became supervising architect of the Universalist and Presbyterian churches near Knox College, Galesburg. He came to Peoria County in 1866 and erected the school house at Elmwood. In June, 1876, he took charge, as superintendent, of the erection of the County Court House of Peoria. The building was completed in the best possible manner and to the entire satisfaction of the taxpayers of the county. In 1879 he began to devote his time to farming, which he has carried on successfully ever since. Mr. Elliott was twice married: First, to Mary Carpenter, in Muscatine, Iowa. There were three children: Charles E., George R. and Frank H. George R., who is a farmer in this township, married Charity Hathaway, of Brimfield, and they have had seven children: Lucien E., Mary E., George C., Maud F., John F., Robert A. and Florence M. Charles E. married Martha Moore, now deceased. His second marriage was with Amelia Jergison, and they have two children. Frank H. is a farmer of Princeville; he married Letitia Hathaway, of Monica. Mr. William E. Elliott's second marriage was with Julia C. Cornwell, September 30, 1877. They have two children, Harlan C. and Emily E. L. Mrs. Elliott's father, Solomon S. Cornwell was born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1808, where he was educated and selected teaching as a profession. He came to Princeville in 1838. He promoted the building of Monica, and in 1871, Mr. Elliott erected the first house in that village, a hardware store on the site of the present Wilts building. Mr. Cornwell married Emily Munson, May 4, 1842, in Rochester, New York. They had four children: W. Hughes, Charles A., Julia C. and Addie D. Mr. Cornwell died October 5, 1893, and his wife, February 3, 1895.

The Elliott family, whose name was originally "Eliot," dates back to one Sir John Elliott, member of the House of Commons, who was born in Port Eliot, April 20, 1502. He was the son of a country gentleman of Cornwall, England. He labored for the cause of liberty in his native land, and lost his life in the Tower of London, November 27, 1632, for his earnest efforts against taxation by the Crown without consulting Parliament. The ancestry of the family is English and Welsh. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Elliott is a Republican.

EYRE, PRESTON: Ex-Police Magistrate, Princeville; born in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1844; educated in his native State. Jonas P. his paternal grandfather, was born in Delaware County in 1796; Rebecca (Wilson), his grandmother, was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania; Stephen Cloud, his maternal grandfather, was born in the same State in 1788; Keziah (Pierce), his grandmother, came from Delaware; Jonas, his father,

was born in 1820, in Pennsylvania, and Ann (Cloud), his mother, was born in 1819. September 8, 1861, Preston Eyre, at the age of sixteen, enlisted in Company D, Eighth Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in all the engagements with his company until he was captured at the battle of Trevilian's Station, in Virginia, June 11, 1864. He was taken to Libby Prison for two days, and then transferred to Andersonville Prison, where he remained until November, 1864, when he was removed to Florence, South Carolina, and paroled late in the spring of 1865. He was honorably discharged August 11, 1865, holding the rank of Commissary Sergeant. He lost his right arm in a threshing machine October 9, 1878, and gave up farming. Mr. Eyre was married to Alice E. Coburn, in Princeville, February 6, 1887. They had two daughters: Bessie M. and Luella. Mrs. Eyre's parents, William and Rachel (Eltzroth) Coburn, were born in Salem Township, Warren County, Ohio; the former, October 14, 1813, the latter, June 13, 1815. His parents were Samuel and Rhoda (Carroll) Coburn. Mrs. Rachel Coburn's parents were Valentine and Patience (Mount) Eltzroth; they had twelve children: Patience, Elijah, Rozean, Samuel, Caroline, William, Mary Ann, Frances E., Jasper, Jason, Alice E. and Mary Belle. Mr. Coburn died January 28, 1865; his widow is still living. Mr. Eyre is a Republican; held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1885 to 1889; was City Marshal from 1889 to 1894; was elected to fill the vacancy of Police Magistrate for one year, and re-elected, in the spring of 1897, for four years. He is a member of J. F. French Post, No. 153, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, and held the office of Senior Vice Commander for one term. He is a member of Diligence Lodge, No. 129, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FRIEDMAN, JOSEPH C.: Merchant; born in Stark County, Illinois, October 1, 1863; educated in the common schools. His parents, Joseph and Caroline (Kreisinger) Friedman, were natives of Baden, Germany. The father was born in 1819, and educated in the schools of that country. He came to the United States in 1848, locating near Hamburg, Erie County, New York. In June, 1848, he married, and, in the spring of 1852 he and his wife came to Princeville. They soon located in Stark County, where they purchased eighty acres of land. They had six children, three sons and three daughters: John, Louisa, Sophia (deceased), Joseph C., William C. and Caroline M. William C. is a farmer on the homestead farm. He married Minnie Steemer, of Kansas. They have five children: Josephine, Grace, Edward, May and William. John is a farmer in Princeville Township. He married Emma Winkelmeyer. They have five children living: Auretia C., John, Jr., Bertha C. L., William E. and Emma B. Caroline M. is the wife of Lucas Hofer, of Princeville. They have three children: Theodore, Harry and Carolina. Joseph Friedman, by his thrift and good judgment, accumulated considerable property.



John Friedman

He died September 4, 1897, his widow surviving him. Joseph C. Friedman came to Princeville in the spring of 1890, and soon became interested in the hardware business. In December of that year he formed a partnership with Joseph German, under the firm name of German & Friedman. They sell hardware, stoves, wagons, buggies, standard farm machinery and agricultural implements. In 1899 they purchased the buildings originally leased by them, and erected a new structure, 52 by 80 feet, two stories in height, covered with steel and with cement sidewalk in front. Joseph C. Friedman was married to Jennie S. Kopp in Henry County, Illinois, December 18, 1896, and they have three children: Ruth Josephine, Harry Joseph and Florence Irena. Mr. Friedman is independent in politics. He and the members of his family belong to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

GERMAN, JOSEPH: Merchant; born in Buffalo, New York, April 4, 1852; educated in Stark County. His parents, Basilius and Gertrude (Sager) German, were natives of Baden, Germany. They came to the United States in 1848, and were married soon after their arrival. They had eleven children: Frank S.; Frederica; Joseph; Charles; John T.; Margaret; Stephen; Gertrude; Wendell, deceased; Christina; and Max P. Frank S. married Elizabeth Mersinger. They had ten children: Gertrude, who died at the age of nine years; Kate, Mary, Basilius, Jr., Margaret, Christina, Barbara, Mathias, Edward and Leon. Frederica is the wife of George Heinz, of Kickapoo. They had fourteen children, eight of whom are living: Gertrude, Mae, Margaret, Charles, Nicholas, Felix, Rose and Alexander. Charles married Barbara Rhinehart. They had nine children, six of whom are living: Annie, Ben, John, Joseph, Stephen and Cecilia. John T. died at the age of twenty-one years. Stephen married Annie Binder. They have five children: Ida, Kate, John, Gertrude and Annie. Gertrude is the wife of Henry Fultz. They had ten children, nine of whom are living: Stephen, Max, Gertrude, Frank, Henry, Louisa, Charles, Barbara and Christina. Christina is the wife of Nicholas Feheringer. They had six children, five of whom are living: Lena, Agnes, William, Gertrude and Andrew. Max P. married Mary Kyle. They had two children, Edward and Frances. Joseph German began to learn the wagon and carriage trade in 1869, continuing for two and a half years, and removed from Kickapoo to Peoria with his employer. He returned to Kickapoo, where he engaged in similar work for other persons, and soon bought out the business. Six months later, in 1872, his shop burned, but he soon erected another building and began the manufacture of wagons and buggies. In 1875 he removed to Princeville, where he and his brother, Charles, conducted the business under the firm name of German Brothers. They suffered another loss by fire three weeks after opening business, but soon started in business again. In 1878 they again began the manufacture of wagons. In 1888 Joseph bought his brother's interest, and in 1890, the firm of

German & Friedman was formed. Mr. German married Kate Heinz, in Kickapoo November 10, 1874. They have two children: Frank Joseph and Christina Matilda. Mrs. German's father, Andrew Heinz, was born in Baden in 1822, and came to the United States in 1843. He married Christina Rechter, who was born in Baden in 1831. They had nine children: Frederick; Henry; Kate; Andrew, Jr.; Annie; Theresa; George; John, who died at the age of four years; and one child who died in infancy. Mr. German belongs to the Catholic Church. He is an independent Democrat.

GOODMAN, JONATHAN (deceased); born in Ohio May 6, 1830, where he was educated. His mother's maiden name was Meyers, and his father was Jacob Goodman, both born in Germany. Jonathan Goodman was a soldier in Company K, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he enlisted September 27, 1864, was honorably discharged at New Orleans, September 26, 1865, and died October 22, 1868. He was married to Rosanna Riel in Peoria County September 13, 1863. They had two children: Emeretta and Grant W. Emeretta married James M. Murphy, of Dayton, Ohio, August 4, 1884. They had four children: Emerald, Lena L., Vernon and James S. Grant W. married Minnie M. Brockway, of Duncan, Illinois. They have one daughter, Vera. Mrs. Goodman's father, Peter Riel, was born in Canada in 1814, and was a farmer. He married Mary Klinck, of his native place. They had thirteen children, ten of whom are living: Rosanna, Sarah C., Margaret, Leonard, Martha, John W., Mary, Leslie, Arilla and Emma. The family came to the United States in 1850, locating first in Peoria, and later in Princeville Township. Mr. Riel died in 1872. Mrs. Goodman's grandmother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Brown, married John Grant, a brother of General U. S. Grant's father. She died in her one hundred and fifth year. The ancestry of the family is French, German, Scotch and Irish.

HEBERLING, RICHARD: Restaurant Keeper; born in Lancaster, Ohio, March 20, 1845; educated in Peoria. John A., father of Richard, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1789; Rebecca (Van Meter), the mother, was born in Ohio. They had eight children: Mary, Maria, Catherine, Sarah, Rudolph, John, William and Richard. John A. Heberling died in Princeville Township in 1866, and his wife in 1851. The first of the Van Meters came to the United States from Holland in 1663 and located on Long Island. The name is sometimes spelled "Van Metre." Jan Gyslesten Van Meter was the founder of the family in America. He emigrated from his home city in South Holland and settled in New Utrecht, Long Island. There were ten members of the family from Monmouth County, New Jersey; and ten from Virginia, in the Revolutionary War. Richard Heberling came to Peoria with his sister, Sarah, in 1858. He was married to Emeline Williams, in Princeville, November 18, 1875. They had one son, Vaughn W. Mrs. Heberling's father,

Vaughn G. Williams, was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 18, 1818. He married Viola Hall, in Radnor Township, July 17, 1843. They had ten children: Mary E., Rebecca J., John, Aaron, Almira, Emeline, Glenn, Clark, Eliza and James. William Williams, Mrs. Heberling's grandfather, was born in Maryland in 1794. Her father, Vaughn G. Williams, died April 20, 1897; his widow is still living. Mr. Heberling is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican.

HILL, EDWARD L.; Brick Manufacturer; born in Sheffield, England, October 27, 1857; received a limited education in his native country. His maternal grandfather, Joshua Goodwin, and his parents, Henry L. and Sarah (Goodwin) Hill, were born in Leicestershire, England. Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Hill were the parents of eleven children: William, James, Elizabeth, Alice, Henry, George, Joseph, Sarah, Edward L., Frederick and Kate. The father died in 1884, and the mother in February, 1892. Edward L. Hill was married to Eliza Taylor in Sheffield, England, May 21, 1877. They have four children living: Sarah E., Mary Ann, Alice and Edward L. Sarah E. is the wife of Albert L. Shebiel, of Stark County. They have one son, Eldred L. Mary Ann is the wife of Roy O. Gilmore, of Princeville. They have one son, Arthur D. Mrs. Hill's father, Daniel Taylor was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1822. He went to England when a boy and married Sarah E. Rooke, of Worcestershire. They had ten children: William, Hugh, Sarah, Mary Ann, Eliza, Benjamin, Henry, Samuel and two who died in infancy. Mr. Taylor died February 5, 1862; his widow is still living. Mr. Hill began the manufacture of bricks in 1893, and has had marked success in the business. He is a member of the Methodist Church and in politics a Democrat.

HOFFER, LUCAS S.; Capitalist; was born in Princeville February 3, 1862; educated in the High School. Medardus, the father, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828; Frederica (German), the mother, was born September 25, 1828, in the same province. They were married in Hamburg in 1841, and came to the United States in 1848, where they were among the original settlers, locating in Hamburg, New York. In 1854 they removed to Illinois. They had six children, three of whom are living: Christina, Frederica and Lucas. The father was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the War of the Rebellion. He died at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1864, while serving his adopted country. His widow is still living. Lucas S. Hoffer was married to Carolina M. Friedman, in Princeville, September 3, 1889. They have had four children: Theodore C., Harry W., Caroline F. and Harriet L. The members of the family belong to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Hoffer is independent in politics. For about a year and a half he conducted a general store in Princeville, and subsequently for a little over a year conducted a

livery business, which he sold in August, 1901, to Frank Heitter.

KLINCK, DANIEL; Farmer; born in Ontario, Canada, July 6, 1841; educated in his native country. Leonard Klinck, his paternal grandfather, was born in Albany, New York; Elizabeth (Brown) was his paternal grandmother; Emanuel Horner, his maternal grandfather, and George and Mary (Horner) Klinck, his parents, were natives of Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Klinck had twelve children, ten of whom are now living: John; George; Daniel; James; Mrs. Martha Ditson and Mrs. Mary Baker (twins); Mrs. Elizabeth Baker; Joseph; Elias; and Thomas. The father died in 1853 and the mother in 1875. The two deceased children were Abraham and Leonard, the latter dying in infancy. The ancestry of the family is English, Dutch and Welsh. Daniel Klinck was married to Jane Martin in Canada February 18, 1869. They had seven children: S. Beatrice; Edith A., deceased; T. William M.; A. Louisa; Mary Jane; D. Edgar; and George F. S. Beatrice married Charles A. Bush, in Princeville, November 19, 1891. They had five children: L. Jane; C. D. William, deceased; George D. A.; Elizabeth L. S., who now resides in Bedford, Iowa; and Edgar F. Mary Jane was married March 28, 1900, to John A. Sentz, of Princeville Township. They have a daughter, Mabel J. T. William M. is a farmer in Bedford. A. Louisa is the wife of Bert P. Williams, of Princeville. They were married December 14, 1898, and have one daughter, Garna Z. Mrs. Daniel Klinck died April 27, 1894. Mr. Klinck is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

JONES, T. WILLIAM; Farmer; born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1859; was educated in the Orphan's School of his native State. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Owens) Jones; they had two children, a son and daughter: Mary and T. William. Mr. Jones started in life without any means at his command, working at odd jobs by the day, month and year. He came to Peoria County from West Virginia in 1893, locating first at Chillicothe. He at first worked in Akron Township and afterwards in Princeville; was honest and reliable and soon gained the confidence of his neighbors. He saved his earnings, made investments whenever the opportunity offered, and accumulated a competency. Mr. Jones is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of Princeville Lodge, No. 360, A. F. & A. M. The ancestry of his family is Welsh.

LAIR, ANDREW JACKSON; Retired Farmer; born in Licking County, Ohio, February 6, 1836; educated in Indiana. Andrew, the paternal grandfather, was born in Virginia; Nimrod Ward, the maternal grandfather, came from Ohio. Joseph, the father, was a native of Virginia, and Phoebe (Ward), the mother, was born in Ohio. They had nine children, five of whom are living: Mary, Andrew J., Noah, Delilah and Hiram. Joseph Lair died in 1881, and his wife in March,

1898. Andrew J. Lair enlisted in Company K, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862, was with General Sherman's army in its historical "March to the Sea," and was honorably discharged June 6, 1865. Mr. Lair was married to Mrs. Henrietta (Adams) Nickerson, in Princeville, January 1, 1867. They had one daughter, Almina, who married Joshua C. Kerns January 19, 1898; they have one son, Merle A., born January 3, 1899. Mrs. Lair was the mother of four children by her first husband, Aaron Nickerson, one of whom, Dexter G., survives, and resides in the State of Washington. Mr. Lair is a Republican. The ancestry of the family is German, English and Irish.

MCGINNIS, GEORGE I.; Journalist and Retired Farmer; born in Akron Township December 30, 1851; educated in the district schools of his township. His paternal grandparents were James and Elizabeth (Irwin) McGinnis. His maternal grandfather, John Montgomery, was born in Virginia August 5, 1764. The father, George I. McGinnis, was born in Tennessee; the mother, Sarah J. (Montgomery) came from Virginia. George I. McGinnis, Sr., removed to Ohio with his parents, and obtained his education in the select schools of Hamilton County. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married January 1, 1829. There were twelve children, five sons and seven daughters: Susanna, Sarah A., John, Nancy James, Mary B., Elizabeth, Temperance, Jane C., William, George I. and Charles H. The family located on Section 7 Akron Township, in 1835. Mr. McGinnis died April 11, 1875, and his widow July 22, 1897. John was a member of Company K, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged as Orderly Sergeant at the close of the war. James was a soldier in the Peoria Battery, Light Artillery, and was discharged after doing three years' creditable service for his country. John Montgomery, the maternal grandfather, was twice married; first in 1785 to Susanna Porter, who died December 30, 1802; second to Elizabeth Harris November 20, 1804. There were eight children by the first marriage, and two by the second. At the age of sixteen Mr. Montgomery enlisted in the Revolutionary War, serving three years. He was a resident of Illinois from 1835 until his death, January 26, 1845. His widow, Elizabeth, died September 14, 1846. The Montgomery family was represented in the French and Indian wars and in the War of 1812. George I. McGinnis was married to Ella N. Givens, in Pennsylvania, February 24, 1876. They have four children: James I., William T., Beulah M. and Susie. Mr. McGinnis is a Democrat. In February, 1898, he established a weekly paper, known as the Princeville Republican, devoted to the interests of the County and State. He advocates the principles of Democracy in a fearless and independent manner.

MCKOWN, LEVI; Lumber Dealer; Monica; was born in Princeville April 25, 1838; educated

in the local schools. His parents, James H. L. and Cynthia (White) McKown, were born in Kentucky, the former in 1807, came to Peoria County about 1836 and carried the chain for the survey of Princeville Village. Levi McKown was married to Sarah Jane German, in Princeville, October 2, 1862. They had ten children, eight of whom are living: Allie, William C., Lewis E., Albert, Bessie, Frank, Edith and Eldon. Allie married Richard Carter, of Millbrook Township. They have four children: Ethel M., Frank L., Mabel P. and Howard L. William C. is a farmer on the home farm. He married Ida L. Belford, of Princeville Township. They have five children: Clara E., Gladys L., Hazel F., Raymond L. and Meryl C. Lewis E. is a merchant. He married Ella Montgomery, of this township, and resides in Brimfield. Albert is a farmer on one of his father's farms. He married Nellie L. Webber, of Monica. They have two children: Myrtle F. and Lulu P. Mrs. Levi McKown's father, Hilary German, was born in Maryland in 1806. He married Lottie Brittingham, of Ohio. They have eleven children: Matilda Esther, Catherine, William, James, Martha, Emeline, Jefferson, Sarah Jane, Ellen, and one who died in infancy. Mr. German died in 1861; his wife in 1893. Mr. McKown is a Methodist. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He has been the architect of his own fortunes. The ancestry of the family is Scotch and German.

McMILLEN, JAMES PARKER (deceased); Farmer; Princeville Township; born May 18, 1824, in Brown County, Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools. His parents were William and Sina (Parker) McMillen, both of whom were born in Virginia. Mr. McMillen was married to Charlotte Lewis, December 10, 1846, in Adams County, Ohio. Twelve children were born to them: Laura E.; Sarah M.; Mary A.; William H.; Ann E.; Francis J.; George W.; Martha E., deceased; Charles F.; Louelmina F.; L. Medora; and Estella M. Laura E. is the wife of Daniel M. Yates, of Dunlap; they have one daughter, Eva M. Sarah M. is the wife of C. Emory Russell, of Akron Township; they have six children: Walter E., Lewis A., Nettie B., Frank, Elbert and Edna. Mary A. married William H. Mills, of Princeville; they had eight children: Lulu B., deceased; Leola G.; Clara A.; Effie D.; Myrtle, deceased; Winona, deceased; Wilma; and Ray, deceased. William H. married Maggie Shields, of Missouri. Ann E. is the wife of John T. Beer, of Akron; they have one daughter, L. Maude. Francis J. married Edith McCormick, of Page County, Iowa; they have three sons: B. Keith, Walter R. and Homer. George W. married Ida J. Rice, of Princeville; they have six children: Clyde W., Leola M., Charles A., Wilma D., Hazel M. and Leland H. Charles F. married Elizabeth Andrews, of Missouri; they have six children: B. Franklin, Bertha B., LeRoy, Edith, Maggie C.

and Ethel B. Louelmina is the wife of Gale B. Nixon, of Princeville; they had one son, F. Merle, who died in his twelfth year. L. Medora is the wife of Benjamin Studyvin, of Peoria. Estella M. married Bonnie Derges, of Peoria; they have four children: Wilbur M., Ivan H., Lulu M. and B. Ray. Mrs. McMillen's father, James Lewis, was born in Kentucky May 20, 1793, and when a young man removed to Ohio. He was married to Phoebe Carl, who was born in Pennsylvania January 11, 1798. Nine children were born to them: Sarah A., Eliza J., Ruth, Charlotte, Robert C., Nancy, Catherine, James B. and Isabella B. Mr. Lewis was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in 1874. Mrs. Lewis died September 10, 1852. Mrs. McMillen's grandfather Carl was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; her brother, James B. Lewis, was in the War of the Rebellion and was killed at the battle of Stone River. The ancestry is Scotch, Welsh and German. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. McMillen died January 23, 1869.

MANSFIELD, EDWARD; Farmer; born in Schoharie County, New York, August 8, 1826; educated in the schools of his native State. His parents, Leverett and Sallie (Sanford) Mansfield, were born in New Haven County, Connecticut, the former in November, 1786. They were married February 23, 1806. Nine children were born to them: Eliza, Jeannett, Stiles, Angeline, Henry, Maryett, John, Leverett and Edward, all of whom, except Edward, were born at Esperance, Schoharie County, New York. The parents died within two days of each other in 1868, the mother on December 20 and the father December 22. The ancestry of this family dates back to Joseph Mansfield, who was born in England in 1636, and who took the Freeman's oath in Connecticut February 8, 1657. He owned part of the farm which was his father's before him, and which is still on the North Haven road. He died November 15, 1692. Leverett Mansfield, the father of Edward, came to Elgin, Illinois, in 1842, the family following the next year. Edward went overland from Elgin to California in 1849, where he was a gold miner for four years. He returned to Illinois in 1853, and purchased a farm on Section 36 in Princeville Township, where he has since resided. He married Rebecca Fulton in Richwoods Township April 1, 1857. They had six children: Leverett, Albert, Edward, Jr., Sanford, Joseph and Charles. Mrs. Mansfield died April 10, 1898. Albert married Sarah McLunn. They have one daughter, Effie. Albert manages one of his father's farms. Mr. Mansfield owns six hundred and sixty-five acres of land. He is a Republican. His ancestry is English, through New England descent.

MARTIN, ANDREW; Farmer; born at Aldons, Parish of Colmonell, Ayrshire, Scotland, February 5, 1814; educated in his native country. His parents, William and Mary (Ferguson) Martin, were also natives of Scotland. They had ten

children: John; William, deceased; William 2d; Thomas; James; Elizabeth; Andrew; Mary; Jane, deceased; and Jane 2d. The father and mother died in Scotland. Andrew Martin came to the United States in 1866, locating in Princeville Township. He was married to Isabella Smith, in Princeville, March 12, 1879. They had four children, two sons and two daughters: Nellie S.; Walter S.; John W., who died in infancy; and Ethel B. Mrs. Martin's father, John Smith, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, December 14, 1822. He was educated there, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Jane Payne in Princeville Township May 18, 1848. They had eight children: Isabella, Rachel, John, Walter, Mary J., Anna M., William W. and Lizzie S. John Smith's father and grandfather were named John; his mother was Margaret (White); they were natives of Scotland. John has been a family name for more than five hundred years. Rachel Smith married Philander H. Chase, of Akron Township. They had two children: Carrie B. and Forrest M. Mr. Chase died in 1899. John is a farmer, and married Bessie Rowcliffe, of Jubilee Township. They have four children: Royal Bruce, Jessie G., Florence M. and H. John. Walter is a retired farmer, in Gage County, Nebraska. Anna M. was the wife of Jacob Miller, of Princeville Township. They had one son, J. Merle, who died in infancy. Mrs. Miller died August 25, 1888. William W. is a resident of Oklahoma. He married Alta Buster, and they have had four children: L. Blanche; Lessel L., who died in infancy; L. Bernice; and L. Beulah. Lizzie S. is the wife of Charles H. Lewis. In politics Mr. Martin is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Church. The ancestry of the family is Scotch.

REESE, CHARLES G.; Farmer and Miller; born in Richland County, Ohio, August 10, 1846; educated in his native State. Elijah, the father, came from Ohio; Mary (Long), the mother, was a native of Pennsylvania. Charles G. Reese enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, was with General Sherman in his famous "March to the Sea," and was honorably discharged July 17, 1865. Mr. Reese was married to Ella M. Godfrey, in Plymouth, Ohio, November 12, 1874. Mrs. Reese's father, Solomon Godfrey, was born in Onondaga County, New York, September 17, 1818. In 1833 his parents removed to Ohio, locating in Fairfield, Huron County. He attended Norwalk Academy, was married to Mary Rhodes, of Onondaga County, November 1, 1842, and they had three children: Cleora A., Ella M. and Lillie M. Mrs. Godfrey died October 1, 1863. For his second wife Mr. Godfrey married Priscilla H. Noyes, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, in October, 1864, and they had one son, Frank. Mrs. Ella M. Godfrey died October 21, 1898. Lillie M. is the wife of Byron H. Wear, of Princeville Township. They have four children: Vernon Rhodes, Cornelia H., Jes-

sie Ella and Byron H., Jr. Mr. Godfrey is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a strong Republican. The ancestry of the Reese and Godfrey families is German and Scotch.

SHIPLEY, JOHN R.; Farmer and Coal Miner; born in Yorkshire, England, February 4, 1836; educated in the schools of his native land. His parents, John and Mercy (Lampla) Shipley, were natives of England. John R. Shipley left England in 1856 and went to Canada. He remained there but a short time, when he removed to Illinois, locating in Princeville Township, Peoria County, where he is engaged in farming. He is an experienced coal miner, and formerly followed that occupation. He was married to Mary Ann Ayling, in Canada, January 19, 1864. They have nine children: John H., Elizabeth, James, Minnie M., Estella M., William A., Cora E., Nettie L. and Anna B. John H. is a farmer in Princeville Township; he married Emma Wisenberg. Elizabeth is the wife of Charles Carroll, formerly of Connecticut; they have three children: Verna, Addison and Mabel. Minnie M. married James Cardell, of Rock Island; they have two daughters, Rubie and Hazel. Estella M. married John Sandstadt, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Cora is the wife of Henry Ennis, of Monica. Mrs. Shipley died June 1, 1888. The ancestry of the family is English and French.

WASHBURN, ANSEL C.; Proprietor Arlington Hotel, Princeville; born in Knox County, Illinois, January 14, 1856; educated in Elmwood. His paternal grandparents, Lewis C. and Lydia (Doolittle) Washburn, were natives of Connecticut. Beezeleel, his father, was born in Westford, Otsego County, New York, October 31, 1823; Sarah (Bradley), his mother, was born in 1831. His grandparents were Lewis C. and Lydia (Doolittle) Washburn. They were the parents of nine children: Hiram L., Mary D., Amanda E., Miles T., Lucy, Silas H., Beezeleel, Abigail and Paulina. Lewis C. Washburn was killed in a great mill disaster in New York State in 1836; his widow died about 1867. Beezeleel was the father of five children: Frank, who died in his third year; Ansel C.; Inez H., now Mrs. J. Edson Smith, of Elmwood; Ella P., now Mrs. W. H. Van Sycle, of Vermont, Illinois; and Lydia L., wife of James H. Richford, of Peoria. The parents are still living. Ansel C. was married to L. Alice McMannamy, in Chillicothe, November 28, 1877. They had four children: Ella M., who died in the eleventh month of her age; Louis C.; Marie; and Ansel B. Mrs. Washburn's father, Thomas Stanage McMannamy, was born in Sidney, Ohio, March 15, 1831, was educated in the common schools of his native State, and came to Peoria in 1852, when but twenty years of age, afterwards following the occupation of contractor and carpenter. For many years he resided in Chillicothe, where he conducted a grocery business with his two sons, J. William and C. Vernon. On April 30, 1855, he married Cynthia Sargent, a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, who came to Illi-

nois when a mere child. They had eight children: Louis A., L. Alice, M. Alwilda, J. M. Kate, J. William, Flora G., Vernon C. and Herbert H. Louis A. married Laura Thorpe. He died at the age of thirty-one years. Alwilda married William R. Nelson. They had seven children: Thomas E., Paul A., Laura A., Flora D., Verna C., John W. and R. Leland. J. M. Kate is the wife of Charles Garver. They had two children: Herbert N., who died at the age of three years, and Cyrus M. Flora G. died at the age of seventeen years. Mr. McMannamy held most of the official positions in the city of Chillicothe during his life; his death occurred in that city January 18, 1901. His father, Samuel, and his mother, Sarah (Stoops) McMannamy, were both born in Virginia. They had three children: Thomas Stanage, James and Maria. Mrs. Washburn's great-grandfather, William, was born in Virginia. Robert Moffitt, an ancestor, was born in Scotland. He married Margaret Stewart, who was sojourning in the North of Ireland. She was a relative of King James, of England. One of the sons, Hugh, went to North Carolina, and, in 1798, removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died in 1800. He married Hannah Davis. They had ten children. The second child of these was John Moffitt, who was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Washburn. He married Lydia Cox, of North Carolina. Both were Quakers and among those who were persecuted in Connecticut. They had eleven children. Julia Atha, the third child, was the grandmother of Mrs. Washburn. They first located in Tennessee, then went to Ross County, Ohio, whence they removed to Illinois. He died in 1845, and his widow in 1850. They were members of the Friends' Society. Julia Atha Moffitt married twice, becoming the wife of Snowden Sargent, of Ohio. They had three children: Lydia, John and Cynthia. They removed to Chillicothe, Illinois, in 1838, making the journey from Salt Creek to Cincinnati by flat-boat and thence by steamer to St. Louis, and up the Illinois. Mr. Washburn is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The ancestry of both families is mixed English, Scotch and Welsh.

WILCOX, COLLIN H.; Physician; born in Illinois April 25, 1864; educated in his native State. Lyman Wilcox, his paternal grandfather, was born in Connecticut. His parents were Linas L. and Fannie M. (Buell) Wilcox, who were natives of Connecticut, the former born July 6, 1819. They had four children: Effie M., who died in infancy; Fletcher E., Collin H. and Fred S. The mother died November 25, 1886. Linas L. Wilcox was twice married, his first wife being Abigail Burr. There were three children by this marriage who grew to maturity: D. Webster, who resides in Kansas; Cynthia, who died at the age of forty; and Edward A. Mrs. Abigail Wilcox died in 1854. Linas L. died December 22, 1896. He came to Illinois in 1836, locating in

Hancock County, was one of the pioneers of that locality, and taught the first school in La Harpe. Collin H. Wilcox was a student at Hedding College, Abingdon, for three years, and then began the study of medicine under Dr. Madison Reece, of that city. He entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the fall of 1884, and graduated in the first course in 1888, finishing the post-graduate course in the spring of 1889. He began the practice of medicine in Berwick, Warren County, and came to Princeville in 1891, where he has been highly successful in his profession. Dr. Wilcox was married to Lillie M. Wisegarver, in Altona, Knox County, September 27, 1887. They have two children: Leila B. and Harlan C. Mrs. Wilcox's father, Moses D. Wisegarver, was

born in Pennsylvania in 1840, where he was educated. He was a farmer there, and followed that occupation when he came to Illinois. In 1864 he married Amelia M. Brown, who was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, being the first white child born in that place. They had one daughter, Lillie M. Mrs. Wisegarver died soon after Lillie was born. Mr. Wisegarver is still living. The ancestry of the family is English, Scotch and Dutch, of New England. Dr. Wilcox is a Prohibitionist. In religion he is a Methodist. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the Military Tract Medical Association. He belongs to Camp No. 1304, Modern Woodmen of America.

CHAPTER XIV.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP.

BY NAPOLEON DUNLAP.

Looking over the past for a period of sixty years we are filled with amazement at the changes that have taken place. Then the deer and wolves were plenty and prairie chickens were common game. Steam power was in its infancy, the telegraph and the telephone were unknown, electricity as a mechanical power had not been dreamed of, and weeks, or even months, were consumed in traveling a distance now accomplished in a few hours or days at the farthest. Of this the early settlers of Radnor, who came mostly from New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and other Eastern States, had a rich experience, many of them coming overland by emigrant wagons, consuming weeks in making the journey.

One of the earliest, if not the first settler in the township, was Erastus Peet, who came in 1834. His little daughter of four years, having become lost, and a fire having swept over the prairie in the night time, she perished in the flames and her body was discovered the next day. Robert Cline came in 1835, from Oswego County, New York, and, after remaining two years at Hale's Mill, settled on Section 35, and two years later on Section 13. He was killed by lightning on April 21, 1849. William Gifford, who came from Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1836, erected the first frame house, on the south half of Section 28. Moses Harlan settled on Section 22 in the same year. He was County Commissioner in 1838, and two years in the Legislature, 1838-40. His son, George B. Harlan, settled on Section 2 in 1836. He was a Justice of the Peace for some years and a member of the Board of Supervisors for one or two years, besides holding other local offices. William Knott settled on Section 26 in the same year; also John L. Wakefield, who came from Butler County, Ohio, to Peoria County in 1834, but settled on Section 18 in Radnor in 1836. Aaron G. Wilkinson and his brother, Abner Russell, Calvin Blake, Charles, Richard and George Wilkins, Anson Bushnell and his brothers, Horace and Alvin, Thomas Shaw,, James ——— and his brother-

in-law, Griffith Dickinson, all came about the year 1837.

About the same time Alva Dunlap came on a prospecting tour from Sandy Creek, Oneida County, New York, and, having become satisfied with the place, returned the next season (1838) with his family. Leaving his home on the 11th day of August, with his father and mother, five children and a sister, he, with his brother, the writer, embarked at Sackett's Harbor on a little schooner of about one hundred tons for Chicago. Leaving his mother and sister, with a daughter residing at Chicago, for another trip, the rest of the party proceeded in wagons, which had been previously engaged, arriving at their destination on the northwest quarter of Section 14 on the 11th day of October, and took up quarters in a frame house, 16x24 feet, which Alva had erected the preceding summer from lumber hauled from Hale's Mill, then recently erected. Their nearest neighbor was an Englishman named John Jackson, a bachelor of about thirty years, with a lad of about fourteen years named George Scholes, "keeping back" on the northeast quarter of Section 15. Jackson had arrived in 1837 and had broken part of his land, on which he raised a crop in 1838. Ira Smith, a native of Hampden, Maine, who had been a sea captain, had also come in 1837, and had paid Chloe Case \$50 for a claim on the northeast quarter of Section 3, which he entered and afterwards, in 1849, sold to Adam Yates for \$3,000. He was a very worthy man, an old-line Abolitionist, and believed in the Golden Rule. He removed to Peoria and went into the lumber trade.

J. J. Hitchcock, with his aged parents, had also settled on the northwest quarter of Section 3 in 1837. In the winter of 1838 he went with Alva Dunlap to Chicago, and assisted him in bringing the remainder of the goods, together with his mother and sister, to the new house.

The country, at that time, was an unbroken prairie, and what houses there were were scattered along the streams and in the edges of the timber. On the larger prairies one could travel a whole day without seeing a house. The scarcity of timber for fuel, fencing and building purposes was a serious matter with the early settlers, and,

if one could get hold of a piece of timber land, he was considered fortunate; and woe to him who having secured one would go off without leaving some one to guard it, for on his return he would likely find it all stumps. No one thought lumber could be shipped here in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of these vast prairies. Coal had not yet been developed to any considerable extent. Saw mills were erected along the streams, where there was timber and water with sufficient fall to obtain power. But the lumber secured in that way was very unsatisfactory for building purposes. When the Osage Orange was introduced for hedges, it was thought to be a great advance in the matter of fencing; but now, since the introduction of barbed wire, the Osage Orange is no longer planted and farmers would be glad to be rid of what they have. Jonathan Brassfield took two loads of wheat to Chicago and brought back finishing lumber. Several others tried the same experiment, but no one went the second time. When the canal was opened in 1848 it brought great relief to those living within reach of the river. Timber is much more plentiful now than it was sixty years ago. Then it was short and scrubby on account of the fires; after that was cut off and the fires kept away from the new growth it became thrifty. Coal became the principal fuel and the inhabitants ceased, in a great measure, the use of wood for either fuel or fencing. But for the last few years many prefer to have the land for farming purposes, and are cutting off the timber, selling the wood so cheaply that the people are again using it for fuel.

As the population increased the deer disappeared, but the wolves remained and are not yet entirely extinct, an occasional one venturing out from its hiding place. As corn fields increased the prairie chickens also increased, for a time into large flocks, and became very destructive to the corn, which, according to the custom of the country, was left in the field over winter; but when the prairies had become settled up and their nesting places invaded, they began to decrease in numbers until now they are nearly extinct. The rattle-snake was a common pest in breaking up the native sod, and was often encountered by the plowman. They were not considered dangerous, as they made their presence known by their rattle and were easily disposed of. Cattle instinctively avoided them, but were sometimes bitten by them, which caused severe swellings, but seldom, if ever, death. They disappeared when the land became cultivated.

After the opening of the canal pine lumber in quantities began to make its appearance, the coal banks began to supply fuel and the people began to lose their fear of settling upon the broad prairies. The big prairie team, with four or five yoke of oxen and the huge breaking-plow, rapidly turned over the native sod; houses rapidly sprang up in all directions and a wave of prosperity seemed to have struck the country.

The light steel-plow introduced by Tobey & Anderson, of Peoria, took the place of the wooden moldboard and heavy cast-iron plow brought from the East. The reaper took the place of the back-breaking cradle; the Brown corn-planter did away with planting by hand; the threshing, with its simple cylinder throwing straw, chaff and grain out together, displaced the flail and the tramping-floor, only to be displaced in its turn by the separator, which also took the place of the Nurse or Proctor fanning-mill formerly in use; the single shovel-plow, doing duty with one horse traveling first upon one side of the row and back on the other, was superseded by the two-horse riding or walking cultivators. The complete outfit for husking corn was one team, two men and a boy taking five rows, the team, and wagon treading down the middle one, which was the boy's share to pick up.

The first reaping machine known in Radnor—and perhaps in the county—was owned by Alva Dunlap, and was built by George Greenwood of Peoria. It was so constructed as to throw the cut grain directly back the width of the swath, which had to be bound up before the next swath could be cut. It did clean work and he used it for several years in cutting his own and his neighbor's grain. It was built about the year 1846, only seven years after Cyrus H. McCormick gave the first exhibition of his reaper on the farm of Joseph Smith, in Augusta County, Virginia. The next was a McCormick—the grain being raked off on one side. This was followed, in a few years, by the self-raker; and in about twenty years by the self-binder. Through these improvements the hard labor of eight men was done away with, and the women of the household were relieved of the labor of boarding a large number of men during the heat of the harvest time. Before that time harvest hands would begin in the South, where the season was earlier, and work their way northward as the grain ripened. These traveling men were thrown out of employment by the self-binding reaper.

About the year 1839 experiments were made by Aaron Bushnell, J. J. Hitchcock and Alva Dunlap in making sod fences, consisting of a ditch two and a half feet wide by the same in depth, and an embankment on the side protected by the sods cut from the ditch. But the theory would not hold good in practice, for the cattle, getting into the ditch, would have a fine frolic in tossing the sods out of the place with their horns and so destroying the fence.

One of the serious problems with the farmers was to get their products to market. In the spring of 1841 John Jackson built two flat-boats and loaded them with ear-corn and bacon, for the purpose of coasting along the Mississippi and selling to the planters and negroes. As was customary, they were floated with the current. They had long sweeps or oars to guide them and keep them off the snags. To build them two large trees would be found (generally hackberry),

which were hewn flat for the sides, and planks spiked on the bottom, the ends sloped like a scow. The roof, or deck, was made of boards sawed thin enough to bend across the boat, and thus make an arched roof. The crews of these famous boats were John Jackson, Elisha Barker, John Peet, Warren Hale, William Harlan and Napoleon Dunlap. The two latter went as far as Natchez, but, concluding they had had enough of the life of boatmen, they begged off and returned by steamer, working their way by helping to take on wood at the wood-yards along the way.

The first election in Radnor was held at the house of Alva Dunlap in 1842. It was then Benton Precinct, composed of Radnor and Kickapoo townships. An election had previously been held in the woods in Kickapoo, north of where the village now is. At this election in Radnor Smith Dunlap, father of the writer, was elected Justice of the Peace, and continued to serve in that capacity until the adoption of township organization. The first annual town meeting of the Town of Benton (afterwards named Radnor) was held at the residence of Jonathan Brassfield. Alva Dunlap was chosen Moderator and Nathaniel T. A. Shaw, Clerk; Jonathan Brassfield was elected Supervisor; Nathaniel T. A. Shaw, Town Clerk; Lewis Harlan, Assessor; Jonathan Brassfield, Griffith Dickinson and William Wilkinson, Commissioners of Highways; Phineas R. Wilkinson, Collector; Lorennes Shaw, Overseer of the Poor; George B. Harlan and Smith Dunlap, Justices of the Peace; John M. Hendricks and Phineas R. Wilkinson, Constables. Fifteen dollars were appropriated for contingent expenses and fifty dollars for road purposes.

The only Post Office in the township before the building of the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad, was kept by Enoch Huggins on Section 35. The mail was carried from Peoria three times a week. This office did not continue long. There was a mail-route from Peoria by way of La Fayette, through Medina and Akron, but most of the people received their mail at Peoria until the building of the railroad. In the first settlement of the country the wagon-road took a straight course from Mt. Hawley to Princeville; but, as the prairie became settled, every one would turn the travel around his own land, but was anxious to have it go straight through his neighbor's. An attempt was once made to open up a State Road from Peoria to Rock Island, but the opposition to its going diagonally through the farms was so great it had to be given up.

Mary J. Peet, who was burned to death on the prairie, was the first person to die in the township, and Henry Martin the next, on November 10, 1836. John Harlan was the first child born, October, 1836, and died February 1, 1847.

The first school was taught in the summer of 1840 by Miss E. R. Dunlap, in a little frame house built on the northwest quarter of Section 13 in 1837 by a man who committed suicide, and

it was never occupied except for schools or other public purposes. Horace Bushnell taught a singing school in it the same summer. The next summer Miss Dunlap taught in another vacant log house on the northwest quarter of Section 13. The first attempt to organize the school system was in December, 1841. Charles Kettelle, School Commissioner, then surveyed and laid off the School Section (16) into forty-acre lots, and had them appraised and offered for sale. Cyrus W. Pratt bid off three of these lots for \$170. He made no payments, but gave a mortgage for the price with interest at twelve per cent. After making two or three payments of interest he failed to make any more, and the land reverted. About the same time trustees were appointed and Peter Auten was made the first School Treasurer. At their first meeting, April 4, 1842, they laid off the town into six districts and resolved that, inasmuch as the money in the treasury was depreciated paper of the State bank, and believing that it would recover its former value, the Treasurer should loan the same at par with interest at twelve per cent.—conditioned that money of the same bank might be received in payment of the loans.

The same winter, or in the early spring, a log school-house was built on Section 15, in which Anna McKnight and Sarah D. Sanford taught, and William Gifford in the winter of 1843. The school-house was then moved to Section 22, on the wood-lot now owned by George B. Taylor. This was as near the center of the town as the condition of the ground would permit. Within a radius of two miles there were ten or twelve large families. They were in the woods or near the edge of the timber. Their cultivated fields were along the Kickapoo bottoms or near the edge of the prairies—the object at that time being to get where they would be sure of having timber. There was much strife in locating the school-houses, and they were frequently moved to get them to the most central point. In 1842 there were three school-houses built; the one just mentioned, a small frame on Section 2, and a log one on the northeast quarter of Section 1. The first teacher in the last named was Catharine J. Jamison, who began on May 10, 1842, her school consisting of seven Blakesleys, five Wakefields, four Chapins, three Van Camps, two Gordons, two Rogerses, one each of Hall, Gilkinson, Hatfield and Slaughter. The Directors who signed her certificate were Parley E. Blakesley and Joseph Chapin. The next term was taught by Deborah L. Woodbury, the same year. In 1843 a man by the name of Elisha Barker taught in a log school-house on Section 22, built in 1842. In the winter of 1843-44 William Gifford taught in the same house.

Early in the spring of 1842 a small frame school-house was built on the southeast quarter of Section 2 by voluntary labor, of lumber sawed at the mill of Robert Bette's and William Bruzee on the creek in Section 23, a dry place now for

a saw mill. Miss Margaret Artman taught there in 1842, her patrons being Ira Smith, J. J. Hitchcock, Anson Bushnell and his sons Alvan and Horace, Samuel and William Seely, William Moore, O. L. Nelson, Ira Hitchcock and ——— Goodell.

At the January (1843) meeting of the Board of Trustees, schedules of the following teachers were approved and the Treasurer ordered to pay them their respective shares of the interest arising from the School, College and Seminary Fund, viz.: District No. 1, Margaret Artman; No. 2, Catharine J. Jamison and Deborah L. Woodbury; No. 3, Anna McKnight, Sarah D. Sanford and William Gifford, Jr. William Gifford received for three months, \$40; Deborah L. Woodbury, for two months, \$10.50; Catherine J. Jamison, for two months, \$10; E. B. Dunlap, for three months, \$24. The custom was to "board around."

The office of Trustee having now become elective, Griffith Dickinson, Horace Bushnell, Joseph Chapin, Jonathan Brassfield and Nelson Bristol were the first to be elected, Trustees before then having been appointed.

A new valuation of the lands was made in 1845, when all the lots except four were valued at \$1.25 per acre, two of the others at \$1.50, and one each at \$1.75 and \$2.00. Between that time and May 22, 1847, they were sold at various prices, realizing, in the aggregate, \$1,471.10.

No sooner was the free-school law in operation than the Trustees began to act under it. On April 26, 1855, they ordered the Treasurer to levy a tax of ten cents on the hundred dollars for general school purposes, and five cents for paying teachers and extending terms of school. The valuation of real estate for 1854 was \$141,430, and of personal property \$54,592; total, \$196,022. This was the first attempt to sustain free schools by taxation.

The village of Dunlap was laid out on June 12, 1871, on Section 11 by Alva Dunlap. Dr. John Gillette erected the first building in 1871. It stands opposite the railroad depot, and is now owned by B. C. Dunlap. It is a thriving village of three hundred inhabitants and is situated on the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad. It has six stores, two grain elevators, three churches and an Odd Fellow' Hall, and a graded public-school building, erected in 1899 at a cost of \$4,000. District No. 4, in which it is situated, has one hundred children of school age, of whom over eighty were in attendance in 1899.

The history of Prospect Presbyterian Church, now located at Dunlap, furnished one of the marked features, not only of Radnor Township but of Peoria County. In the year 1848 and 1849, a number of families from the Pan-Handle section of what is now the State of West Virginia, settled in the townships of Akron and Radnor, and at first connected themselves with the church at Princeville; but, owing to the distance, of four to nine miles, and the fact that others

were following them from their old home in the East, they decided to ask the Presbytery for a separate organization, which request was granted. Rev. Addison Coffee, of Peoria, Rev. Robert Breese, of Princeville, and Elder Henry Schnebly, of Peoria, as a committee of Presbytery, met the congregation on June 8, 1850, in the school-house where they had been accustomed to worship, when the new church was organized with fifteen members, namely: From the Princeville Church, Joseph Yates, Sr., and Mary his wife, John Yates, Sr., and Eleanor his wife, Samuel Keady and Eleanor his wife, Thomas Yates and Mary his wife, John Hervey and Sarah his wife, and Mrs. Margaretta Yates; from the Church of West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, David G. Hervey and Jane his wife; and from the church of West Liberty, Virginia, Adam Yates and Sarah his wife. Their first house of worship, a frame building, 36x48 feet, costing \$1,400, erected on a lot containing about seven acres donated by Adam Yates, was dedicated in June, 1854. When the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad was built, and the village of Dunlap laid out one mile south of the location of the church, the meeting place was removed to the village and a new church edifice erected at a cost of \$5,100. The lots on which the church stands are 150 feet square. The old church was torn down and the land on which it stood added to the church cemetery, and the same is now known as Prospect Cemetery. In 1867 a parsonage was purchased at a cost of \$3,000; but in 1878 it was sold and a new parsonage was erected at a cost of \$1,700 on lots 100x150 feet adjacent to the village, donated by David G. Hervey. The following are the names and dates of pastorates of those who have served the congregation: Rev. David Hervey (stated supply), 1850-51; Rev. John Turbitt, 1853-55; Rev. Thomas F. Smith (stated supply), 1856-57; Rev. George Cairns, 1858-63; Rev. J. A. E. Simpson (stated supply), 1864-66; Rev. A. S. Gardner, 1866-71; Rev. John Winn, 1872-77; Rev. Silas Cooke, 1877-90; Rev. H. V. D. Nevins, D. D. (supply), 1891-92; Rev. Harry Smith, 1893-96; Rev. R. C. Townsend, 1896 to the present time (1902).

Besides these, the congregation was served for short periods by Rev. Robert R. Breese and Rev. James K. Large. Two died in the service: Rev. James K. Large, March 18, 1858, and Rev. George Cairns, June 25, 1863. Their remains repose side by side in Prospect Cemetery; and near by is the grave of Mrs. Mary Winn, wife of Rev. John Winn, the pastor, and daughter of Mrs. Phoebe Hinsdale Brown, the author of that exquisite hymn,

"I love to steal awhile away," etc.

Mrs. Brown died at Henry, Illinois, October 10, 1861.

The spiritual power which this church has exerted cannot be better shown than in the number of its members who have gone into the ministry, including the following: Rev. George Dunlap, 1875; Rev. Thomas C. Winn, Missionary to



Napoleon Dunlap

Japan; Rev. William Jones, California; William Y. Jones, the son of the latter, Missionary to Japan; William Ayling, Kansas, Minister in the United Brethren denomination; Franklin Brown, Idaho—six in all.

From June 8th to 10th, 1900, this church celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary in a series of exercises of the most interesting character, a full account of which has been published in a small pamphlet of seventy-four pages. This publication, abounding as it does in rich historical facts and sprightly reminiscences, is worthy of a permanent place in the historical relics of the county.

The Methodists held services in this township as early as 1840. Before there were any school-houses the circuit riders held meetings at private houses. Their first church was built in the year 1860, about one mile west of where the village of Alta now is. It was called the Glendale Church. Its principal members were Wesley Smalley and George Divelbiss. In its pastoral relations it was connected with Kickapoo and Mount Hedding, in Hallock. After the village of Alta was laid out, the church was moved to that place, which is situated in Medina Township, the pastor making his home in Kickapoo.

In 1885 the church was built in Dunlap under the direction of the Rev. Webber, and the pastoral residence was changed to Dunlap. The church at Dunlap still remains in connection with the church at Alta. It has a membership of about one hundred.

In the year 1865 the Methodists built a church called the "Salem Church" on the northwest quarter of Section 16, near the school-house. The leading members of this church organization were Wesley Strain, A. J. Gordon and John Jackson. After ten or fifteen years it was abandoned for want of support on account of removals and deaths. The house was sold and another built on Section 18, near the line of Jubilee Township, called Zion Church, which is now connected with Kickapoo in its pastoral relations. The leaders in starting this church were William Rowcliffe and Daniel Corbett. The membership is small.

The Catholics have a strong church in Radnor called the St. Rose Catholic Church. Their church edifice was erected in the fall of 1879 by John Horine. The congregation contains many of the leading citizens of the place.

NAPOLÉON DUNLAP.

Reminiscent of the days when a few straggling dwellings and public buildings vaguely prophesied the Chicago of to-day, and when Peoria County, stretching its untilled and unappreciated acres into the distance of the prairies, gave little promise of the development of three-quarters of a century later, are the lives and undertakings of the Dunlap family, pioneers in the truest sense of the word, and promoters of the agricultural and

other resources of this well favored State. Napoleon Dunlap, for more than half a century identified with the farming interests of Peoria County, was born at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York, August 31, 1823, and was a son of Smith Dunlap, born May 2, 1783, and died March 13, 1856, and Eleanor (Lane) Dunlap, born December 17, 1781, and died March 25, 1858. Smith Dunlap, who was a son of William and Eleanor (DeLong) Dunlap, early foretold the possibilities of the middle West, and as proof of his faith started for Illinois, leaving Sackett's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, in a schooner of ninety tons, and navigated the lakes to Chicago, arriving at their destination September 29, 1838. Accompanied by his family, he then proceeded by wagon to Hale's Mill, near Pottstown, which they reached October 11, 1838, going thence to Section 14, Radnor Township, where they moved into a house erected by Alva Dunlap, who had preceded them on the journey the year before. In the midst of this wilderness Smith Dunlap exerted a strong and capable nature in the upbuilding of his adopted part of the State, and became a man of affairs and importance. Having an intelligent understanding of political affairs, he filled various positions of trust, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1840, serving until 1848, at which time he was appointed to the office by the Governor, and acceptably discharged his responsibilities as Justice for many years more.

After the family arrival in Radnor Township Napoleon Dunlap adapted himself to prevailing crude conditions, and, with his brother, worked on the home farm. When leisure permitted he varied his occupation by navigating flat-boats down the Illinois River, and at a later day broke the prairie on which the village of Dunlap now stands. As an independent venture he settled on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on Section 3, the tax title of the farm costing \$300, a subsequent payment of \$700 being required to perfect the title. Here he lived and successfully farmed for forty-six years, and in addition was foremost in all of the activities represented in his neighborhood, his counsel, purse and personal services being ever available for the furthering of any just and progressive cause. As a Prohibitionist he has served as Supervisor, Assessor and Road Commissioner. In religion he was a Presbyterian; was an Elder in the church, and contributed generously towards its charities and support. Of late years he had practically retired from active participation in business affairs, and, at his residence in Dunlap, enjoyed a well merited rest. Travel and observation contributed to broaden his life, and he recalled with special pleasure a trip to the West in 1892, at which time he visited Pike's Peak, Denver and San Francisco, going thence by boat along the coast to Portland, Oregon, and on the return trip taking in Salt Lake, Omaha and other large cities.

April 23, 1848, Mr. Dunlap married at Trivoli Eliza Robinson, who was born at New Lisbon,

Otsego County, New York, January 2, 1829. Of Irish paternal ancestry, her father, George Robinson, was born in Otsego County, New York, June 17, 1796, and died November 7, 1873, and her mother, Maria (Gaylord) Robinson, was born April 5, 1804, and died March 4, 1881. The parents came to Peoria County June 2, 1836, and settled in Trivoli Township, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have been born ten children: George, born March 8, 1849, married Sarah Ann Hervey, and is a Presbyterian preacher in La Salle County, Illinois; Thomas and Emeline, twins, born August 24, 1850, the former dying in infancy and the latter marrying Harvey Comp. and with her daughter, Bessie, now living with her mother; Harriet Maria, born October 16, 1852, married George Yates, a farmer of Akron Township; Franklin, born July 16, 1855, is a farmer in Radnor Township; Flora, born June 24, 1858, married James E. Watson, a merchant in Dunlap; Walter, born June 24, 1860, and died October 11, 1866; Eliza Ellen, born July 29, 1862, and died December 1, 1864; Leslie Smith, born January 2, 1868, married Belle Hurst and lives in Radnor Township; and Stella Roberta, born January 15, 1870, who became the wife of Henry A. Molohon, Supervisor in the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Jacksonville. Mr. Dunlap died July 14, 1902.

MOSES HARLAN.

Whether as a progressive and successful agriculturist or as a broad-minded, disinterested holder of responsible political positions, Moses Harlan has impressed his forceful personal worth upon the community of Radnor Township, and is esteemed as one of the most helpful of the early pioneers. A native of Park County, Indiana, he was born June 13, 1835, the son of George B. Harlan, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1813, and died in Wyoming, Stark County, Illinois, in 1866, and Sarah (Cornelison) Harlan, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1817, and died on the old homestead in Radnor Township in 1868. The paternal grandparents were Moses and Ann (Jennings) Harlan; on the maternal side the grandparents were named Marsh and Elizabeth (Crooks) Cornelison, the former born in North Carolina. As early as 1836 George B. Harlan came to Radnor Township, settling on Section 20, where he cultivated a fine farm from the crude land, and where he raised his children to be useful men and women. The last three or four years of his life were spent in Wyoming, Stark County, where he was practically retired from business activity.

As a youth Moses Harlan worked on his father's farm, and while still quite young, helped to break up the wild prairie and convert it into profitable farming land. May 21, 1878, he married Lavina P. Jackson, born in Radnor Township October 30, 1852, the daughter of John Jackson, who was born in Yorkshire, England, Au-

gust 10, 1807, and came to America with his parents when seven years of age. The family located in Newcastle County, Delaware, where he lived until eighteen years of age, after which he removed to Radnor Township in 1837. This continued to be his home until his death, May 5, 1895, at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, whom he married in Radnor Township, and who was formerly Mrs. Elizabeth (Jordan) Auckland, a native of Lincolnshire, England, survived him until January 27, 1898, being at the time seventy-seven years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Harlan have been born six children: Ernest J., born December 26, 1880; Clarence W., born March 18, 1882; Luella P., born May 22, 1884; John R., born September 13, 1887; George B., born November 8, 1889; and Carrie Elizabeth, born June 27, 1892.

In the last year of the Civil War (February, 1865), Mr. Harlan enlisted at Peoria, Illinois, in the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and joined the command at Raleigh, North Carolina. The vicissitudes and dangers of war were not meted out to him to any appreciable extent, for on account of physical disability he was sent to the hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged from the service in July, 1865. As a staunch believer in Republican institutions, Mr. Harlan has conscientiously filled many positions of trust within the gift of the people of his township, by whom he is regarded as a leader. Few men have, for so long a time, held continuous offices, or have, to so great extent, retained the confidence and approval of the people. For twenty-five consecutive years he served as Constable, fifteen years as Commissioner of Highways, fourteen years as School Director, eight years as Justice of the Peace, one year as Supervisor, two terms as Collector, and one term as Assessor. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons at Alta, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.

Kickapoo Township, now one of the most fertile portions of Peoria County, received its first impetus toward practical usefulness from the settling within its borders of its first white resident, John L. Wakefield, the father of William Wakefield. The elder Wakefield was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and upon starting out in the world for himself removed to Ohio, where he married Martha Strickler, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the course of time his ambition craved a more extensive and less worn field of activity, and in 1834 he identified his fortunes with the hitherto uninhabited prairie, now known as Kickapoo Township. After a residence there of about two years, he removed to Radnor Township, where he bought a farm on Section 18, and for the rest of his life engaged in farming and stock raising. During his youth in Pennsylvania he attended the public schools, and, in anticipation of future independence, learned the trade of weaver, which,

however, was applied to only a limited extent. In Illinois he became interested in political affairs, and, while staunchly upholding the principles and issues of the Republican party, served his township as Commissioner of Highways and School Director. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death, November 8, 1881, deprived his neighborhood of one of its most honored and substantial agriculturists. Mrs. Wakefield, who pre-deceased her husband February 19, 1870, was the mother of fifteen children, thirteen of whom attained maturity, and seven of whom are now living.

The early days of William Wakefield were spent in Butler County, Ohio, where he was born January 30, 1832. He evinced during his boyhood habits of thrift and industry, and under his father's capable instruction became a practical farmer, and availed himself of the education obtainable at the public schools. January 1, 1857, in Radnor Township, he was united in marriage by Dr. Chase, with Elizabeth Wilkinson, who was born in Radnor Township August 2, 1839, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Harlan) Wilkinson, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield have been born four children: George Washington, who was born November 15, 1857, married Carrie Davis, and is living on the homestead of the paternal grandfather; Frank L., who was born August 29, 1859, married Isabel Davis, and lives on the home farm; Cora Addie, who was born July 4, 1866, became the wife of William Duggins, and resides in Radnor Township; and Mabel Evelyn, who was born April 7, 1877, and is living at home. A careful and conscientious student of the various phases of the occupation to which he is devoting his life, Mr. Wakefield keeps in touch with the progress of farming as conducted in all parts of the world, and his enormous farm of eight hundred and forty acres is tilled and improved after the most scientific and approved methods. He is one of the largest land owners in Peoria County, and has contributed a lion's share toward the agricultural and commercial prosperity of Illinois. A Republican in political affiliation, he has served his party as Supervisor for two years, and has also been School Director and School Trustee.

ABY, JAMES O.; Farmer; born in Stark County, Illinois, November 5, 1854. He is the son of Elder Aby, born in Pennsylvania in 1828, and Mary Ann (Murphy) Aby, born in Ohio in 1828, died December 25, 1896. She was the daughter of James and Mary Ann (Trickle) Murphy, natives of Ohio. Benjamin Aby, the grandfather of James O., moved from Ohio with his family to Stark County in 1841, and purchased land in Jersev Township, near Toulon. This farm he sold to his son, Elder Aby, and moved to Millbrook Township, Peoria County, where he invested in another farm and passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1868. After selling his place in Stark County, Elder Aby bought a farm in Millbrook Township, where

he is still living. James O. Aby started out as a farmer on coming of age in 1876, and rented for two years. Subsequently he bought a farm in Millbrook Township, which he sold, and bought another of two hundred acres in Radnor Township, where he now resides. He has good land, good buildings and is a prosperous stock raiser. Mr. Aby is a Republican. He was Road Commissioner for three years, and has also been School Director. He was married to Alice Duggins in Elmwood September 19, 1877. They have three children: Bernice M., born October 3, 1884; Alice Fern, born May 10, 1889; and Howard S., born May 27, 1893. Mrs. Aby was born at Eaton, Ohio, November 10, 1851, the daughter of Henry Duggins, a native of Ohio, and Mildred (Patterson) Duggins, a native of Virginia; they came to Illinois in 1858 and settled in Elmwood, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Aby are members of the Methodist Church.

ADKINSON, JOHN D.; Farmer; was born in Radnor Township October 30, 1843. He is the grandson of William Adkinson. His father was Joseph Adkinson, born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1813, died in February, 1896; Susan Dickerson, wife of Joseph Adkinson, was a daughter of John and Mary (White) Dickerson. Mr. Dickerson was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, in 1818 and died in February, 1893. His wife died February 16, 1888. Joseph Adkinson came west in 1837 by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and settled on the site of Mossville and there raised his first crop. Afterward he bought eighty acres on Kickapoo Creek, which he sold, and then bought a farm a mile north of the Kickapoo, where he passed his days as a farmer. He served as Justice of the Peace, Road Commissioner and School Director for years. John D. Adkinson lived with his parents till he was twenty-two years old. He bought and lived on a farm in Marshall County for a while, then returned to Radnor Township and bought a farm of eighty acres on Section 16, a mile and a half northwest of Dunlap. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Adkinson served in the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, in which he enlisted June 1, 1862. January 1, 1866, he was married to Marie J. Strain in Radnor Township. They have three children, Minnie A., born December 11, 1869, married George M. Brassfield; Luella M., born October 5, 1871, married William A. Herve; and Joseph Wesley, born February 4, 1878, married Cora May Radley. Mrs. Adkinson was born in Park County, Indiana, December 6, 1840. Her father, Wesley Strain, was born in Bedford County Pennsylvania, December 3, 1817. He came to Indiana, where he married Sarah A. Reeder, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, February 19, 1820. They came to Radnor Township in 1863, where Mr. Strain purchased a farm, which he carried on for some years. He then went into the lumber business at Brimfield, and later engaged in the grocery business, and while on a visit in

Radnor, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Adkinson. Mrs. Adkinson is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Adkinson is a Republican and a progressive farmer.

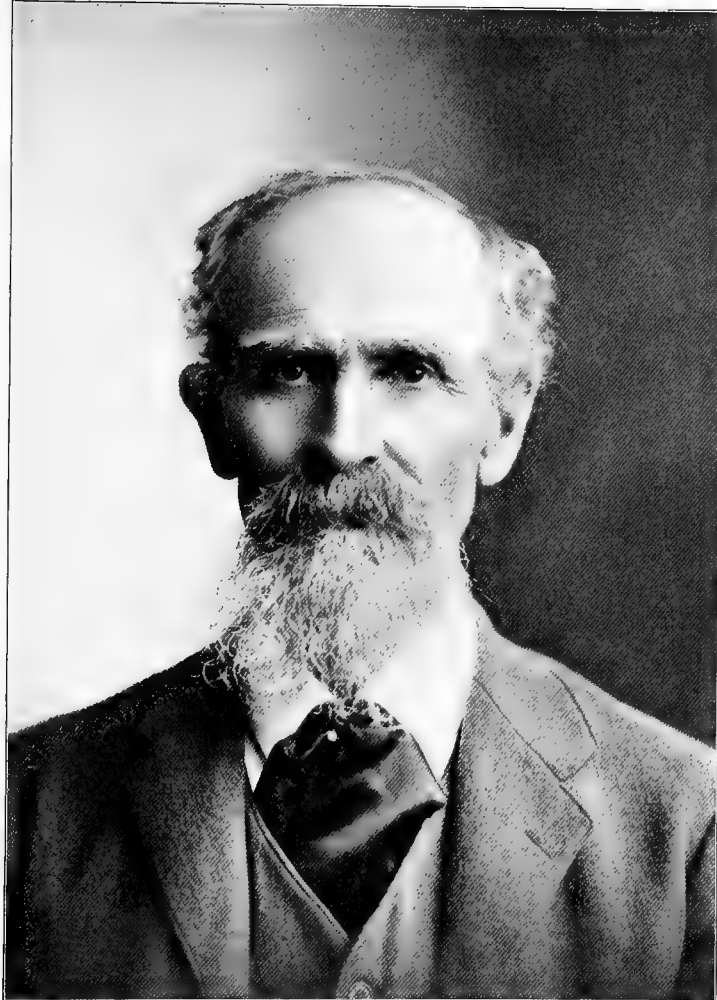
ASHBAUGH, JOHN J.; Grain and Hardware Merchant at Dunlap, Radnor Township; was born in Marshall County, Illinois, February 27, 1863. He is the son of George Ashbaugh, a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary (O'Keefe) Ashbaugh (deceased), a native of Ireland; the latter the daughter of Jerv O'Keefe. George Ashbaugh came to this State at an early date, and was married in Peoria. He settled on a farm in Saratoga Township, Marshall County, from which he moved to Hallock Township, Peoria County, and thence to Parsons County, Kansas, where he died. He was a soldier in the Mexican War and served under General Scott. John J. Ashbaugh worked on a farm ten years, then engaged in the grocery business in Dunlap for a time, which he sold and farmed for two years. He later engaged in the hardware and grain business, which he still carries on. He is a Democrat, has been Justice of the Peace and is now serving his second term as Supervisor of his township. He is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. Mr. Ashbaugh married Sadie J. Gordon in Radnor Township June 8, 1892. They are the parents of three children: Samuel Edward, born March 8, 1893; and Jessie, who died January 11, 1900, aged two years, four months and twenty-two days; and Walter Wyatt, born June, 1901. Mrs. Ashbaugh was born in Radnor Township October 20, 1867. Her father, Samuel, and her mother, Nancy (Strain) Gordon, were natives of India. Mrs. Gordon is still living.

BRASSFIELD, MAHLON D.; Farmer; born in Park County, Indiana, April 7, 1834; is the son of Michael Brassfield, born in North Carolina December 12, 1810, and died February 5, 1857, and Ruth F. (Freeman) Brassfield, born in North Carolina December 6, 1813, and died February 1, 1900. His grandmother was Mary F. Brassfield, a native of France. Michael Brassfield moved to Indiana when the country was new and there married. He was a farmer, and in 1840 brought his family to Illinois and settled in Radnor Township. Mr. M. D. Brassfield was married to Mary A. Jessup in Richwoods Township, January 1, 1862. Three children were born to them: John S., born December 27, 1862, married Ida E. Harrison; George M., born September 15, 1865, married Minnie A. Adkinson; and Clara E., born June 16, 1874. Mrs. Brassfield was born in Huron County, Ohio, March 15, 1838, the daughter of John K. Jessup, who was born in New Jersey in 1807 and died in 1886, and Lucy M. (Thomas) Jessup, born in New York in 1814 and died in 1886. They came to Ohio in 1837, removed to Michigan in the fall of 1838, and to Peoria County in 1848, when they settled on a farm. Gideon Thomas, Mrs. Brassfield's maternal grandfather, was of Welsh descent; he came to Illinois in 1836 and settled in Kickapoo Township, where he died in 1851.

His wife, Fanny, died April 14, 1861. Mr. Brassfield is a prosperous farmer and owns one hundred and seventy acres of land in Radnor and one hundred and twenty in Akron Township. He is a Democrat, has been School Director and served several terms as Road Commissioner. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

CARLISLE, JAMES B.; Retired Farmer; born in Shenandoah County Virginia, the son of Daniel D. and Mary (Drake) Carlisle, both natives of Virginia. Daniel was a machinist, a large land owner and proprietor of a grist mill. He and his wife moved to Pennsylvania, where the latter died. In 1860 James B. Carlisle came to Medina Township and worked with his brother. He was in the employ of Peter Hawley ten months. After his marriage he worked with his brother and then rented a farm for seven years. He subsequently purchased a farm of one hundred and eighty-two acres on Section 23, Radnor Township, which he sold in 1886, and then moved to the village of Dunlap, where he bought a nice home and several lots. He is a Republican; has been Road Commissioner and School Director for several years. Mr. Carlisle was married to Mary J. Hutchinson in Redstone Township, Fayette County Pennsylvania, in February, 1861. Mrs. Carlisle is a native of that township, born January 27, 1840. Her parents were Robert Hutchinson, who died in 1851, and Rebecca (Finley) Hutchinson, who died in 1861. They were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Dunlap.

CARR, JAMES; Farmer; was born in Radnor Township October 3, 1850. He is the son of William Carr, a native of North Carolina, born in 1814, died February 14, 1875, and Nancy (Fossett) Carr, a native of the same State, born in 1821, died in 1889. His paternal grandfather was William Carr, born in Scotland. His maternal grandparents were John Fossett, a native of Tennessee, and Betsy (Magruder) Fossett, a native of Kentucky. When a young man, William Carr settled in Monroe County Indiana, where he was married. In 1848 he came to Radnor and settled on a farm on Section 21, where he resided until his death. James Carr lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, and then went to Colorado, where he engaged in gold mining, which he followed for some years, then returning to his farm in Illinois. During President Cleveland's first administration, Mr. Carr was appointed United States Storekeeper at Peoria, which position he held for four years. He then returned to his farm on Section 21, which was his father's homestead of one hundred and forty acres, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. December 24, 1874, Mr. Carr was married to Frances Drake at Peoria. She is a native of Brown County, Ohio, born June 4, 1852. Her father, William Drake, was born in Kentucky and was a farmer. Her mother, Mary (Philip) Drake, was born in Brown County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Carr are



Moses Harlan

the parents of three children: Carrie Bell and Frank J. (both deceased) and Corrie E., now Mrs. Richard Trigger. Mr. Carr is a Democrat and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

CASE, CHARLES M.; Farmer; was born in Radnor Township November 23, 1847, and educated at the State Normal University, Normal. His paternal grandparents, Imri and Chloe Ann (Hawley) Case, were natives of Vermont. His maternal grandfather was Newel Howe. His parents, Jerome H. and Maria (Howe) Case, were born in Oswego County, New York. They came from New York in 1836, to Mount Hawley, in Medina Township, to which place a relative, Truman Hawley, had preceded them in 1834, and where he was in charge of the postoffice. The journey occupied six weeks. They had five children: Albert N., Charles M., Clara E., Flora J. and Irvin J. Jerome H. Case settled on a farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Medina Township, where he resided until his death, November 13, 1900. He held the office of Road Commissioner. His wife, who was a member of the Methodist Church, is also dead. Charles M. Case taught school one year after graduating, and then engaged in farming. He owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land. He was married to Eliza A. Cramer in Peoria May 24, 1871. They had five children: Ethel May, Nellie M., Arthur J., Flora M. and Harold C. M. Mrs. Case was born in Radnor Township October 18, 1847, the daughter of George F. and Margaret N. (Artman) Cramer. Her father was a native of New Jersey; her mother came from Greene County, New York. Thomas Artman settled in Radnor Township in 1839. The mother of Mrs. Case taught school for several years. They had eight children: Eliza A., now Mrs. Case; Mary E. (deceased); Sarah J., widow of Nathaniel Richmond; Melvina, Julia M. and Louisa (all three deceased); Ada A., wife of William Westcott; and William T. Cramer. Mr. Case is a Democrat and has held the office of School Director for nine years. He is a Presbyterian. He belongs to the Peoria County Grange and the Dunlap Grange.

DUNLAP, BENTON C.; Grain Dealer, at Dunlap; born in Radnor Township, Peoria County, September 27, 1859. His great-great-grandfather was William Dunlap, born April 9, 1752, died in 1817, who married Eleanor Delong; his great-grandfather, Smith Dunlap, born May 2, 1783, died in March, 1856, married Eleanor Lane, born December 17, 1781, died March 25, 1858; his grandfather, Alva Dunlap, born October 26, 1805, died January 2, 1889, married Mary Knight, born September 16, 1806, died April 2, 1880—all of whom were natives of Montgomery County, New York. Burleigh Dunlap, the father of Benton C., was born at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York, and married Silva Pride of the same county. Alva Dunlap came to Radnor in 1837 and built a frame house, into which his family moved on their arrival one year later. He was a prominent man, and owned eight hundred and

fifty acres of land. Burleigh Dunlap owned a farm half a mile north of the village of Dunlap, in which he moved a short time previous to his death. On coming of age, Benton C. Dunlap engaged in farming, which he carried on for seven years. He then entered the mercantile business, in which he was engaged for many years, until September, 1900. He also carries a general assortment of goods, and acts as managing agent for Frank Hall & Company in the purchase of grain. Mr. Dunlap has filled the office of School Director and Township Collector. He is a Republican and member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders. September 14, 1886, Mr. Dunlap married Cora E. Allen, in Peoria County, and they have five children: Walter P., born June 20, 1887; Benton Roy, born October 20, 1888; Elsie C., born December 31, 1807; Nellie S., born December 24, 1891, died April 6, 1894; Lona Clare, born January 1, 1897. Mrs. Dunlap was born in Peoria County in April, 1861, the daughter of William Allen, born near Providence, Rhode Island, in 1831, and Sarah Allen, a native of Manchester, England, born in 1837. Her parents now live in Medina Township, Peoria County.

DUNLAP, BYRON W.; Farmer; born at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York, June 13, 1832. His great-grandparents were William Dunlap, born April 9, 1753, died in 1817, and Eleanor (Delong) Dunlap. His grandparents were Smith Dunlap, born in 1783, died March 3, 1856, and Eleanor (Lane) Dunlap, born December 17, 1781, died March 25, 1858, both natives of Montgomery County, New York. His father, Alva Dunlap, also a native of Montgomery County, was born October 16, 1805, and died January 2, 1889; he married Mary Knight, born September 10, 1806, at Uxbridge, Connecticut, died April 2, 1881, the daughter of Jesse and Anna (Dean) Knight. Smith Dunlap was Justice of the Peace for many years. Alvah Dunlap was one of the most prominent men in his township, and held the offices of Supervisor, Assessor, County Commissioner and Deputy County Surveyor. He owned eight hundred and forty acres of land. Byron W. Dunlap was educated in the common school, and remained with his father, Alva, until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he engaged in farming for himself. He raised his first crop of corn in 1865, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He now has a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, on which he has a fine residence. The farm on which he lives is the original place owned by his father, and on which his father built his house in 1837. It was a frame house, built of oak and black walnut and was the first frame house erected in the township. The lumber was sawed at Hale's Mill, at what is now Pottstown. Mr. Dunlap married Anna J. Todhunter in Chicago, in April, 1860. There are three children: John A., born July 6, 1861, at home; Alma Lee, born April, 1863, at home; and Mabel C., born in 1877, wife of Charles Holmes and lives in Dunlap. Mrs.

Dunlap was born in November, 1835, at Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, the daughter of John and Mary (Lee) Todhunter. Mr. Todhunter came from England and lived several years in Philadelphia and other Eastern cities before he came to Rushville in 1832; he was a carpenter, and died in 1888. The wife and daughters of Mr. Dunlap are members of the Presbyterian Church. His political creed is Republican, his first Presidential vote was cast for Fremont. Mr. Dunlap is a descendant of one of the old and honored families of Peoria County.

DUNLAP, GILBERT L.; Merchant and Postmaster, Dunlap; born in Radnor Township June 19, 1849, and received his education in the common schools. His great-grandparents were William Dunlap, born April 9, 1753, died in 1817, and Eleanor (Delong). His grandfather, Smith Dunlap, was born May 2, 1783, and died March 3, 1856; he married Eleanor Lane, born December 17, 1781, died March 25, 1858. They were born in Montgomery County, New York. His father, Alva Dunlap, was born in Oswego County, New York, October 26, 1805, died January 2, 1889; his mother, Mary Knight, daughter of Jesse and Anna (Dean) Knight, was born in Windham County, Connecticut, September 10, 1806, and died April 21, 1880. Until after he attained his twenty-first year, Gilbert L. Dunlap worked on his father's farm. His first change of business was to the post office, of which he has had charge for more than twenty years. Since 1885 he has been Postmaster at Dunlap, where he conducts a general merchandise business. Mr. Dunlap is serving his sixth year as School Treasurer of the township, and has held the office of Town Clerk since 1878. He is recognized as one of the leading Republicans of Peoria County, and was prominently mentioned in the Republican County Convention of 1900 for the office of County Recorder. He is a member of Alta Lodge, No. 748, A. F. & A. M. On June 11, 1885, Mr. Dunlap was married to Caroline L. Cline, in Dunlap, and of this marriage three sons have been born: Wallace McRhea, born February 15, 1887; Albert Knight, born April 14, 1889; and Gilbert L., born September 6, 1894. Mrs. Dunlap was born in Medina Township January 3, 1859, the daughter of Albert and Lydia (Hyde) Cline. Her father, Mr. Cline (now deceased), was born in Orange County, New York; Mrs. Cline was born in Essex County, near Fort Ticonderoga, around the ruins of which she played in childhood. She is still living.

DUNLAP, WILLIAM K.; Retired Farmer, Resident of Dunlap; was born in Radnor Township March 28, 1840, and received a common-school education. He is a descendant of William and Eleanor (Delong) Dunlap, who were the parents of Smith Dunlap, born in Montgomery County, New York, May 2, 1783, died March 13, 1856, and Eleanor Lane (Dunlap), born in Montgomery County, New York, December 17, 1781,

died March 25, 1858. Their son, Alva Dunlap, born October 26, 1805, in Montgomery County, New York, died January 2, 1889, married Mary Knight, daughter of Jesse and Anna (Dean) Knight, born September 10, 1806, died April 2, 1880. Alva Dunlap came to Radnor Township in 1837 and built a house. The following year he went back to Oswego, New York, and returned with his father, Smith Dunlap, and his family. Alva Dunlap owned eight hundred and fifty acres of land at his death. He laid out and named the town of Dunlap. He was the most prominent citizen of Radnor Township in his day, as well as a leading citizen of the county. He had a large and well selected library, which, in size and quality, was second to none in Peoria County. He served as Supervisor for twenty years; was one of the body which established the Workhouse in Peoria and one of its Directors until his death, and was one of the promoters of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. Previous to his death he erected a granite monument about twenty-five feet in height in the family plot on the old homestead. It is surmounted by a marble statue of a woman. Here four generations of Dunlaps are buried. Alva and Mary Dunlap were the parents of seven sons and four daughters. Of these Burleigh was born May 29, 1830; Byron W. born June 13, 1832; Marshall Ney, born February 11, 1834; all born at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York; Francis Maria was born, September 2, 1835, and Gilbert Lane, August 24, 1837, died July 19, 1845—both born at Richland, Oswego County; Wm. K. Dunlap, born March 28, 1840; Hortense Isabel, born January 3, 1842; Andrew Jackson, born February 7, 1844; Mary Elizabeth, July 14, 1846; Gilbert Lane, June 19, 1849; Mary Eleanor, born December 20, 1851—the last six being born in Illinois and the five last named in Radnor Township, Peoria County. Frances was the first Postmistress in Dunlap. Hortense married Harrison E. Wiley, who, at the time of his death, February 19, 1877, was in business in Peoria. She has three children, Ella Knight, Harry Dunlap (a physician practicing in Chicago) and Walter Hoyt. Ella is the wife of John McEwan, a telegraph operator in Iowa. She is the mother of one child, Arthur Wiley McEwan. Marshall and Andrew Dunlap were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, and Andrew died in the service. Of the eleven children of Alva and Mary Dunlap, only four are living: Byron W., Gilbert L., William K. and Hortense I. Alva Dunlap was a kind man, possessed of fine judgment, and his counsel and advice were sought by many, and all who came received a cordial reception. He died esteemed by all who knew him. William K. Dunlap owns two hundred and forty acres of land well stocked, and has always been a farmer. He lives on the old home farm, in a handsome brick house which succeeded the original brick dwelling built by Alva Dunlap and surrounded by a fine grove. He also has the li-

brary his father collected. Alva Dunlap was a Republican, as is also W. K., and the rest of his descendants.

EVANS, ADOLPHUS; Farmer; was born in Radnor township, October 21, 1851. He traces his ancestry from Jenkin Evans, who was born in Wales in 1694, and came to America with his brother David, his father and mother having died on the ocean. His son, Walter, was the great-grandfather of Adolphus, and was born in 1723. The great-grandfather, also named Walter, was born December 2, 1751, and married Mary Smith, born January 22, 1760. Evan Evans, the grandfather, was born March 18, 1789, and was married March 4, 1819, to Amelia Morris, born January 25, 1786. Adolphus Evans, father of Walter M. Evans, was born at Norristown, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1820, and died in 1879; his mother, Mary (Dickison), a native of Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, was born April 2, 1823, and died October 9, 1899. She was the daughter of John and Polly (White) Dickison; the former died May 12, 1854. Evan Evans came to Chillicothe, Illinois, during the early settlement of the country and purchased a farm in the vicinity. Walter M. Evans and his father moved to Radnor Township and purchased a grist mill, which they rebuilt and managed for many years. They also owned land and carried on farming. Mr. Adolphus Evans married Lucy Secretan in Limestone Township, May 5, 1887; they have had two children: David A., born October 15, 1888; and Eugene Howard, born July 10, 1890, died December 17, 1890. Mrs. Evans was born in Kickapoo Township, May 10, 1861, and died December 16, 1891. Mr. Evans has three brothers: Evan, a farmer in Radnor Township; Aaron J.; and David G., who resides in Princeville. Adolphus and his brother, Aaron J., who lives with him, own about five hundred acres of land. Mr. Evans has served as School Director several terms. He is independent in politics.

EVANS, EVAN; Farmer; born in Radnor Township; August 20, 1854, traces his ancestry from his paternal great-grandparents, Walter Evans, born December 2, 1751, and Mary (Smith) Evans, born January 22, 1760. Their son, Evan, born March 18, 1789, married Amelia Morris, born January 23, 1786. His maternal grandparents were John and Polly (White) Dickison; the former died May 12, 1854. His father, Walter M. Evans, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1820, and died in 1879. His mother, Mary (Dickison) Evans, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, April 2, 1823, and died October 9, 1899. Evan Evans, Sr., brought his family from Pennsylvania, where they had operated a grist mill, and soon after settled on a farm near Chillicothe. Walter M. and David Evans came to Radnor Township and rented a grist mill of their father on Kickapoo Creek, where they conducted the milling business for many years. He was a large land owner, and was As-

essor of the township. Evan Evans owns three hundred and fifty acres of land, upon which he has a fine home and outbuildings. He is a very successful farmer and stock-raiser. He married Ella Mitchell in Rosefield, February 27, 1884. They have three children: Walter, born April 27, 1885; Elon A., born October 5, 1887; and Elbine M., born January 10, 1865. Mrs. Evans was born in Limestone Township, January 10, 1865. Her father, Elon Mitchell, was born in Devonshire, England, and came to Peoria in 1853. His father was John Mitchell, and his mother was Grace (Mills) Mitchell; both natives of Devonshire. They came to America when about sixty years of age, and settled in Limestone Township, about 1855. Both are now deceased. Elon Mitchell married Elizabeth Scott, a native of Onondaga County, New York. She was the daughter of John and Sarah (Stutt) Scott, both natives of Scotland. Mr. Scott died in Onondaga County, New York. His widow afterward married John Brown, and settled in Peoria about the year 1859. Mr. Evans was a member of the Grange. In politics he is independent. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell had two children: Ada, wife of Edward Siegle, residing on the old Mitchell Homestead, in Rosefield Township, and Ella, now Mrs. Evans. Mr. Mitchell moved with his wife to Pleasant Valley in Peoria Township.

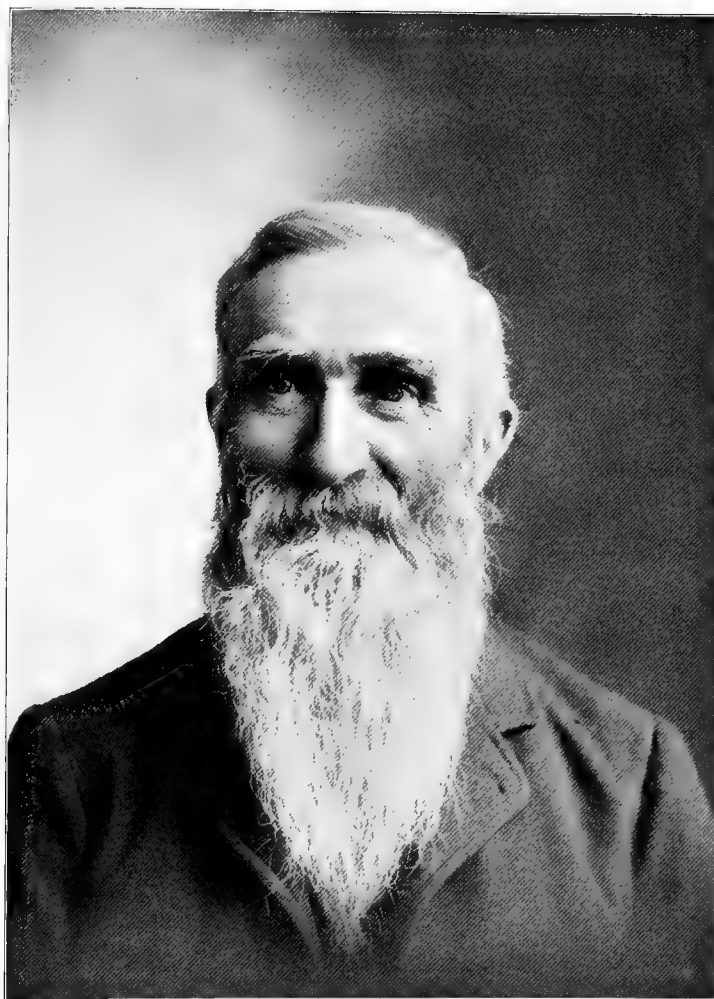
FORD, JOHN; Farmer and Stock-raiser; born in the Parish of Bishopsclawton, Devonshire, England, March 12, 1820, is the son of Samuel and Sarah (Smalldridge) Ford, both natives of Devonshire. His paternal grandfather was Samuel Ford, and his maternal grandparents were Anthony and Sarah Smalldridge. John Ford and wife came to America in 1850. After landing at New York, they came West by way of Buffalo and Sandusky to Chicago. From Chicago they came by the Illinois and Michigan Canal and by river to Peoria. They first settled in Kickapoo Township, and Mr. Ford earned his first money in America by assisting in shearing three thousand five hundred sheep for Bishop Chase. He was engaged in butchering about a year. Subsequently he purchased a farm on Section 32, Radnor Township, where he has since resided. He now has four hundred acres of rich land. March 14, 1850, Mr. Ford was married to Phoebe Ann Fry in Barnstable, England. They are the parents of eight children, of whom five are living: John William, married Sarah Williams; Frederick Francis, married Hettie Brown; James Henry, married Georgia Forney; Samuel Thomas, married Isabel Harris; Charles Robert, married Luta Forney. George Henry, Lucy Amelia, and Albert are deceased. Mrs. Ford was born in Swimbridge Parish, near aBrnstable, England, January 14, 1827, and is the daughter of Thomas and Betsy (Snell) Fry. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are members of the Baptist Church at Kickapoo. Mr. Ford has been School Trustee and Director about twenty years, and a teacher in a Sabbath School for forty years. He is Independent in politics.

GORDON, SAMUEL; Farmer; born in Park County, Indiana, November 17, 1841. His paternal grandparents were Samuel Gordon, a native of North Carolina, and of Scotch descent, and Nancy Gordon. His father, Andrew Jackson Gordon, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1812, and died in December, 1865; his mother, Susan (Brown) Gordon, was a native of Park County, Indiana. Andrew J. Gordon moved from North Carolina to Indiana, and from there to Illinois, in 1856, settling on Section 15, in Radnor Township, and the year following he built a frame house. Samuel Gordon lived on the farm till 1861, when on August 16th he enlisted for the War of the Rebellion, being mustered in at St. Louis, September 1, 1861, in Company H, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving till the muster out, October 11, 1864. He served under Grant in the Western Department and participated in several battles; took part in the siege of Corinth, May 28, 1862, in the battles of Iuka, September 19; of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; of Jackson, May 22, 1863, and the capture at Vicksburg, July 3, 1863, also the affair at Fort Rerussay, Henderson Hill, Pleasant Hill, Moore Plantation and several other engagements. Some of these were during Gen. Banks' expedition up Red River. After the war was over, he returned home. He now has four hundred and fifty-six acres of fine farming land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has always taken a friendly interest in the common schools and has served as Director. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Grange, and a member of Sylvan Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F. of Dunlap. He was married to Nancy Strain January 6, 1866, in Radnor Township. They have four children: Sarah Jane, wife of John J. Ashbaugh, Hardware and Grain Dealer of Dunlap; Ellen Nora, wife of Frank E. Harlan, who live on the old A. J. Gordon homestead, Section 15, Radnor Township; Martha Elizabeth and Samuel Robert, who are at home. Mrs. Gordon was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, February 25, 1843, the daughter of Wesley and Sarah Ann (Reeder) Strain, natives of Indiana. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GREENE, JEFFERSON J.; Farmer and Grain Dealer; born in Rensselaer County, New York, July 12, 1830; the son of Samuel and Mary (Rose) Greene, and grandson of Langford Greene, natives of New York. He came to Illinois in 1854, and settled on Section 30, Hallock Township, where he was engaged in farming until 1886. He then left the farm and has since dealt in grain and real estate. July 3, 1855, at Chillicothe, Mr. Greene married Mary Nelson, daughter of Osmond and Sarah Nelson. She was born January 15, 1839, in Radnor Township and died June 27, 1887. Four children were born of this marriage: Abbie L., born December 27, 1857, married Ephraim Clark and lives in Akron Township; Rose R., born June 22, 1860, married George Overen and died May 1, 1880; Hettie, born November 17, 1862, married M. G. Stine and died October 30, 1897; Sarah M., born Jan-

uary 6, 1865, married Lyman Seelye and resides in Hallock Township. In 1888, Mr. Greene married Sarah J. Henthorn, at Lacon, Marshall County. She was born near Lacon, and is the daughter of Nelson G. and Elizabeth C. (Moeller) Henthorn, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Henthorn was born at Uniontown and Mrs. Henthorn in Chambersburg. They came to Ohio when young and were married in that State. They moved to Lacon in 1835, where Mrs. Henthorn died November 2, 1887, and her husband February 22, 1890. Mr. Greene has been a very active man. He is well supplied with this world's goods and has real estate in Berwyn, near Chicago, in North Peoria and a tract of land in Washington. He is now a resident of Peoria. In politics, he is a Prohibitionist. He has filled the offices of School Director and Trustee. In religious faith he is Presbyterian.

HARLAN, HARRISON; Farmer; born in Radnor, February 12, 1842. His grandparents were Moses and Jennie Harlan. He is the son of John Harlan, born in Warren County, Ohio, December 30, 1816, and Caroline (Pleas) Harlan, who was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, November 15, 1820, and died March 19, 1856; they were married November 14, 1839. Moses Harlan came to Radnor Township in 1835 and purchased land from the Government on Section 22, the title deeds of his land having been signed by President John Tyler. Moses Harlan was an old line Whig, and served as a member of the Legislature and a County Commissioner. John Harlan, who succeeded to this property, was an energetic and patriotic man. He came to the Township with his parents, where he held the offices of Assessor and School Director. He served as a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, in Company H, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, 1861-63, in the Western Army under Rosecrans, and was at Iuka and the second battle of Corinth. He was for some time in a hospital at St. Louis, where he was discharged for disability. He is now living in Newton, Harvey County, Kansas, at the age of eighty-five years. Harrison Harlan enlisted in Company A, Thirty-second Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1864, and served till the close of the war. He was with Sherman in his "March to the Sea," being mustered out June 17, 1865. His brother, Perry, was also a soldier, in the same regiment with his father, having enlisted at the second call for three hundred thousand men, and was detailed as clerk at division headquarters. Mr. Harrison Harlan married Hannah L. Gordon in Radnor Township, November 6, 1862. They are the parents of twelve children: Ida M., born October 30, 1864, married Charles T. Harwood, and died January 17, 1899, leaving three sons: Frank E., born November 9, 1866; Cora Ann, born November 27, 1868, wife of Andrew J. Dunlap; Amy L., born January 4, 1871, wife of John Shehan; John, born December 2, 1872; Laura E., born October 28, 1874, wife of Harvey Sturm; an infant, born and died October 29,



~~Wm~~ Wakefield

1876; Harry, born March 25, 1879, died August 19, 1880; Fred, born December 7, 1880; Elmer, born February 2, 1883, died March 4, 1883; an infant unnamed; and Elsie Caroline, born November 12, 1889. Seven children and seventeen grandchildren are now living. Mrs. Harlan was born in Radnor Township, July 10, 1847, the daughter of Samuel Gordon, of North Carolina, and Hannah (Bush) Gordon, of New York. Samuel Gordon first came to Radnor Township, where he married and lived for many years. He was born January 6, 1787, and died August 8, 1885. Hannah (Bush) Gordon was born November 29, 1803, and died October 31, 1869. She came to Peoria County with her family and settled in Jubilee Township; she had two brothers and three sisters. Mr. Harlan has a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres and good buildings. He is a Republican, and served as Assessor one term, Supervisor three terms, and has been School Director for many years.

HERVEY, DAVID H.; Farmer; was born in Radnor Township, June 17, 1853, and there educated. He is the son of David G. Hervey, a native of Ohio, born in 1807, and Jane (Yates) Hervey, a native of West Virginia. His paternal grandfather was William Hervey, whose wife's surname before marriage was Glenn. The maternal grandfather was William Yates. David G. Hervey moved from West Virginia in 1849, came to Peoria by the water route, and then went to Radnor Township, where he bought two hundred acres of land in the northeast quarter of Section 10 adjoining, where he farmed till his death, October 29, 1889. At that time he owned two hundred and forty acres of land. He served as Commissioner of Highways. Mr. and Mrs. David G. Hervey were the parents of six children besides David H. Thomas Y. served for three years in the War of the Rebellion, as a member of the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is married and lives in Chenoa, Illinois. The other children of this family are: Margaret L., widow of John Morrow; Mary J., wife of Wm. T. Brown, of Chenoa; Martha E., deceased; Sarah H., wife of Rev. George Dunlap, of Waltham, Illinois; and William A. William A. has been twice married; first to Alice Hildebrand, by whom he had a daughter, Ruby Glenn; and a second time with Lulu M. Adkins, by whom he has one child, Wilma Fern. He is School Trustee of Radnor Township. David H. occupies the old homestead with William. He is a "Granger," a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics, a Prohibitionist. William A. is also a Prohibitionist, and for many years has been Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Dunlap.

LIVINGSTON, ROBERT A.; Farmer; was born in Radnor Township, November 7, 1852. His parents were Alexander Livingston, a native of Kilsythe, Scotland, and Sarah (Williams), born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. His paternal grandfather was John Livingston, who came from Scotland to Peoria County in 1832, and

for several years worked for the Burkets, at Peoria. He was married in Peoria and later purchased a farm in Section 25, Radnor Township, upon which he moved in 1842, and where he spent the remainder of his life. He was School Director several terms. At the time of his death he owned about four hundred acres of land. Robert A. Livingston married Abbie E. Shaw in Radnor Township, December 25, 1877. Mrs. Livingston was born in Radnor Township, May 12, 1855, the daughter of Henry and Maria Cline Shaw, who came from Massachusetts in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston are the parents of five children: Roy G., Ina M., Ethel M., Sumner A. and Newell H. Mr. Livingston has a good farm of one hundred and fifty acres, upon which he has lived since his marriage. He was educated in the common schools; is a Democrat; has served as School Director several terms, and also as Township Assessor. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Livingston is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

McKEE, JAMES WESLEY; Farmer; born in Frederick County, Virginia, April 23, 1840. His grandfather, Robert McKee, a native of Ireland, married Catherine Kather, of Virginia. Their son, Bartholomew McKee, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, April 10, 1799, and died in November, 1870; he married Elizabeth Ann Evans, who was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in February, 1806, and died in 1868. She was the daughter of John Evans, born in Maryland, and Frances Hardesty, a native of New Hagerstown, Maryland. Bartholomew McKee left his home in Virginia, March 19, 1855, and came to Wheeling, where he took the route by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Peoria, whence he went into the country and settled a little south of Princeville. He was a blacksmith, but on coming West first rented, and then bought a farm on Section 7, in Radnor Township, where he subsequently lived. James W. McKee remained with his father till twenty-eight years of age, then worked a farm on shares about four years, next rented a year, and then bought one hundred and sixty acres of good land on Section 8, where he now lives. He married Mary Margaret Rife in Dunlap, March 30, 1872. They have six children: George Clark, born January 30, 1874; Frank H., born September 4, 1875; Bertha May, born June 23, 1877, the wife of George Wilson; John Wesley, born May 5, 1880; Lawrence James, born May 21, 1882; and Jacob Lee, born October 23, 1886. Mrs. McKee was born in Frederick County, Maryland, September 25, 1853; she is the daughter of Jacob Rife, born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in February, 1817, died April 4, 1889, and Susan (Harbaugh) Rife, a native of Maryland, born in 1825; now living in Missouri. Mr. McKee is independent in politics, and has held the office of School Director. He is a Mason. Two of his brothers, Jonathan and Mahlon, served in the army during the War of the Rebellion.

MAYO, CHARLES: Farmer; born in Devizes, England, January 20, 1825. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Brown) Mayo, both natives of England, the latter of Oxford. Charles Mayo's father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all named Joseph, and they were Episcopal clergymen. Joseph, the father of Charles, had a family of ten children. On May 9, 1833, he sailed from England with his family and arrived in New York on June 9th. He went West to Cleveland, Ohio, and later had charge of a parish and owned a farm at Liverpool, in the same State. In 1841, he came to Peoria County and invested at Peoria and Jubilee. His sons purchased land on Sections 32 and 33 in Radnor Township. On September 3, 1856, Charles Mayo was married in Jubilee Township to Fanny Wade, who was born in Manchester, England, the daughter of Charles Taylor Wade, a graduate of Dublin University, and Isabella Hamilton) Wade, both natives of Ireland. Mrs. Mayo died in 1870. There were five children: Josephine Charlotte has charge of the domestic affairs at "Sunny Side," the summer residence of Mr. Mayo, where he has an elegant place on his farm of 208 acres, and where he spends his summers. Mary Virginia is the wife of Henry M. Goss, of Peoria, and at her home Mr. Mayo passes a portion of the year. Fannie Wade is the wife of Charles E. Goss, of Peoria. The two sons are Charles Hamilton and William Francis. Mr. Mayo is a member of the Episcopal Church, an independent voter and a member of the Grange. He has been School Director several terms. Mr. Mayo has visited England seven times since he first came to America; his last visit being in 1894.

MENDENHALL, CRAFT: Farmer; born April 25, 1830, in Greene County, Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Joseph Mendenhall, served several years as Quartermaster in the patriot Army of the Revolution. He was a farmer and owned a saw-mill, and his home was in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Thomas Mendenhall, who lived for a while in Greene and Fayette Counties. His father, John Mendenhall, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and died in 1897. He married Peery Craft, daughter of John and Phœbe Craft, born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and died in 1865. John Mendenhall and family moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1836, where he bought a farm and engaged in agriculture, but later moved to Ross County, where he died at the age of ninety-seven and a half years. Mr. Craft Mendenhall served along the border of Ohio and Kentucky, with the 100-day troops in 1864, and was captured by General Morgan. In 1868 he came to Peoria, remained a year and a half, and then removed to Radnor Township, where he purchased eighty acres, upon which he has a fine home surrounded with handsome trees. He is a successful farmer and prominent stock-raiser. Mr. Mendenhall married Almida Selders at Chillicothe, Ohio, June 10, 1851. They are the parents of

nine children: Almira, married Joseph Gross, resides in Dunlap; John O., died in 1869; Joseph, married Catharine Harlan, and lives in Gove County, Kansas; Jacob Y., married Laura Freeman; Lafayette N., at home; Martha H.; Eve I.; Lester O.; Gilbert F., married Rosa Bush. Mrs. Mendenhall was born in Ohio, February 15, 1833, the daughter of Dr. Thomas B. and Clarissa (Risdon) Selders, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. Mr. Mendenhall is a Republican, and has been School Director of his township. He is a member of the American Protective Association at Peoria.

NELSON, DENNIS (deceased); born in Ireland and died in Radnor Township, July 2, 1900. His wife, Julia Nelson, was also a native of Ireland. Mr. Nelson came to Peoria County in the fall of 1864 and settled on Section 16 in Radnor Township. He was industrious and by good management became possessed of four hundred and eighty-five acres of land, which was divided among his sons, each receiving a little more than a quarter section. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson had a family of three sons and four daughters: Joseph H. William G., Dennis A., Margaret, Ellen, Julia and Mary Joanna. Joseph Henry Nelson was born October 5, 1870. He married Catherine Doran in Kickapoo Township, April 17, 1894. They have three children: Dennis Walter, Patrick Eugene and Margaret Loretta. Mrs. Catherine Nelson was born in Radnor Township, the daughter of Patrick and Mary (Corrigan) Doran. Mr. Joseph Nelson was educated in the common schools. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Republican. Dennis A. Nelson was born in Radnor Township October 21, 1872. He married Anna Doran in Kickapoo Township April 17, 1894. They have two children, Mabel I. and Esther Mary. He received a common school education. In politics he is independent. He has been Road Commissioner. Mrs. Dennis A. Nelson is a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Corrigan) Doran and was born in 1872. William Nelson is unmarried; his mother lives with him and looks after the domestic affairs of his household. The three brothers have their farms well cultivated and have good buildings. They are members of the Catholic Church and Joseph H. and William are members of the Fraternal Order of America.

ROGERS, WILLIAM H.: Farmer; born in Westchester County, New York, October 11, 1836, the son of John S. Rogers, a native of New York, and Mary Ann (Sutton) Rogers, a native of England. While the family were ascending the Mississippi River, having come from New York via New Orleans, John S. Rogers was drowned and left his widow to care for the family. In 1843 the family came on to Jubilee Township via the Illinois River and Peoria and settled on Section 24, the trip occupying four weeks. Here they remained until 1862, when they removed to Radnor Township, settling on Section 9 in that Township. On account of his

father's death, most of the business of caring for the family devolved on William H. Among other difficult duties, he drove teams to Chicago when the roads were only trails across the prairie. Mr. Rogers and Jeannette E. Wakefield were married in Radnor Township, January 16, 1861. She was born in Radnor, November 22, 1831, the daughter of John L. and Martha Wakefield, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were the parents of nine children: Clarence Sherman, born October 9, 1861, died June 19, 1870; Logan A., born October 24, 1867; Elliott, born December 26, 1868; Charles S., born February 11, 1870; Leslie J., born October 3, 1871, died September 26, 1896; Wilson N., born May 29, 1873; William J., born February 1, 1875; John L., born May 5, 1879; Mina Ellen, born March 30, 1884, is at home; Elmer B., born February 14, 1887. Mrs. Rogers died April 14, 1888. Mr. Rogers has a farm of three hundred and ninety acres in Radnor Township and one hundred and sixty acres of land in Nebraska. In politics he is a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of I. O. M. A., an insurance order. He has been School Director many years, and has held the office of Road Commissioner for fifteen years.

SHEHAN, LAWRENCE; Farmer; born in Gorey, County Wexford, Ireland, February 3, 1828; is the son of Abraham Shehan, of Gorey, and Margaret (Sutherland) Shehan, of County Wexford, daughter of John and Madge Sutherland. Lawrence Shehan came from Dublin to New York and after spending a year on Staten Island, removed to Chicago. Subsequently he came to Medina Township, Peoria County, and, in 1857, hired to John Hermann, for whom he worked seven years. In 1864 he came to Radnor Township and purchased a farm a quarter of a mile from Dunlap. Mr. Shehan is a member of the Catholic Church; is a Democrat, and has served as Road Commissioner and School Director. Lawrence Shehan and Emily Gates were united in marriage at Peoria, Illinois, February 1, 1865, and have been the parents of eight children: John Henry, born November 27, 1865; Mary Louisa, born February 9, 1867; Myra Ellen, born November 10, 1868; Margaret Alice, born September 8, 1870; Bessie Abbie, born February 18, 1872; an infant, died June 17, 1873; Charles Lawrence, born April 16, 1878; Emma Frances, born August 12, 1881; Herbert Stephens, born December 18, 1882. Bessie married James Dean, March 23, 1897, and died, May 9, 1900. She lived in Tremont, where she was prominent in the work of the Baptist Church, of which she was a member. John H. married Anna, daughter of Harrison Harlan. Louisa M. married Grant Rogers. Myra E. married Benjamin J. Rice and lives at Greenfield, Iowa. Margaret A. married William Grant. The other three children are living at home. Emma Frances is a successful music teacher. Charles L. is an amateur artist and has done some fine work; is also a good musician and director of the Dunlap Band.

Herbert is a telegraph-operator, and time-keeper on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. Emily A. Gates was born in Mossville, August 3, 1839, and is the daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary Pratt Gates. The father was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the mother in South Middleborough, same State. The mother had for her first husband, Jesse Dean, a native of Taunton, Massachusetts, who died in his native town in 1833. Mary Dean was married in 1836, to B. F. Gates and they came by wagon from Taunton, Massachusetts, to Radnor in the fall of 1837, the journey by land occupying six weeks.

TAYLOR, GEORGE B.; Farmer and Stock-raiser; born in Radnor Township, July 29, 1858, is a son of Burtis S. Taylor, born September 9, 1829, died June 30, 1889, and Alice (Gregory) Taylor, born in 1832, died August 7, 1867—both natives of New York City. Burtis Taylor was a butcher in his youth. In 1853 he came to Radnor Township and bought a farm on Section 7, where he lived for some years, then went to Jubilee, and later to Akron Township, where he also engaged in farming. The last seven years of his life were spent in leisure at Princeville. He served as School Director, and was an Odd Fellow. George B. Taylor, at the age of twenty-one, hired out and worked on farms for wages three years. At the expiration of that time he and his brother rented their father's farm, which they managed for twelve years. He then bought one hundred and eighty acres of land on Section 3, Radnor Township, later seventy in Princeville Township and eighty more in Section 10, Radnor Township, making 330 acres in all. He is a prosperous farmer, has fine buildings, and feeds a large number of cattle. Mr. Taylor married Rachel E. Harrison, in Peoria, December 8, 1886; they have two children: Gladys F., born September 21, 1887, and Forest S., born March 19, 1893. Mrs. Taylor was born in Radnor Township, April 14, 1868. She is the daughter of John Harrison, a native of Virginia, and Amanda (Hatfield) Harrison, a native of Indiana, both of whom are now living in Dunlap. Mr. Harrison came to Peoria County when only two years old. Mr. Taylor is a Republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THRESHIE, WILLIAM DAVID CHARLES; Banker, Dunlap; born of Scotch parentage at Avranches, France, October 29, 1863. His grandfather was Robert Threshie; his parents were David Scott Threshie, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1806, and died in 1878, and Eliza Bird (Martin) Threshie. David S. Threshie received a good literary and legal education. He was a writer for the "Signal," became a member of the Scotch bar and practiced law in Edinburgh. He came to America and bought land on Long Island, which he sold and then returned to Scotland, but came back to America and again purchased property on the Island. Disposing of this property he settled on Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, where

he spent the remainder of his life. He left two sons, Robert A., and William D. C., who is a Major in the English Army and owns the old homestead in Scotland. William D. C. Threshie, before leaving Britain, was commissioned Lieutenant in the Third Battalion of the Welsh Regiment. Resigning his commission he came to America, where for some time he worked for wages. Subsequently he lived in Gove County, Kansas, for nine years, where he had a cattle ranch. He then came to Dunlap, Peoria County, married and returned to the ranch where he remained several years. He removed finally to Dunlap in 1895, and in 1900 entered into the banking business there in which he has since been engaged. He still owns the ranch in Kansas. Mr. Threshie was married to Minnie Dunlap in Champaign County, Illinois, July 24, 1890. They have two children: Marion, born in Gove County, Kansas, July 28, 1894, and Robert David, born in Dunlap, Illinois, July 14, 1897. Mrs. Threshie, the daughter of Burleigh and Sylvia (Pride) Dunlap, was born in Dunlap, July 23, 1865; is a granddaughter of Alva Dunlap, after whom the village was named. Mr. Threshie is a Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. In politics he is independent.

TRIGGER, WILLIAM (deceased); Farmer; born in Devonshire, England, August 15, 1828, the son of John and Mary Trigger, natives of England; came to Radnor Township in 1851, by way of New Foundland, up the St. Lawrence River, and by the Great Lakes to Chicago, and thence by canal and river to Peoria County, and bought a farm on Section 34, in Radnor Township. He was a man of great energy and industry, and owned seven hundred and forty acres of land in Radnor and Kickapoo Townships, and in Ford County. His first wife was Helen Stewart, a native of Scotland, born December 29, 1825; she died October 2, 1865, leaving three children: William, born June 28, 1858; Helen and Mary (twins), born January 1, 1860. Helen married John Secretan, and Mary, Mr. S. Fox. Mr. Trigger's second marriage was with Jessie Stewart, a sister of his first wife, in the city of Peoria, April 2, 1868. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 6, 1833. Of this union there was one child: Richard Stewart, born June 21, 1872. He married Cora Carr. Mrs. Trigger also had a daughter, Mae E. Stewart. Mrs. Jessie Trigger's paternal grandfather was James Stewart; her maternal grandparents, William and Helen (Breed) Young, and her parents, James and Helen (Young) Stewart—all natives of Scotland. Mr. Trigger was educated in the common schools; was a member of the "Grange," and served as School Director several terms. The family were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Trigger died March 27, 1893, and Mrs. Trigger, November 10, 1900.

TRIGGER, WILLIAM; Farmer; born in Kickapoo Township, June 26, 1858. He is the son of William Trigger, a native of Devonshire, England, born August 15, 1828, died March

27, 1893, and Helen (Stewart) Trigger, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. His grandparents were John and Mary Trigger, who were born in England. William Trigger, Sr., came to America in 1852, and settled on Section 24, in Radnor Township. He was a hard-working man, a good manager, and owned, at the time of his death, seven hundred and forty acres of land. He was twice married; his second wife was Jessie Stewart, a sister of his first wife. Of the first marriage there were three children: William; Helen, who married John Secretan; and Mary, the wife of Saxielby Fox. Of the second marriage one child was born: Richard S., who married Cora Carr; and she had also a daughter, Mae E. Stewart. William Trigger married Bridget Powers in Kickapoo, February 9, 1899. She is the daughter of John and Ellen Gorman Powers, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Trigger was born in Peoria, and is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Trigger is independent in politics, and has served as School Director.

TUCKER, ROBERT; Farmer; was born in Radnor Township, May 24, 1859, the son of Benjamin Tucker, a native of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, who married Jane Johnson, a native of Nova Scotia, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson. Benjamin Tucker went to Jubilee College in Jubilee Township, where, for two years, he served as clerk and conducted a store for Bishop Chase; but, two years later, bought a farm on Section 29 and settled in Radnor Township. In 1867 he moved to Jubilee, where he was Postmaster for twenty years and Notary Public twelve years, besides being Township Collector for five consecutive terms. Benjamin Tucker died February 12, 1890. Robert Tucker married Gertrude A. Bullard in Kickapoo Township, February 16, 1887. Four children were born of this union: Bertie George; Archie, deceased; Nola May, and an infant unnamed. Mrs. Tucker was born at Fort Smith, Arkansas, March 11, 1864. She is the daughter of Reuben G. H. Bullard, who was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, one mile north of Lebanon, December 27, 1822, and Amelia (Sours) Bullard, born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1836, died April 22, 1891. Mr. Bullard left Tennessee in 1848, removing to Leavenworth, Kansas, May 21, 1858, where he married. In 1858, he went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and thence, in 1864, to Marshall County, Illinois, and in 1865 to Kickapoo Township. He now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Tucker. Mrs. Tucker's grandfather, George H. Bullard, was a slave-owner in Tennessee. Robert Tucker has a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres on Sections 19 and 28 and a coal bank from which he supplies his neighbors with coal. He also owns one hundred acres in Sections 21 and 28. He was educated at Jubilee College. In religion he is an Episcopalian, in politics a Democrat and a member of the "Grange."

TUTTLE, ELI; Farmer; born August 18, 1828, at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York; the son of John Tuttle, who was born in

Connecticut, April 7, 1783, died September 29, 1876, and Betsy E. (Hurd) Tuttle, a native of Connecticut, born August 1, 1793, died December 13, 1868. Ebenezer Tuttle, who was born in 1738 and died in England in 1778, was his great-grandfather, and Eli Tuttle, born in 1758, died in 1792, his grandfather. His maternal grandfather was Joseph Hurd, a native of Connecticut. John Tuttle was married in 1812, settled on a farm at Sandy Creek and raised a family of eleven children. Mr. Eli Tuttle came to Medina Township November 15, 1856, and first worked by the month on a farm. He afterward rented for seven years, and finally bought a farm on Section 18. He served as Constable of the township twenty-eight years; was Justice of the Peace eight years, and, during the War of the Rebellion, acted as Provost Marshal of Medina Township, passing through some very exciting experiences. At a later date he moved to Dunlap, where he bought land and built a house and a cheese factory, both of which he afterward sold. He now owns several houses in Dunlap. Eli Tuttle was married to Caroline E. Robinson, at Sandy Creek, March 25, 1854, and they have one child, William H. Tuttle, born October 30, 1862, who was educated at the Northwestern University and is now practicing law in Chicago. He married Caroline Skinner, by whom he has two children, Helen B. and Charles B. Caroline E. (Robinson) Tuttle, the daughter of Hiram and Elvira (Morgan) Robinson, was born at Sandy Creek, New York, September 29, 1829, and died September 2, 1894. Her father died while on his way to the West many years ago, and her mother at their home in Sandy Creek, New York.

WILDER, EDWARD F.; Farmer; born at Sandy Creek, Oswego County, New York, February 14, 1824, is the son of Lindal Wilder, a native of Essex, Massachusetts, and Elizabeth (Hadley) Wilder a native of Brattleboro, Vermont. His grandfathers were Joshua Wilder and Jesse Hadley. Lindal Wilder was a "minute man" of the War of 1812, and came to Oswego County, New York, in 1816, settling at Sandy Creek, four miles from Lake Ontario, where he passed his remaining days with the exception of a short visit to Peoria County in 1860. Edward F. Wilder came West with a cousin, traveling from Sandy Creek to Syracuse in a wagon, thence to Buffalo by canal boat, and from Buffalo to Chicago on the steamboat "Oregon." From Chicago, they went by stage to Peru, and from there to Medina Township on foot, arriving about the 6th of November, 1845. His first work was for Robert Cline, after which he was employed by different persons, including two years (1847 and 1851) by the late Alva Dunlap. He then secured one hundred and sixty acres of land on Section 12, which he has improved in the most thorough manner, in addition to which he owns two hundred and forty acres of land in Vermilion County. His residence, two miles

east of Dunlap, is one of the finest in the county. He was married in Medina Township, April 30, 1857, to Eliza J. Hanson, and they have one daughter, Rosella, born March 13, 1858. She married Charles R. Cline, whose family came to Peoria County in 1840. They have two children, Oscar E. and Nellie R. Mrs. Wilder was born in Ireland, December 16, 1826, the daughter of Thomas and Margaretta Hanson. The parents came to America in 1839 and subsequently settled on the farm upon which they lived till their death. Mr. Wilder is a Democrat. Mrs. Wilder and her family are Presbyterians.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS C.; Farmer; was born in Radnor Township on August 30, 1853; educated in the Peoria Normal School. His grandfather was a native of Delaware and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, at an early day. He was engaged as pilot on the Ohio River, and also employed men to recover logs which had been cast adrift by high waters. This traffic was carried on successfully at New Albany for many years. John, the father of Thomas C., was born on board of a steamboat, January 27, 1826, and Rachel J. (Elson) Williams, the mother, in Fayette, Indiana, May 2, 1836. He left New Albany and removed to Peoria in 1832, afterward rented a farm of Joseph Haines, three miles east of Pekin. In 1836 he returned to Peoria and located on the Captain Hall farm, south of Spring Street, and three years later removed to Prospect Heights. In 1847 he took charge of the Bayles Campbell farm, on the Prairie, and subsequently removed to Radnor Township, where he purchased a farm on Section 25. Mrs. Williams died July 16, 1885, and Mr. Williams having removed to Peoria in 1891, died there August 2, 1901. After graduating at the Peoria Normal School Thomas C. Williams taught school for two years. On March 20, 1879, he was married in Peoria to Nancy J. Holmes and they have one child, Herbert L., who was born January 5, 1884. Mrs. Williams was born in Medina Township February 14, 1858, the daughter of John and Lydia (Chambers) Holmes. Her father was a native of Ireland, where he was born June 5, 1824. In 1827 his parents emigrated to Canada, where they lived for a short time before locating in New York State. In 1835 they came West, settling in Medina Township, where he still owns twenty-seven hundred acres of land. He had given each of his ten children one hundred and sixty acres of land. Mr. Holmes has always been a generous and upright man; has been Supervisor of his township and a member of the Legislature. Mr. Williams has followed farming ever since his marriage and now owns two hundred acres of land, besides that which belongs to his wife. They occupy one of the finest residences in Radnor. He is a Democrat, and has held the office of School Director. He is a member of the "Grange."

CHAPTER XV.

RICHWOODS TOWNSHIP.

BY MARGARETTA KELLAR.

Richwoods—so-called by the early settlers before there was any township organization, in consequence of the richness of its soil—does full justice to the appellation. Before the plow or the spade of the husbandman had pierced the virgin soil, the grass grew higher than a man's head, and the most luxuriant forests of hard and soft maple, elm, oak, hickory, cottonwood, walnut, sycamore and other forest trees grew within its domain. These forests abounded in wild fruits, the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, mulberry and plum.

No township in the State can boast of more picturesque scenery. Its eastern border is washed by the waters of the Illinois, back from which rise its bluffs commanding kaleidoscopic views of the water and the farm, garden and pasture lands which lie along its banks. On the northern boundary quite a different view is presented. The land is more level, and, as it approaches the line, the forests are not so dense and are interspersed with miniature prairies. On the west side its surface is again undulating, on account of its approach to the Kickapoo Creek.

The earliest settler of whom there is any record, was Hilary German, who settled on Section 29 in 1832, but did not remain long enough to improve his farm to any great extent. The early settlements were composed in part of a nomadic element who only remained until the country began to be civilized and settled and who would then take their departure in search of larger hunting grounds. To those who endured the toil of improving large farms, and who subjected themselves to the privations of frontier life, the meed of praise is due, and to them and what they accomplish this sketch will be chiefly devoted.

In 1832 Thomas Essex came and settled on Section 29. He cleared and improved his farm and remained until his death, and was then laid to rest on his own soil. Mr. Essex always impressed us with the idea that he was a "Mighty Hunter." We do not remember ever having seen him without his gun and accompanied by some six or seven dogs. He, with his gun and dogs, formed a very prominent feature at a

charivari, which we remember to have witnessed in our childhood days. Mr. Essex had several children who left the neighborhood long ago. (We think he has a son in Nebraska; of the others we have not heard for many years.) In 1833 Benjamin Slane, Marjoram Belford, William Nixon, Stephen Carroll, Levi McCormack and Simeon Barton all located on Section 27.

In 1834, Josiah Fulton, who had come into Peoria in 1819, when it was yet Fort Clark, came and settled on Section 28. Mr. Fulton was quite conspicuous among the early settlers, and early identified himself with the growth and interests of the township. He was elected Justice of the Peace and Supervisor; for the former he refused to qualify, but the latter he accepted, and Micajah Moss qualified and served as Justice of the Peace. Mr. Fulton had a family of ten children, six sons and four daughters. The voters of the township used to say, "the way Mr. Fulton and his six sons would vote would carry the election." He was a stanch Republican, and was rarely known to vote any other ticket. He lived to the ripe old age of ninety-three years, on the farm on which he first located. Before his death he divided up his farm among his children, and four of them to-day are yet living on different parts of the home farm.

Another settler whose memory is always surrounded with a halo of interest was John Clifton, who, as early as we can tell, came and squatted on Section 16 and, in 1834 and 1835, purchased a farm and lived there the remainder of his days. A Nimrod of the forest, we have seen him clad in a suit of buckskin, for which he had killed the animal, dressed the skin, cut out the suit of clothes and made them all with his own hands. This same Mr. Clifton was one, if not the chief, musician of the township, and many a "husking bee" and many a frolic, where the maidens were wont to trip the "light fantastic toe," were gladdened by his presence. In the evening he would sit out before his cabin door and the strains from his violin would be wafted o'er hill and dale, and repeated by the echoes until the forest was vocal with the melody. One of his daughters, Mrs. William Poplett, is now living at Prospect Heights; the others are living at Princeville, but his only son died years ago.

William Stringer was another old settler who came to Peoria in 1833, and soon after purchased a farm on Section 4, reared a large family and passed to his rest. Mrs. John Crawl, of Moss-ville, is the only surviving member of his family in this region. We must not confound this family with that of Moses Stringer, who came here about the same time, and in 1835 purchased a farm on Section 22, where he lived until his death. He had a large family all of whom have passed away, and only the grandchildren are left to tell the story of their grandsire's pioneer life. Isaac Crandall, of Averyville, is the oldest living grandson.

In the spring of 1835 Rev. Isaac Kellar came from Washington County, Maryland, and in the fall of the same year, his brother-in-law, Henry Schnebly, came, and not being able to get a house, Mr. Kellar extended to him the hospitality of his, where he remained with his family until spring. It was during this period that the first marriage ceremony occurred—Mr. Charles Ballance to Miss Julia Schnebly, the ceremony being performed by Mr. Kellar in his own house. Mr. Schnebly purchased a farm from a man by the name of Elson on Section 29. He had a very large family of children, many of whom have passed away. The eldest surviving child, Mrs. Susan E. Edwards, of New York Avenue, Peoria, can tell many stories of her girlhood frontier life. Mr. C. C. Schnebly, the youngest son, resides on the homestead farm, and Joseph, another son, is a resident of Peoria. The avenue of locust trees, planted by Mr. Schnebly on the Mt. Hawley Road, are a living monument of his providence. Mr. Schnebly was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria from the time of its organization until his death.

Another old settler who, with his family, were quite prominent in the early history of the township, was Joseph Batchelder, who came from New York State sometime in the thirties. His wife was a sister of William L. Stone, who was quite prominent in the literary world in his day. Mr. Batchelder was one of the original elders in the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, and it had to be a very stormy day to prevent his taking the drive of five miles, with his family, to church on Sabbath. He had quite an intelligent family. One of his sons, now Rev. Joseph Mayo Batchelder, D. D., entered the ministry and is pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Osborne, in the State of Kansas. He and his brother, Charles, made the brick on the farm and built the house in which they lived for a number of years, the same which William Dempsey now owns.

Richwoods has been rather favored with celebrities. Major Lewis J. Hines, a native of Virginia, came to the township in 1831, and settled on Section 31. He enlisted in the Black Hawk War, where he won the title of Major. The farm owned by George Easton, now called Aeriton, is the one which Major Hines improved. In the fall of 1835, Major Hines' brother, John, came from Ohio and established himself on Section 26, where he lived during the remainder

of his life. Mr. Hines had quite a large family, but only one daughter and two sons survive him. John Hines, Jr., who lives near the "Race Track" owned by Charles Off, is a son of John Hines. In 1836 Thomas and Ann Giles, who were of English birth, arrived from New York State and settled on the property now owned by his son Nathan Giles, D. H. Downing, B. L. T. Bourland and others. His son, Joseph, built the original of the present residence of Mr. Bourland, and occupied it some years before his removal to the West. Mr. Giles was a Baptist minister and a British soldier; had served as a guard to Napoleon while on the Isle of St. Helena, and while there his son, Thomas, was born. Thomas formerly owned a farm in the northern part of the township, next to the line of Medina Township, where he lived for some years with his family and, having only one daughter, called her Helena in honor of his birthplace. Mr. Nathan Giles, his brother, has been quite an influential man in the township; has held various important offices of trust, and has been on the lookout for the weal of the township generally. Two original settlers, of whom we have failed to make mention, were Daniel and Christopher Orr, who came to the State from Virginia and purchased the farm just north of Springdale Cemetery, now owned by the Tripp Brothers, of Peoria. Daniel died some years ago. One of his daughters, Mrs. Fleming, is living on Perry Avenue, Peoria. On the opposite side of the road from the Orr farm lived Chauncey C. Wood, who always identified himself with the interests of the township, filled the office of Deputy Sheriff from 1842 to 1846, and also served several terms as Supervisor after the period of township organization.

In 1850 the first township election was held in a new house which Rev. Isaac Kellar had built, but was not occupying, on the site of the present one where his daughters are now living. There being no available place to hold the election, Mr. Kellar tendered the use of his house and, consequently, the election was held there the ensuing year. A town house was afterward erected on a lot purchased from Isaac Kellar's heirs—a large and commodious structure devoted exclusively to public use, both religious and secular. Unfortunately this building was destroyed by a cyclone about thirteen years ago. There are now five voting precincts in the township.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.—In 1836 the only school house was a log structure of the most primitive type, which stood in the middle of the road on Section 27. There being no one to teach, Mr. Kellar was so much interested that he himself taught the school for a short time, until a young man from Pennsylvania, J. G. Bryson, consented to take charge of it. This was the same John G. Bryson who, for so many years, was engaged in the mercantile business in Peoria. Pennsylvania furnished quite a number of highly esteemed and valued citizens to the township: James H. Work, Mrs. Col. Lindsay and family, Smith Frye, who held the office of Sheriff for some time, and whose son, Smith, not long since

deceased, had a beautiful farm adjoining the Medina line, now operated by his wife and sons. Mrs. Frye is a sister of ex-Sheriff Johnson, who also has a beautiful farm across the road from that of Mrs. Frye, which he rents.

There were no churches in the township and preaching services were held in the school houses. Mr. Kellar preached the first sermon ever preached in the township, in the school house on Section 27. Now there are churches at Averyville and one in the west part of the township, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, which grew out of the Sunday-school so long conducted by the lamented Judge and Mrs. Loucks, and latterly by Mr. George P. Millard. There are several Sabbath-schools in the township not connected with churches, which are well officered and self-supporting.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—At the time Mr. Fulton came to Fort Clark in 1819, as one of the first seven American settlers, there were no roads or bridges. Everything was in a wild and chaotic state; but in 1835, when Isaac Kellar came, there was the Galena road, which ran along the river, the Mt. Hawley road which skirts the bluff, and the Knoxville road. Until the Rock Island & Peoria and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads were completed, the travel and mail went by stage.

SCENERY—TOWN STATISTICS.—The south half of the township is fast becoming a suburb of Peoria—many business men of Peoria having beautiful homes within its limits. Another feature which adds beauty and picturesqueness to the township, is the beautiful cemetery of Springdale, which abounds in circuitous drives through valleys and over and around hills, from some of which there are beautiful river views. Many costly monuments and stones, erected in memory of lamented dead, crown the summit of these hills. Glen Oak Park, in this same part of the township, forms another beautiful and unique feature. In the midst of a landscape beautiful for situation, it has been greatly improved by the construction of lakes, ponds, fountains, rustic bridges, Palm House, Pavillion and all other necessary buildings, with many beautiful walks and drives. The suburbs, Averyville and Prospect Heights, are almost exclusively devoted to factories.

The present population of the township is 5,250. Its officers are L. O. Eagleton, Supervisor; John Short, Town Clerk; Benjamin Wookey, Assessor; William G. Scott, Collector; Edward J. Singer, William Dempsey, Fred Sipp, Commissioners of Highways; H. B. Shiveley, Lewis O. Hines, C. C. Schnebly, Trustees of Schools; and Alfred A. Phelps, School Treasurer.

VILLAGES.—This township has the following villages: Averyville, situated on both sides of the Galena Road between the river and the bluffs, was organized as a village March 22, 1890, has a population of 1,573 and contains several important factories, which are enumerated among those of Peoria. The Peoria Water Works are situated near its northern boundary.

The reservoir is on the bluff on land formerly belonging to the Schnebly homestead.

Peoria Heights is a village organized November 21, 1898, and re-incorporated November 10, 1901. It has a population of 309, and is situated on an eminence overlooking the river and the contiguous lowlands, affording one of the finest landscape views in the State. It also contains important factories, and is reached by the Glen Oak and Prospect Heights trolley railroad running from Peoria. A short distance north of it is the site of the original Prospect Hill Pavillion, built many years ago, but long since burned.

North Peoria was organized as a village May 15, 1883. It had a population in 1900 of 2,358. It has, however, been annexed to and is now embraced within the city of Peoria. It is principally a residence district. There are also other additions and subdivisions of land in the immediate vicinity of Peoria, and now constituting suburbs thereof, which must eventually be absorbed by the city. Kellar Station is also an important center of population further from the city.

WILLIAM DEMPSEY.

General farming and dairying, as conducted by William Dempsey in Richwoods Township, is both a congenial and profitable means of livelihood. Judging from the success which appears to have rewarded his efforts, and which is indicated by the many evidences of thrift and prosperity upon his farm of a quarter section, and by the prevailing air of neatness and large patronage in the model dairy, he has exercised understanding, common sense and good judgment in the management of his many-sided affairs. Thirty cows are required to supply the demand of his patrons in the city of Peoria, and two wagons make trips from his farm once each day. Although born in Washington County, Maryland, August 21 1840, Mr. Dempsey is an Illinoisan by reason of training and education, and success has made him an enthusiast regarding the agricultural possibilities of his chosen township. When but eight years of age he accompanied his parents, Peter and Margaret Dempsey, and his three brothers and three sisters, to Peoria County, where the father hoped much from an all around change of location. Dire misfortune, however, overshadowed his expectations; for, the same year that the little band journeyed from Maryland, the father, the mother and son, Perry, died from the ravages of cholera, and five children were left to face the unexpected problem of self-maintenance. The future of William Dempsey was fortunately disposed of, for he was taken into the home of Rev. Isaac Kellar, of Richwoods Township, in which atmosphere of refinement and helpfulness he remained for eight years.

When the smoldering animosity between the North and South culminated in the Civil War, Mr. Dempsey enlisted, April 14, 1861, in Com-



Yours truly
William Dempsey

pany A, Second Illinois Artillery, and, during his term of three years and six months, saw active service in the Southwest under Tilton, at Vicksburg with Grant, at New Orleans with Banks, and at Mobile with Granger. After his honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois, November 14, 1864, he returned to his former home and occupations, and May 20, 1871, married Myra B. Kellar, who was born in Peoria County in 1848, a daughter of John and Esther (Frye) Kellar, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey have been born five children: Olive E.; Lillian, wife of Edward L. Dillon; Pearl, wife of Robert J. Campbell; Peoria; and Grace. Olive E. is the wife of William G. Judd, of Richwoods Township; the other children are single and are living at home. Politically Mr. Dempsey is a staunch Republican and has well served the public interests one term as Collector and four years as Township Clerk, at the present time filling the office of Commissioner of Highways. Mrs. Dempsey and three daughters are members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Peoria.

REV. ISAAC KELLAR.

The records of the Presbyterian Church during the first half of the last century, with due appreciation of the arduous labor of its sons in carrying to their respective congregations the message of good-will and kindness under the trying pioneer life and unsettled conditions, are not unmindful of the credit due Rev. Isaac Kellar, who went about his appointed tasks with rare courage, and crowded into his long and useful life much of worthy accomplishment. When the rigors and vicissitudes surrounding the lives of the early churchmen is taken into account, their belief, and that of their compatriots, in the necessity for self-sacrifice and abstinence from the pleasures and even comforts of life, we are constrained to accord them an honored place in the roll-call of those who were instrumental in developing the regions which were benefited by their exalted views of life and work. And Illinois, with its fertile beckoning prairies and manifold embryonic undertakings, had, besides its preservers of law and order, its promoters of morality and peace, and among these Mr. Kellar was one of the most widely and favorably known.

Cherishing a just pride of ancestry, which included Scotch-Irish and German, Mr. Kellar inherited the most desirable traits of his forefathers, many of whom were promulgators of Presbyterian doctrines and stanch disciples of the church. He was born in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, February 6, 1789, a son of George and Barbara (Smith) Kellar, also natives of the same county. Realizing the advantages of a fine education, his father gave him every opportunity within his power to develop his mental and moral worth, and, believing that the ministry afforded ample scope for his ambitious desire to be of use to his fellow men, he forthwith took a college course at Washing-

ton, Pennsylvania, and qualified theologically at Princeton, New Jersey. After being licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle in 1818, he was married the following year to Margaret Schnebly, and soon after assumed charge of the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, a position which he held until 1824. His efforts also were for a time in connection with the German Reformed Church in Hagerstown, during which service he filled the pulpit in the afternoon, preaching in English, the morning service being conducted by another minister who preached in German. From 1826 until 1835 he filled the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Williamsport, Maryland, and then, owing to failing health, decided upon an all around change of surroundings. After due consideration of the various propositions offered, he thought most favorably of the reports concerning Illinois, and, with high hopes for the future, started overland with his family, the journey being long and arduous, and complicated by illness which visited himself and those dear to him. At Peoria he was obliged to discontinue his search for the new Mecca, a necessity by no means fraught with future discontent, for investigation revealed a country replete with opportunity and ripe for effort, and here he decided to remain in the service of humanity. After purchasing a quarter of Section 16, Richwoods Township, he began to improve his possession, and, in connection therewith, began his ministry in the West. In the ball room of the Garrett Hotel at Peoria, he preached his first sermon, and afterward filled the pulpit of a small church erected by Mr. Lowrie on his private property. Owing to a disposition on the part of the latter named gentleman to control all of the affairs of the church, independent of clergy or congregation, the band of worshippers asserted their independence, and thenceforward conducted their services in the court house of the town. As a natural result the Synod sent a commission to organize a church, now called the First Church, and the congregation necessarily desired an edifice of their own. In this emergency the pastor proved a help in time of trouble, for he announced his determination to return to the East and raise the requisite funds for the new church, a plan which was successfully carried out to the end. The better to superintend the building of the church, Mr. Kellar rented his farm and moved into Peoria, and personally undertook the supervision of its construction. When the "Old Brick Church," lately demolished, was ready for its era of usefulness, Mr. Kellar removed his family to the farm, and, after twelve years of active service, persuaded the congregation to accept his resignation. Thereafter he received many evidences of regard from churches in different parts of the county, notably those at Henry and Dunlap, but he declined the pastorates of one and all. Upon the organization of a church on Orange Prairie, November 28, 1848, he took an active interest in its growth, the services being held in school houses and private residences in lieu of a church build-

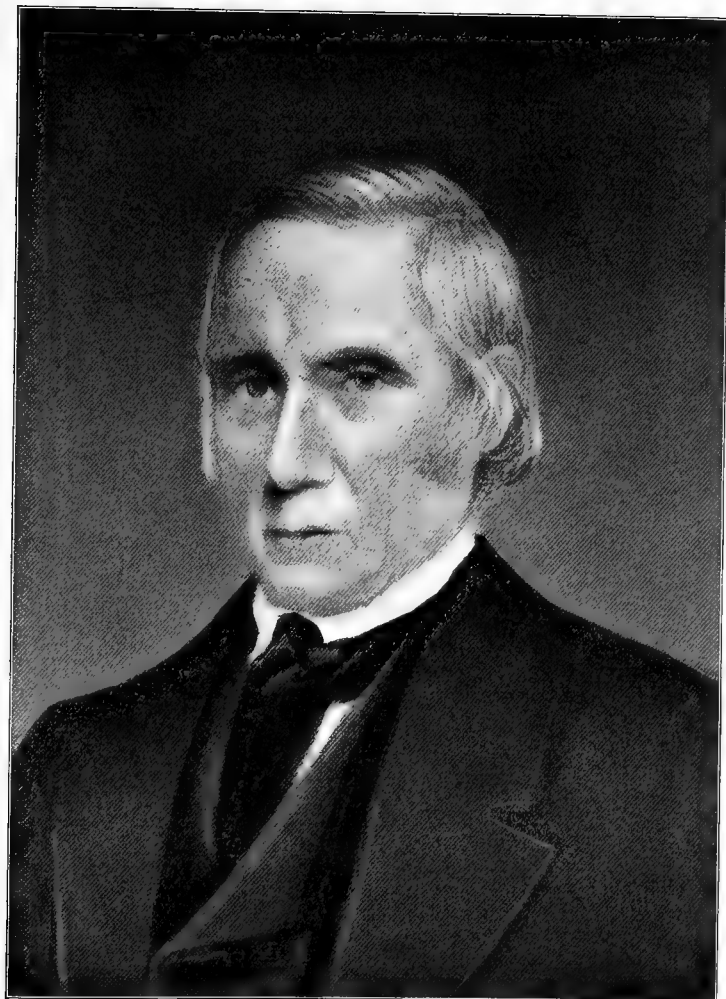
ing. Owing to failing health he was obliged, at the end of a few years, to give up regular pastoral work, but as opportunity offered and his health permitted, he often filled vacancies in the surrounding churches. His death, July 25, 1867, followed upon a short illness, and he was survived by his wife until August 28, 1870. Both are buried in Springdale Cemetery. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kellar were born the following children: Catherine, Thomas, George, John, Finley, Margaret and Mary. Of these but four survive. George was drowned in the Tualtin River, Oregon, January 14, 1852, having gone to that region eighteen months before. The other sons, Thomas and John, sought a field of activity in Nebraska where they purchased farms, and after a few years, Thomas, who was unmarried, lost his life in one of the terrible blizzards, which have proved the curse of that otherwise desirable State. John, with his wife and daughter, removed to Florida in 1899, and the three daughters, Catherine Schnebly, Mary Elizabeth and Margaretta, are still residents of the old homestead. The Philadelphia "Presbyterian," in commenting upon the demise of Mr. Kellar, had this to say of his life and work: "He was a man of ability. His preaching was chiefly doctrinal and wholly extemporaneous. He was not only decided in his views, but inflexible. No considerations of personal ease or emolument had influence to divert him from what seemed to him to be the path of duty. He preached often, during many years, and at different points, with but little remuneration, counting it all joy thus to testify this love for both his Master and the souls of men."

APPLE, REV. HENRY; Clergyman M. E. Church; born at Felicity, Clermont County, Ohio, August 27, 1835; the son of Henry and Mary (Bowser) Apple. The father was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 16, 1803, and died in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1867. The mother was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1803, and died April 21, 1876. The great-grandfather, Andrew Apple, came from Germany. The grandfather, Christian Apple, married Catherine Bolander; both were natives of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Bowser, married Mary Wright, who was of Irish parentage—both born in Union County, Pennsylvania. Henry Apple, Sr., brought his family to Illinois in 1837 and settled at Lewistown, Fulton County, April 10. The family consisted of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom three daughters and two sons are still living. Amos, a farmer, lives in Page County, Iowa; Sarah Pugh died January 28, 1900; Amanda Byers lives in Marysville, Missouri; Andrew died at six years of age; Nathaniel was a soldier in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died in the Civil War, aged twenty-eight; Henry is the subject of this sketch; Simeon and Christian died in infancy; Mary Johnson lives in Clackamas County, Oregon; Martha Thompson lives in Fulton County, Illinois. Henry Apple graduated from Fulton

Seminary in 1860, and began preaching the same year at Mt. Hedding, Peoria County. Since then he has been stationed at the following places: Peoria, French Creek, Brimfield, Coleville, Groveland, Peoria, Groveland, Peoria, Bartonville. His last charge was filled in 1897. He now preaches occasionally as a supply. April 23, 1863, he was married in Chicago to Janet Borland, born in 1834, and they have three children: Henry S., graduated from the Peoria High School in 1884; Frank H., graduated from Parrish's Business College, Peoria; Chloe, the third child and only daughter, is the wife of E. L. Kearns. They make their home with Mr. Apple at the homestead, Knoxville Road. Mr. Apple cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and has continued to be a Republican ever since.

BECK, JOSEPH P.; Farmer; born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 28, 1828; son of Calvin S. and Mary (Powell) Beck, also natives of Clermont County. The father was born in 1804, the mother in 1807. The grandparents on the father's side were Jeremiah and Charity Beck, and on the mother's side, Joseph and Elizabeth Powell, natives of Pennsylvania. Calvin S. Beck was a farmer and spent his entire life in Clermont. Joseph P. Beck started in life for himself at twenty-four, and spent his earlier life in Ohio. He came to Illinois and lived in Hancock County for five years but came to Peoria in 1875, and has since lived in the county. October 9, 1851, he was married in Hamilton County, Ohio, to Sarah Holland, who was born in that county January 7, 1832, the daughter of Zachariah and Hester Ann (Gentle) Holland. The father was born in Ohio, and his father, Thomas Holland, in Maryland. William Gentle, the maternal grandfather, was born in Maryland. Zachariah Holland moved to Iowa in 1856, where he died. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Beck are Arthur and Irene H. Arthur married Martha Dickinson. Irene is the wife of Thomas B. Hanna and they have four children: Georgia L., Edna L., Howard H. and Gladys I. Mr. and Mrs. Beck are members of the Christian Church. He is a Democrat and has served as Township Clerk of Richwoods Township and as School Director. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has a handsome residence at 2026 Knoxville Avenue, Peoria.

BIRKEL, PHILIP J.; Retired Farmer; born in Alsace, Germany, May 15, 1824; the son of Philip J. and Charlotte (Vogel) Birkel, natives of Alsace. He came to America and settled in Peoria in 1853, remaining here eight years. November 1, 1861, he enlisted in Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's regiment, the Eleventh Cavalry, and served two years and two months. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Jackson, and was discharged for disability in 1863. In 1867 he purchased twenty acres of land on Section 33, Richwoods Township, eighteen acres of which he afterward sold for nine hundred dollars an acre. He married Caroline Fox in Peoria, June 25, 1854. She was born in Samtild, Germany, in February, 1832; daughter of August and Clara (Blakel) Fox, natives of Al-



Isaac Hullar.

sace. Eight children were born of this marriage: Frederika, born May 14, 1855, married Jacob Badle, and they have three children—Frederick, John and Clara; Caroline, born December 2, 1857, married Charles Wood, and they have three children—Effie, Augustus and Lettie; Jacob, born December 2, 1860, married Anna Wusenband, and they have seven children—Robert, Mary, Caroline, Martha, Anna, Jacob and Lettie; Charlotte, born August 2, 1864, lives in Chicago; Clara, born December 7, 1869; George, born May 26, 1870; John, born August 12, 1873; Lewis, born October 20, 1876. Mr. Birkel is a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran and his wife of the Catholic Church.

BOOTZ, DANIEL OSCAR; Merchant, North Peoria; born in Peoria, January 10, 1859, is a son of Peter and Lydia (Kleinn) Bootz, natives, respectively, of Germany and of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Peter Bootz settled at Peoria while yet quite a young man and became an extensive manufacturer of brick, and the products of his yards entered into the construction of many old buildings now standing in the city. The house now occupied by Daniel Oscar Bootz was built by his mother after the death of his father. Formerly a farmer, Mr. Bootz has, during recent years, kept a feed store in North Peoria, and has given some attention to raising chickens for the Peoria market. He married Georgia N. Harrington, at Peoria, December 5, 1889, and they have three children: Hazel Elizabeth, Glena Alberta and David Allen. Mrs. Bootz was born in Peoria October 28, 1866, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Young) Harrington, natives, respectively, of Indiana and of Germany, who were married in Peoria. Mr. Harrington went from his native State to Missouri and thence to Peoria, where for ten years he was bookkeeper in Griggs' distillery. He died at thirty-five and was buried with Masonic honors. His widow died in her sixtieth year.

BOOTZ, ROBERT B.; Farmer and Teamster, North Peoria; was born in Peoria, April 9, 1848, a son of Peter and Lydia (Kleinn) Bootz, the first mentioned of whom was born in Germany, the other in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Daniel Kleinn. Peter Bootz settled in Peoria when the town was small and married there, and was long a brick manufacturer, sometime of the firm of Bootz & McKinney, and was also successful as a farmer. He filled the office of Highway Commissioner in Richwoods Township and was otherwise prominent in local affairs. His death occurred when he was fifty-one years old, and that of his widow at sixty-three. Robert B. Bootz early gave attention to farming and, as a farmer, he has accomplished satisfactory results. During recent years he has engaged more and more extensively in teaming, and for four years was Superintendent of Streets in North Peoria. He is a Democrat and a member of the Union Congregational Church. He married Orra C. Heylman in Peoria May 1, 1872, and they have four children: Ethel N., William R., Edward B. and Harold

L. Mrs. Bootz was born in Peoria, January 19, 1856, a daughter of William T. and Sophia (Chapman) Heylman. Her father was born in Ohio, her mother in White Hall, New York. They were married in April, 1853, and resided in Peoria up to 1893, when they removed to Canton, Fulton County, where Mr. Heylman is employed as pattern-maker in the plow manufactory of Parlin & Orendorff.

CORRINGTON, WASHINGTON; Farmer; born in Warren County, Ohio, June 24, 1812, the son of Samuel and Ruth (Dickerson) Corrington, natives of New Jersey. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Sarah (Worth) Corrington, and those on the maternal side, Walter and Penelope (Eaton) Dickerson. Both grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers and the father in the War of 1812. Washington Corrington married Elizabeth H. Chase in Ohio in 1836. Mrs. Corrington was born June 30, 1815, and died September 14, 1897. She was the daughter of Valentine Chase. Her grandfather, Abraham Chase, was a resident of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and when a boy, at the battle of Bunker Hill, carried water and ammunition to the soldiers. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Corrington: Laura N., now Mrs. John Hines, lives in Richwoods Township; Leander B. lives in Iowa; Mary, deceased; Louisa J., now Mrs. William Bratton, lives in Florida; Frank V. married for his first wife Louisiana Giles, after whose death he married Fannie Becker, and they reside on the old homestead; Emma I., who married Alonzo Wookey, and is now deceased, and Murray, who graduated from Knox College in 1879, and from Yale in 1881, where he took a prize of one hundred dollars in gold for the best essay at graduation. He is now a lawyer in New York City. Mr. Corrington was a merchant in Ohio, but removed to Peoria in 1846 and soon thereafter settled in Richwoods Township, where he bought forty acres of timber and brush land. He afterward purchased land in Knox and Stark Counties, and now has valuable property in Iowa and Florida, making a total of ten hundred and eighty acres of land, four hundred and eighty of which is located just north of the city of Peoria. Mr. Corrington served as Supervisor two years and as Township Treasurer of Schools sixteen years. He is a Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrat, and an admirer of the character and life-work of Abraham Lincoln. The name Corrington is English and was formerly Coddington.

FRYE, MARGARET (deceased), was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 9, 1829, a daughter of Margrune and Kasinda (Chiles) Belfrom, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio. Her father brought his family to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1830, and was there at the time of the historic "deep snow." He had to send his corn as far as Galena to be ground and experienced other hardships of pioneer life. After some time, he bought and settled on land, now in Peoria, where the old sanitarium stood, and later owned several pieces of land within the present limits of Averyville and in Brimfield.

He died in Peoria and his wife on their Averyville property. Margaret Belfrom married Abraham Frye, at Peoria, January, 1854. Mr. Frye was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1814, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Shaffer) Frye, and came to Illinois in 1839. He went back East in 1840, and returned with his father and all his family. His father bought land and settled in Richwoods Township, where he died in 1869, his wife in 1872. Abraham Frye owned a farm of eighty acres in Richwoods Township and a quarter section in Iowa. He died February 23, 1898. The children of Abraham and Margaret (Belfrom) Frye are Frank P., Emma, Andrew Douglas, Ida May and William Everett. Two others—Richard Yates and Hervey L.—are dead.

FRYE, REBECCA: Farmer; born in McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1843; is the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Fasnacht) Johnston. The father was born in Youngstown and the mother at McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania. The paternal grandparents were Robert and Rebecca (Dennison) Johnston, natives of Pittsburgh. The maternal grandparents, Jacob and Christina (Krill) Fasnacht, were Pennsylvanians by birth. Thomas Johnston removed from Pennsylvania to Peoria County in 1850, reaching Peoria November 21. He first located in Medina Township, where he bought a farm and lived for some years, and then removed to Richwoods, where he settled on Section 5, and there spent the last ten years of his life, dying in 1867. His widow now lives with a daughter in Peoria. After receiving more than an ordinary education, Rebecca Johnston became the wife of Smith Frye, of Richwoods Townships, on May 22, 1862. Mr. Frye was born in Richwoods Township February 28, 1841, the son of Smith and Nancy (Shepler) Frye, natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania. The Frye and Shepler families built a keel-boat at Pittsburg, and in it followed the course of the rivers to Peoria in 1836. Mr. Frye settled on a farm in Richwoods Township and devoted himself to farming and stock raising. He built the first barn in Richwoods Township. He died in 1860 and his widow in 1882. Smith Frye, the second of that name, was a prosperous farmer and owned a handsome farm in Richwoods Township, and other valuable property. He died August 8, 1894. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frye, of whom ten are living: Thomas Elwood married Anne Hogan; Nellie M., wife of Zela M. Holmes; Charles Johnston, who married Sadie Firm; Fred Smith; Jay Shepler; Arnold Leroy; Margaret Marian; Sarah; Imogene Rebecca; Mary Hester, deceased; and Philip Earl. Margaret Imogene and Nellie graduated from the Peoria High School. Charles graduated from Brown's Business College, Peoria. Mr. Frye and family reside in a handsome home on Section 6, where she has a fine farm of five hundred acres, besides four hundred acres of land in Iowa. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FULTON, ALBERT: Farmer; born in Richwoods Township, October 8, 1842; son of Josiah

Fulton and Augusta P. (Hughes) Fulton. The father was born in Virginia, February 10, 1800, and died March 5, 1894. The mother was born in Georgia in 1810 and died in 1887. Josiah Fulton was one of the six constituting Abner Eads' party who came to Fort Clark, now Peoria, in 1819. They were: Abner Eads, Josiah and Seth Fulton, Samuel Daugherty, Thomas Russell, Joseph Hersey and John Davis. Josiah Fulton outlived all the others and died at the age of ninety-four. Josiah and Augusta Fulton had ten children: Nancy J. Sammis; Rebecca Mansfield, deceased; Elizabeth Slough, deceased; Samuel; Joseph; Mary McDermott; George; Albert; Josiah, deceased, and Jacob. On June 1, 1880, Albert Fulton was married in Peoria, to Emma Cartwright, born in Tazewell County, December 2, 1853, the daughter of William S. and Ann (Harrison) Cartwright. The father was born in Lincolnshire, England in 1821, and came to America in 1851. He first settled at Orange Prairie, but later came to Peoria, where he conducted a livery stable for many years. The mother was born and the parents were married in England. There were three children, two of whom are now living; Emma, now Mrs. Fulton, and Benjamin, Secretary of the Park Board in Peoria. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are: Charles A., born January 5, 1881; Effie A., born October 28, 1883; Mary A., born March 7, 1885; Olive P., born February 15, 1887; Jeannette, born March 14, 1889; Lucy E., born June 12, 1891. Mr. Fulton was educated in the common schools of his native township. He is a farmer, a Republican, and has been School Director for ten years.

GAUWITZ, ANTON: Farmer and Market Gardener; born near Frankfort-on-the-Rhine, Germany, August 9, 1848; son of Anton and Elizabeth (Nix) Gauwitz, natives of Germany. The father and mother both died in 1893. Anton Gauwitz, Sr., brought his family to America and settled in Richwoods Township in 1854. He was a miner, but from 1865 was engaged in farming. Anton, Jr., stayed with his father until he was twenty-three years old, and received for his services five hundred dollars. He bought twenty-five acres of land in 1875, one hundred and seventy-three acres in 1882, and one hundred and sixty acres for \$5,000, and later thirty-three acres for \$250. He now has three hundred and ninety-one acres of land, constituting a beautiful farm, with a considerable variety of fruits, and a fine residence, with water brought from a spring on the bluff. He married Harriet A. Thurston, in Peoria, April 4, 1872. They have had nine children: William A., born 1873; David W., born 1876; Charles Frederick and Lottie Mahala (twins), born August 8, 1880; Frederica May, born in 1883; George Pearl, born in 1887; Joseph Joel, born in 1890, deceased; Leslie Richard, born in 1893, and Harriet Lucy, born in 1896. Mr. Gauwitz and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat and has served as School Director.

GILES, NATHAN, SR.: Farmer; born in Utica, New York, November 15, 1827, is the

son of Thomas and Anna (Pickens) Giles, and grandson of Thomas and Sarah Giles, all natives of Wales. Thomas Giles, Jr., came to America in 1827, and resided in Utica, New York, until 1836, when he settled on eighty acres of land on Section 36, in Richwoods Township, and built a house on the site of the present residence of B. L. T. Bourland, where he died two years later. Nathan was in Wisconsin one year and came to Peoria in 1844. He worked in a brickyard, the first year after coming here, for his brothers, Joseph, William and Thomas, at ten dollars per month and board. Subsequently he was a partner in the same business with William R. Bush, and, later, with William Giles. In 1849 he went to California and engaged in mining, returning in December, 1854. Following that he was a partner with his brother, William, in the manufacture of brick for four years. William retiring, he continued the business alone till 1877. The ten years following that date he spent on a farm and then removed to Peoria. On December 18, 1856, he was married in Pekin, Illinois, to Catherine Clausen, who was born in Hanover, Germany, November 18, 1821. They are the parents of five children: Margaret Ann Keithley; Louisiana Caroline Corrington, deceased; Olive Ann Sherwood; Clara Alice, and Andrew Nelson, who married Olive Poole, of Mossville. Mr. Giles is a Republican and has served as Supervisor of Richwoods Township eleven successive years. He is also President of the Board of Trustees of North Peoria. He and Mrs. Giles are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have a beautiful home and are now enjoying the results of a life time of hard work and saving. They spent the winter of 1899 and 1900 in Florida.

JUDD, WILLIAM G.; Farmer; born in Peoria, October 20, 1864; son of Jacob C. and Mary E. (Leggett) Judd. The father was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, June 11, 1836, and died March 21, 1898. He was the son of Roswell and Elizabeth (Liddle) Judd, the latter a native of England. The parents of Mary E. Leggett, who was born in New York City in 1843, were Walter Leggett, born in Scotland in 1787, and Jane (Smith) Leggett, born in New Jersey in 1808. He was a whip manufacturer and a wholesale and retail dealer in dry goods in New York City. All of his family were born in New York City, where he died. Jacob C. Judd settled in Trivoli Township in 1854 and his widow is still living. William G. Judd married Olive E. Dempsey in Richwoods Township, November 20, 1889. She is the daughter of William and Myra (Kellar) Dempsey. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Judd are: Myra C. E., born November 9, 1890; W. Dempsey, born August 3, 1892, and Alma E., born June 17, 1899. Mr. Judd was educated in the common schools of Richwoods Township. He owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres and is a prosperous farmer. In politics he is a Republican.

KOERNER, JOHN F.; Farmer; born February 6, 1859, in Kickapoo Township, Peoria County; is a son of Christian and Nancy A.

(Stringer) Koerner, who were born, the father near Cincinnati, Ohio, the mother in Peoria. Jacob Koerner, his grandfather, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Christian Koerner settled on a farm in Kickapoo Township in 1847, and there his wife died in 1877 and there he lived till 1893. They were the parents of four children: John F., David William, Christine and Anna. Mr. Koerner was the owner of one hundred and ninety-two acres of land, ninety-two acres of which is on the Knoxville Road. John F. Koerner was educated in the common schools and at the Parrish Business College, and after the death of his father, he settled on a part of Section 5 in Richwoods Township, where he has been prominent in public affairs, serving as School Director in District No. 6 and as Township Assessor. He married Emma Sebruck in Peoria, March 5, 1892, and they have two children, named Ralph S. and Cora M. Mrs. Koerner was born in Pekin, Tazewell County, May 10, 1862, a daughter of John and Mary Sebruck, natives respectively, of New York and of Switzerland, but now deceased. Her father did gallant service in the army of the United States in the Mexican War and again in our Civil War.

KRAKEL, CARL; Farmer; was born at Kunigelen, Germany, April 27, 1862, a son of Carl and Rosina (Reichau) Krakel, received a common school education in his native land, and came to the United States in 1883. After living for a time near Pekin, Tazewell County, he found employment in the mines in Peoria County, and later bought and for seven years lived on a small place on the Knoxville Road. Then he exchanged that property for land in Section 7, where, on sixty acres, he raises fruit and vegetables for the Peoria market. He is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. August 24, 1887, he married, at Peoria, Mary Athens, who was born in Mason County, December 15, 1862, a daughter of Henry W. and Mary (Remsten) Athens. Mr. Athens, a native of Ostfriesland, Germany, came to America in 1849 and settled in Limestone Township, Peoria County, but later went to Mason County, where he married. He returned to Peoria County in 1874 and died in Limestone Township the following year, and his widow, also a native of Ostfriesland, lives in her home with their daughter at Peoria. The elder Carl Krakel died in Germany in 1870, and his widow, who lives with a daughter in Peoria, came to the United States in 1882. Carl and Mary (Athens) Krakel have three children, Edna Rosina, Frederick Frank and Henry John.

KREILING, JOHN; Retired Farmer, North Peoria; is a son of Philip and Catharine Kreiling and was born in Germany, August 20, 1828. He was only a boy when his father died, and, at the age of twenty-two, he sailed for the United States and on the voyage met and fell in love with Catharine Leuder, daughter of John and Catharine Leuder, whom he married in mid-ocean. He landed at Philadelphia with a cash capital of only forty cents and sold his watch to secure money with which to pay his fare and that of

his wife to New York, where he had a friend and where he engaged in making baskets. Eventually he went to Ashland County, Ohio, and worked there for brewers and brick manufacturers seven years. He arrived at Peoria in 1859 and there, in 1860, he voted for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He bought a farm in Richwoods Township, on which he lived some years and which he still owns. His present home is in North Peoria, where he owns a house and lot. He is a Republican and as such was elected Justice of the Peace and School Director in Richwoods Township, serving eight years in the office last mentioned. Mrs. Kreiling was born in 1825, and after the death of her mother in Germany came to America with her father, who settled and died at St. Louis. She has borne her husband children as follows: Helen, who is married and lives in Chicago; William, of Peoria; and Aurelia, also married and lives in Peoria.

KUHNE, CHRISTIAN; Dairyman, North Peoria; was born in Beardstown, Illinois, April 14, 1850, the son of Christian and Mary Kuhne, natives of Switzerland, both of whom died in Illinois, the latter in 1849. The elder Christian Kuhne settled "on the bluff" and was long engaged in dairying, and the son has been in the dairy business since his boyhood, his operations having been so extensive at times that he has kept as many as one hundred cows. Mr. Kuhne married Rickey Spanier, at Peoria, in 1880, and they had six children: Della, Rickey, Minnie, Emma, Christian and Ulrich. Mrs. Kuhne, who died January 10, 1900, was born in Richwoods Township in 1861, the daughter of Casper and Dora Spanier, natives of Germany, who settled near Kellar Station, in Richwoods Township, before 1860, and engaged in farming. Mr. Spanier is dead. Mr. Kuhne is a Democrat and an influential citizen. His residence is at No. 1213 Frye Avenue, North Peoria.

McKINNEY, ELIZA; widow of John E. McKinney, North Peoria; was born in New York City January 13, 1827; daughter of William and Sarah (Clayton) Stratton. The paternal grandfather was William Stratton and the maternal grandmother Betsy Clayton. Her ancestors on the father's side were natives of Ireland, and on the mother's, of New Jersey. William Stratton was a dairyman in New York City. He came to Logan Township with his family in 1837, and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, which he converted into a farm. He died aged about eighty years. Eliza Stratton and John E. McKinney, were married in Logan Township in 1846. Mr. McKinney was born in Ohio, June 27, 1826, the son of Davis and Abigail McKinney, natives of Ohio. They came to Peoria County in 1837 and settled in Logan Township, where Mr. McKinney bought a large tract of land. He retired from the farm and moved to Peoria where he and his wife died. Mr. and Mrs. John E. McKinney lived in Peoria County from the time of their marriage for three years in Logan Township, when they took up their permanent residence in Richwoods.

He was an extensive manufacturer of brick and was engaged in that occupation until about five years before his death, which occurred February 12, 1898. He was successful in business and owned several houses and lots, both in Peoria and in North Peoria. Mr. McKinney was a Republican. Mrs. McKinney is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Five children were born to them: Luther B., who married Tillie Faye; Julia Ann, the wife of John Buttrick; Sarah Jane, now Mrs. James Flannigan; William J., who married Emma Maux, and Lillie Maud, now Mrs. Sherman Hines.

ONYUN, JOHN A., Compositor, Peoria, born in Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York September 24, 1849; son of Addison and Mary (Harrigan) Onyun. The father was born in West Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1812, and the mother in Ireland. Addison Onyun settled in Greenbush, New York, where he engaged in teaming. In 1856 he moved to Gladstone, Illinois, where he bought and shipped cattle to the Eastern markets. In 1861 he removed to Lacon, where he fed cattle at the distilleries for some time. He died August 12, 1880, and Mrs. Onyun, February 6, 1873. John A. Onyun began to learn the printer's trade in 1865 at Lacon, Illinois, and worked at it there until 1871, and then moved to Peoria and worked at his trade until July 1, 1873, when he was appointed as a letter carrier, which position he held until October 15, 1886. From 1886 to 1894 he was in the printing business. He then started a paper on the co-operative plan, of which he was manager and treasurer. He continued with this until it was merged into the "Peoria Transcript." He is now employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C. He married Lucie Burns in Peoria, December 25, 1873, and they have four children: Jessie A., Clarence A., Archie Ray, and Rolla Glenn. Mrs. Onyun was born in Peoria, September 27, 1851, daughter of David and Matilda (Thomas) Burns. The father was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and the mother in England. The grandfather, John Burns, was born in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, Samuel Thomas, was born in Wales. David Burns came to Peoria in June, 1842, and is still living. He was a carpenter. His wife came from England in 1836, and is now dead. Mr. Onyun is a Republican. His wife, daughter, and two youngest sons are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SHORT, CAPTAIN JOHN; Retired; Richwoods Township; born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 9, 1832; son of Hugh Short, born in Tyrone, Blair County, Pennsylvania, and Rebecca (Russell) Short, both of English descent. Hugh Short was a carpenter and architect. In 1840 he went overland to California and never returned. Rebecca Short died in 1838. John Short received his education in the Boston public schools. When seventeen years of age he came to Illinois and located at Waukegan, afterwards removing to Chicago, where he remained a few years, and in 1857 went to Elgin where he became manager of a furniture factory. During

the first year of his residence at Elgin Mr. Short personally organized the Elgin Continentals, and, in the following year (1858), he organized the Washington Light Guards, of which he was made Captain. This organization was mustered into service as Company E, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Tazewell, Captain Short being made First Lieutenant. They went to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where Lieutenant Short was, for a time, commander, and posted the first guards at Camp Douglas. On account of the conduct of Captain Tazewell, Lieutenant Short resigned, and, in October, returned to Elgin. January 1, 1862, Mr. Short again enlisted at Elgin in Company B, Sixty-ninth Illinois Infantry, being mustered in as First Lieutenant, and again went into camp at Camp Douglas, where he assisted in drilling the company. The regiment remained on duty guarding prisoners at Camp Douglas until September 26, 1862, when it was mustered out. On the same day he re-enlisted as a private in the Fifth Illinois Independent Battery, and, November 15, was mustered in as Sergeant-Major. January 9, 1863, his command left for Jeffersonville, Indiana, and in March was ordered to Glasgow, Kentucky, where, for meritorious service, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, April 1, 1863. He took part in the Burnside expedition, engaged in the battles of Salina, on the Cumberland River, Montgomery, Loudon, Kingston and Knoxville, Tennessee, and chased guerrillas in Kentucky. He was brevetted Captain by Governor Yates, and March 7, 1864, was discharged by order of the Secretary of War for physical disability. Captain Short returned to Elgin, where he remained until December, 1875, when he removed to Peoria. September 24, 1876, Captain Short was married to Martha E. Colliers, who was born in Rahway, New Jersey, in 1850. They have one son, Walter Scott, born September 28, 1880. Captain Short is a Republican, and was elected Township Clerk for the ninth time in the spring of 1901. He is a member of Chapter 67, Royal Arch Masons, and has been a Knight of Pythias for twenty-six years, having passed all the chairs.

SIPP, FRED; Farmer; born April 15, 1848, in Butler County, Ohio; is the son of Adam and Veronica (Schamber) Sipp. Adam Sipp was born in Rhein Kreis, Bavaria, January 11, 1816, the son of William and Abbie (Braun) Sipp, the former a native of Rhein Kreis, and the latter of Hesse Darmstadt. John and Philipina Sipp were also natives of Bavaria. John and William Sipp were both weavers. John and his wife died aged about seventy-eight years. William served a year and a half under Napoleon Bonaparte, and accompanied the Great Army part of the way on the famous march to Moscow. He died aged about seventy-eight, and his wife at the age of fifty-five. Adam Sipp came to America in 1839, and settled in Butler County, Ohio, where he worked on a farm two years and engaged in other employment, then rented a farm upon which he worked four years. In 1851 he came to Peoria and settled in Rich-

woods Township on the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 20, which was then covered with brush. This he converted into a farm to which he has since added eighty acres. He married Veronica Schamber at Hamilton, Ohio, in 1843. She is the daughter of John and Anna Maria (Lehmiller) Schamber. Mr. Schamber was a weaver by trade, and came to America and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1831, but afterward moved to Missouri, where he died at the age of seventy. His wife died at the age of fifty-two. He and two of his sons were soldiers under the Great Napoleon. The sons never returned to their home and probably were killed or died of hardship. William Sipp came to America and settled in Ohio after Adam Sipp came to this country. His wife died in that State before 1857. His death occurred later. Adam Sipp lost his left arm while working about a threshing machine in 1856. He is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Reformed Lutheran Church. They are the parents of six children; William, married Dorothea Besser, and died at the age of thirty-seven, leaving two children; Adam, died in infancy; Fred; Adam (the second), deceased; Mary, and Veronica. Fred married Rickey Mannott, born in Peoria, daughter of Jurgen and Gustina (Broer) Mannott. They have five children: George Adam, William, Robert, Emma and Freda. Mr. and Mrs. Sipp are members of the Lutheran Church. They live on the paternal homestead, which he cultivates, together with eighty acres he owns. He is a Republican. He is now serving his second term as Road Commissioner; has been School Director for twenty years.

VAN RENSSELAER, ROBERT H.; Merchant; Peoria; born in Morris, Otsego County, New York, December 30, 1845, a son of Robert Henry and Joanna (Franchot) Van Rensselaer, is a direct descendant of Killian Van Rensselaer, a rich pearl merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, who was patroon of a large tract of land on the Hudson granted to him by the Holland Government in 1631. Henry I. Van Rensselaer, born in 1742 and died in 1814, an extensive land-owner and manufacturer and a prominent officer in the Revolutionary army, was a direct descendant of the patroon and the great-grandfather of Robert H. Van Rensselaer, of Peoria. His son, Robert Henry Van Rensselaer (grandfather of Robert H.), a native of Claverack, Columbia County, New York, married Anne Ten Broeck, born in New York State, and was elected Judge in 1813. Robert Henry Van Rensselaer (father) was born at Claverack, June 17, 1817, and died March 5, 1888. He was a merchant and later a farmer and breeder of fine cattle. His wife, Joanna (Franchot) Van Rensselaer, was born at Morris, New York, in 1817, and died June 26, 1895. Pascal Franchot, her father, was born in Lorraine, France, in 1774, and married Catharine Hanson, who was born of an old Dutch family of New York. Robert H. Van Rensselaer, Jr., at eighteen years of age, went to Blossburg, Pennsylvania, where he was a clerk in the office

of a coal company. In 1866-68 he was in the employ of the Phoenix Life Insurance Company at Hartford, Connecticut. On account of impaired health, in 1868 he went to California by way of the Isthmus and remained there four years in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and as a farmer in the Sacramento Valley. In 1872-78 he was in Utah, and 1878-83 in Montana, where he was a clerk in the lumber business. He came to Peoria County in 1883 and opened a store at Jubilee, whence, in the fall of 1890 he removed to his present location, No. 902 Kansas Avenue, North Peoria. Mr. Van Rensselaer married Caroline Gallup in Peoria, July 23, 1884. She is the daughter of George D. and Lucinda (Powell) Gallup, both of whom died in Ohio—the latter when Mrs. Van Rensselaer was an infant. Politically, Mr. Van Rensselaer is a Republican. He was brought up in the Episcopal faith, but never a member of any church. Earlier generations of his family on his father's side were members of the Dutch Reformed Church. The old family mansion in New York, where he was born, was a fine stone building, fashioned after the style of two centuries ago. It was built in 1814, by a great-uncle of Mr. Van Rensselaer.

WEST, JAMES C.; Teamster; was born in Woodford County, Illinois, November 24, 1851. His father, James, and his mother, Catherine (Cress) West, were natives of Virginia. The maternal grandparents were Jacob and Betsy Cress, natives of Virginia. The grandfather was in the Revolutionary War. James West came

to Peoria when this city was a hamlet, and shot deer on the site of the court house. He was a mason and also a manufacturer of brick. He subsequently moved to Woodford County, where he owned a farm, and where he died at the age of seventy-six years. His widow afterwards lived with her son James C., and died at his house, at the age of eighty-three years. James C. West first engaged in the wholesale and retail fish business in Peoria, which he conducted thirteen years. He formerly owned a farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Tazewell County, which he exchanged for property in Peoria. He now owns three dwellings and several building lots; also a farm of eighty acres of timber land in Woodford County. For several years he was engaged in the retail oil business, but now does teaming and sprinkling. He married Sarah Havens in Tazewell County, February 13, 1873. She was born in Dear Creek Township, Tazewell County, February 9, 1852, the daughter of James and Hanna Elizabeth (McGuinis) Havens. The father was born in New Jersey, July 3, 1828. The mother was a native of Tennessee. He lives in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of two children; James R., and Julia Elsie. James R. married Juanita Waughe, and has two children: Verna and Harold. Julia married William Kaminsky and has one child, Margia. Mr. West is a member of the United Brethren Church, also of the Macca-bees and Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHAPTER XVI.

ROSEFIELD TOWNSHIP.

BY HENRY W. HARDING.

This township is centrally located as to the geography of Peoria County, its position on the map being Nine North, Range Six East, there being two townships north, two south, two east and one west of it. Its surface is considerably broken by the Kickapoo Creek, the two main branches of which become united on Section 3. Notwithstanding this there is much good farming land, both prairie and timber—the latter producing well when cleared and placed under cultivation. Although having within its borders only one village, it is within easy reach of Kickapoo Town and Edwards on the east, and Hanna City, Eden and Trivoli on the south.

The township was very early settled by a colony of sturdy farmers. About the year 1831 or 1832 Casper Yinger, Minnie Rynearson, John and David Combs, Levi Coolidge and William Nixon settled here. In 1833, Amos Stevens, whose name is prominent in the history of the county, located at the Forks of the Kickapoo, built a log cabin and broke prairie. This point was a geographical landmark by which the directions of the public roads were fixed. One of the State Roads to Knoxville, leading up the Kickapoo, touched this point and then ran westward through the hamlets of Southport and Newburgh.

Benjamin Miller and Joseph Bohrer came about the year 1835, after which the township filled up quite rapidly.

The Kickapoo Creek in those days was considered a valuable mill stream, furnishing a sufficiency of water at all times to carry one run of stone, and, for nine months of the year, it was sufficient for two runs at any place below the Forks, between which point and its mouth there were three grist-mills and two saw-mills in operation. At that time there were four bridges on that stream where roads leading northward and westward crossed it. It can, therefore, be readily understood why the proprietors occasionally got into contentions about their water rights. There was a law that permitted such proprietors to petition the County Commissioners' Court for a writ to assess the damages that would be sustained by other owners

by reason of the flooding of their lands by the erection of mill-dams. The Commissioners might permit such dams to be erected, provided the health of the neighborhood would not be injuriously affected by them, and might also assess the damages sustained by other owners.

At the June term, 1838, such a writ was issued in favor of John F. Kinney for the erection of a mill and mill-dam on the northeast quarter of Section 23.

At the July term, 1838, David Combs applied for such a writ for the erection of a mill-dam on the southwest quarter of Section 11.

Thereupon these two worthy neighbors whose mill-dams were to be a mile apart, to say nothing of the serpentine course of the stream, got into a wrangle. The Sheriff, whose province it was to select the jurors, submitted both cases to the same jury, which consisted of John Coyle, Andrew Race, Stephen Carl, John H. Oliver, I. S. Van Arsdale, Jacob Bush, William Stackhouse, Asa Beal, W. F. Mulvaney, Samuel Veacock, Adam Barfut and Benjamin Kibb, who fixed the height of Kinney's dam at six feet six inches from low water mark, found that neither Thomas Slane, William Nixon, David Combs, nor Tom Scott would sustain any damage by its erection, but that John Combs would sustain damage to the amount of \$32.50, and that the health of the neighborhood would not be injuriously affected. On the petition of David Combs the jury returned that no person would sustain any damage nor would the health of the neighborhood be injuriously affected.

David Combs appeared by Charles Ballance, Esq., his attorney, and opposed the granting of the petition of Kinney; *first*, because he had no title to the land; *second*, for informality in the Sheriff's return; *third*, because the legal notices had not been given. Elihu N. Powell, Esq., appeared as counsel for Kinney, and upon his motion the Sheriff was allowed to amend his return. Arguments were heard, the verdict was accepted and the petitions of both the litigants were granted.

In anticipation of a speedy completion of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, Joseph Bohrer, of Rosefield, and William M. Dodge, of Peoria, on April 19, 1856, laid out the village of Oak Hill

on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 6. Mr. Bohrer, as also were many of his neighbors, was a Virginian, born in Frederick County, in that State, May 9, 1805, married February, 1829, to Harriet Dawson, emigrated to Illinois in the year 1836, and settled in Rosefield Township. About the time of the completion of the railroad to this point, this being the terminus for some time, Messrs. Tyng and Brotherson, grain-dealers of Peoria, erected a warehouse here and commenced buying grain. They commanded the trade of the northwestern portion of the county, and, to a considerable distance to the south and west, even into Knox County. Their shipments were consequently very large, there being no other railroad west of the river, and no available market nearer than Peoria.

In consequence of the building at a later period of the Buda Branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and the Peoria and Farmington—now the Iowa Central—this trade has been greatly reduced.

Coal is mined extensively in the township, there being two companies operating on the line of the railroad. The principal shipping points for coal mined in this township are at Edwards, Kramm and Langdon.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.—Prior to the township organization, Rosefield lay partly in the middle and partly in La Grange Precinct, the former being composed of Logan and parts of Limestone and Rosefield; the latter, of parts of Kickapoo, Jubilee and Rosefield. The county having been divided and Rosefield set off by itself, the voters, in pursuance of notice given, assembled at the house of Benjamin Miller on the second day of April, 1850, and proceeded to organize the township. On motion, Benjamin Brown was chosen Moderator and James M. Rogers was elected Clerk by ballot. After the officers of this first town meeting had been duly sworn, the voters proceeded to elect Town Officers by ballot, and, upon a canvass of the votes—there being about thirty—the following were declared elected as the first Town Officers of Rosefield Township: John Combs, Supervisor; James M. Rogers, Town Clerk; David Slane, Assessor; Nelson Shephard, Collector; Edward D. Edwards, Isaac Clayton and Edward Coolidge, Commissioners of Highways; Daniel McVicker and James Sherwood, Constables, and William W. Miller and Ephraim Rynearson, Justices of the Peace.

The population has increased year by year, the census of 1900 showing a total of 1,150. The town started with 30 voters; at the present time there is a voting population of about 300. The present Town Officers are H. W. Harding, Supervisor; C. H. Spangler, Town Clerk; James H. Wrigley, Assessor; Wesley Vickery, Collector; Thomas McCoy, Marion Maple and R. H. Wood, Commissioners of Highways; John Brown, James Hale and R. W. Morris, Trustees of Schools; James Rayfield, School Treasurer; J. H. Wrigley and R. F. Haynes, Justices of the Peace, and Nicholas Schaab, Constable.

CHURCHES.—The first church organized in the

township was a Methodist, organized in 1837, located on Section 14, and known as the "Combs Meeting House." It has long since gone to decay and has been abandoned. The church of the same denomination, at Oak Hill, was organized in 1845. The congregation held their meetings in a school house until 1858, when they erected a church edifice, the congregation then numbering about sixty. The first official Board consisted of Culten Dawson, Daniel Brown, Austin Nixon, Jacob Gunth, Isaac Wetherell, W. W. Miller and A. Dawson. The cost of the building was about \$1,200.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the Texas neighborhood, known as the Wrigley Church, was organized in 1854 with a membership numbering ten. Joseph Dunn was class-leader, Robert Wrigley and Henry Robins the first trustees and Rev. J. M. Snyder the first pastor. They also worshiped in a school house until about 1860, when they built a frame house of worship accommodating about 250, at a cost of about \$1,600.

Another Methodist Church is the Rosefield Church, organized as a class about the year 1844, with twelve members. The first house of worship was erected in 1844, but in 1874 it was abandoned and a new church erected across the road at a cost of \$1,650.

In 1865 a Camp Ground, for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Peoria District, was purchased near the village of Oak Hill, where a camp meeting has been held annually ever since. Thousands of people congregate there yearly to spend a season of quiet devotion. It is located in a beautiful grove a short distance northeast of the village, and is supplied with a good spring of water.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house was built in 1838, on Section 8, in which Roswell Smith was the first teacher. A year previous to this, however, the first school was taught in a private house by Martha, daughter of Benjamin Miller.

The township is well supplied with public schools, it having twelve districts and parts of districts, in all of which schools are regularly kept.

HARDING, HENRY W.; Farmer; born in the city of Peoria, February 25, 1853, the son of John J. Jane (Greenough) Harding. The father was born at Bratton Fleming, Devonshire, England, June 3, 1819, and the mother in Lancashire, England, July 14, 1830. The paternal grandparents, John and Mary (Gill) Harding, were also natives of England. The grandmother lived to be ninety years old. The maternal grandfather was James Greenough, of England, who came to America in 1842 and settled in Brimfield Township, Peoria County. John J. Harding left England for America, April 4, 1845. After landing at New York he came to Chicago by the water route, and then to Peoria by wagon, reaching here on June 24. For some time he was a clerk in a commission house, but in 1861 he moved to Logan Township and settled on an "eighty" in Section 5. Later he bought an eighty

in Section 32 in Rosefield Township, and subsequently one hundred and fifty acres in Sections 30 and 31, where he now resides. He was twice married. He married Sarah Tucker in England March 29, 1845. She died in Peoria in September, 1847. There is no living child of this marriage. For his second wife on January 9, 1850, he married Jane Greenough, the daughter of James and Jane (Pilkington) Greenough. Six sons were born of this marriage, all of whom are living: John J., Henry W., Robert G., Eleazer E., William W., and Adoniram J. Henry W. Harding has a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land with a new house and new barns. He married Henrietta Pinkerton at the old Peoria House in Peoria, September 28, 1875. She was born in Peoria County September 30, 1856, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (McIntyre) Pinkerton. The father was born in Ohio, the mother in Canada, and they were married in Peoria County. The father had a store in Peoria which he sold and located on a farm in Logan Township, where he farmed and raised cattle. He died in 1873, the mother in 1899. Four children have been born to Henry W. Harding and his wife; Minnie B., born June 22, 1876; Eliza J., born May 2, 1879; Henry J., born November 8, 1884, and Ada H., born November 22, 1894. Mr. Harding is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican, and has been Township Clerk four years, has been School Director some fifteen years, and is now Supervisor. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Peoria; of Memento Lodge, No. 42, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Farmington; of Ferguson Lodge, No. 4732, Modern Woodmen of America at Hanna City, and of Hanna City Camp, No. 139, Knights of the Maccabees at Hanna City.

HOLT, FREDERICK; Farmer; born at Rosefield, Illinois, November 9, 1853, the son of James W. and Ellen Holt. His paternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth Holt, natives of England. James Holt was a machinist by trade, came to America about 1830 and first settled in the city of Peoria. He purchased a farm on Section 32, Rosefield Township. He died in Eden, Logan Township, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife died at seventy-one. They were members of the Methodist Church and he was Commissioner of Roads for Rosefield Township and School Director. Frederick Holt has been a farmer all his life; has one hundred and twenty acres of land on Section 32. November 16, 1875, he was married in Elmwood Township, to Rosina Bagg, who was born in Rosefield Township, December 19, 1856, the daughter of Otis and Phoebe (Brown) Bagg, natives of New York, now living in Elmwood Township. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have two children, Charles F. and Otis J. Mr. and Mrs. Holt are members of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican. He has been School Director three terms, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Hanna City.

KING, ANNIE (O'RILEY); Widow of Philip King; Rosefield Township; born in Coun-

ty Cavan, Ireland, April 16, 1841; received a common school education. Her paternal grandparents, Philip and Margaret (Fitzsimmons) O'Riley; her maternal grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Grey) Sheridan, were born in Ireland. Philip and Elizabeth (Sheridan) O'Riley, her parents, were natives of County Cavan. She married Philip King at St. Mary's Church, Peoria, May 17, 1869. They had eight children: John James; William Christopher; Margaret Ellenor; Delia Jane; Philip Thomas; Mary Francis; Lizzie Annie and Taressa, deceased. John J. married Annie McCan; William C. married Maggie Boland; Margaret E. is the wife of Michael Ibeck; Delia J. is the wife of Fred Antrum; Mary F. is the wife of Charles Wyman. Mrs. King came to America alone, landing in New York City in 1855, after being on the ocean fifty-two days. She at first made her home with John Leland. She then went to Fulton County, New York, and lived with Jane Simpson. She next came to Peoria, where she was married to Mr. King in St. Mary's Church, May 17, 1869. They removed to this township, where her husband worked for a time on the railroad, and then purchased about forty acres of land near Oak Hill. He was foreman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and was crippled so badly while trying to take a hand car off the track in front of a passenger train, that he died soon after the accident, May 17, 1894. Mrs. King belongs to the Catholic Church.

MOODY, JAMES M.; Farmer; born in Leeds, England, May 3, 1834; received a common school education. His parental grandparents, James and Margaret Moody, and his maternal grandparents, James and Elizabeth Metcalfe, were born in England. His parents, John S. and Ann (Metcalfe) Moody, came from Leeds to America, settling in Rosefield Township, Peoria, on Section 29, in 1842. They were members of the Methodist Church and died at the old homestead. James M. Moody enlisted in Company K, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers, September 3, 1862, and was in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Fort Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills, Black River, Vicksburg, and at the battle of Mansfield, where he was taken prisoner, being released after thirteen months and fourteen days. He was discharged June 25, 1865. Mr. Moody married Ellen H. Morris in Rosefield, April 26, 1860. They had nine children: Harry M., born April 26, 1861, died February 22, 1881; Nellie A., born April 10, 1863, died October 24, 1863; Howard, born May 13, 1866; Mary A., born March 15, 1868; Katie E., born July 19, 1870; James H., born January 2, 1875; Hartley H., born March 7, 1880; Harvey M., born March 9, 1882, died August 13, 1883; and Marcus H., born June 25, 1884. Mrs. Moody was born in Rosefield Township April 17, 1843, the daughter of Henry and Ann Morris. Her parents were born in England and came to Illinois in 1841, locating on Section 32. She died November 20, 1892. Mr. Moody is a Methodist, in politics a Republican, and has held the office of Road Commissioner.

REENTS, SIEBOLD; Farmer and Carpenter; born in Ostfriesland, Germany, August 27, 1842. His parents, John and Alice Reents, were born in Germany. Siebold Reents came to the United States in 1867, and located in Peoria County. He began a farm in Rosefield Township and occasionally worked at his old trade as a carpenter. By his industry and economy he has become owner of over five hundred and twelve acres of land, from which he is now getting one hundred tons of coal each day, in addition to having several hundred acres under cultivation. He married Anna Meussen in Peoria September 9, 1868. They have six children living: George M., born May 10, 1871; John Henry, born June 18, 1873; Anna Sophia, born April 14, 1875; August, born August 28, 1877; Anton J., born July 3, 1879; and Siebold, born December 5, 1884. Mrs. Reents was born in Ostfriesland in 1846, the daughter of Jurgen and Anna (Sophia) Meussen. Her parents came to America in 1883 on a visit, and later returned to their native country. Mr. Reents is a member of the Lutheran Church; is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor eight terms, Road Commissioner nine years and was School Director, which office he has held for several terms. He is a successful farmer and devotes much time to the raising of stock; he has a large herd of high-bred cattle and a number of horses, sheep and hogs. Two of his sons and one daughter are managing a store in connection with the postoffice at Kramm.

RUPP, JOHN; Farmer; born June 8, 1836, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, the son of George Rupp, a native of Maryland, and Elizabeth Rupp, a native of Connecticut. George Rupp died in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. John Rupp came to Dixon, Illinois, in 1863, and to Rosefield in 1866. He purchased his present farm in 1885. He was a member of Company C, Nineteenth United States Infantry in the War of the Rebellion and took part in the battle of Shiloh and other engagements. He married Margaret Wilkinson at Peoria, October 29, 1867. She was

born in Ohio March 5, 1845, the daughter of William and Cynthia Ann (Walton) Wilkinson. Her parents came from Ohio to Rosefield Township, where her father purchased a farm in the fall of 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Rupp have eight children: Alameda, John Byron, Eliza Lena, Cynthia Centennial, Daisy Violet, Mary Dellie, Fred H. and Gale A. Alameda married William Howe. Lena was married but her husband is now deceased. Byron married Mary Hanny. Mr. Rupp was educated in the common schools. He votes the Republican ticket, and has been School Director.

SCOTT, ROBERT; Farmer; born in Syracuse, New York, November 8, 1843; received a common school education. His parents, John and Sarah Scott, were natives of Scotland. They came to America at an early day, settling at Syracuse, New York. Robert, when a young man, left home to locate in the West, and came to Peoria County in 1852. He did not at first settle here, but spent several years in travel, transacting business in Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Kentucky. He then returned to Peoria County and began farming on Section 16, Rosefield Township, where he has eighty acres of well improved land. On August 7, 1877, he was married in Peoria to Eliza LaMay, daughter of David and Barbara LaMay, born in Peoria County April 5, 1855. They have five children: Cora Isadore, born August 7, 1878; Sarah Eva, born August 17, 1881; Ida May, born March 17, 1883; Albert Robert, born December 10, 1885; and Archibald Sylvester, born December 6, 1888, died August 14, 1889. Mrs. Scott's parents were natives of Virginia and died in Radnor Township, where they had made their home for many years. Cora Isadore Scott was married February 28, 1900, to James H. Edwards, and they have one child, Lethea Cora, born December 19, 1900. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Scott is a Democrat and has been School Director for seven years; is one of the influential citizens of his township.

CHAPTER XVII.

TIMBER TOWNSHIP.

BY ALLEN L. FAHNESTOCK.

Timber Township is located in the southwest corner of Peoria County. It derives its name from the fact that it embraces within its limits the finest body of timber in the State, abounding, as it does, in red, black, white and burr-oak, white and black ash, white and black walnut, elm, cotton-wood, hard and soft maple, linn, mulberry, sycamore and a great variety of other timber. Fine bottom land extends from the bluff to the river, in width from one-half to two miles, interspersed with beautiful lakes, the most noted being Clifton Lake, Stillman Lake, Scott Lake and Murray Lake, named after old settlers who owned land adjoining. The Stillman Lake was named after General Stillman, who commanded in the Black Hawk War, and lived on his farm near this lake. These lakes were stocked with a fine variety of game fish, pike, cat and buffalo, affording the first settlers great sport in spearing them from their canoes; while in the timber the wild turkey, deer and small game abounded in flocks and droves, and could be shot from the settlers' cabin doors with their long flint-lock rifles. They then used the deer hides, after being well tanned, for mocasins and breeches. The river and lakes swarmed with wild geese, brant and all kind of ducks. This was a poor man's paradise. Milk and wild honey graced the hunter's table and were devoured with a relish with the pone and corn-dodger.

EARLY SETTLERS.—A list of the pioneers who first settled and made their homes in this township embrace the following: Daniel J. Hinkle, wife and family, of Virginia; Jesse and William Eggman and families, and Thomas Ticknor, of New York, came in 1826; William Scott and family, of Kentucky, in 1829; William Dufield and family of Virginia, and George Griggs and family, of New York, in 1829; Theodore Vickers and family, Elijah Preston and family, Timothy Gridley and family, John Runnels and family, Jacob McCann and family, all of Ohio, came in 1830; Boyce Hayes, Isaac Bush, Thos. Hunt, John Hunt, George Hunt, Charles Fielder, Thos. Webb, Elizabeth Dufield and Ragina Green and

families, of Virginia; John Congleton and James Congleton and families, of Kentucky; Jonathan Newman, J. Thurman, Alex. Brown and Isaac Preston and families; Doctor Sealy, William Gibbs and son, of New York; John Baty and family and Thomas Baty and family came in 1832; John McFadden and family, George Stewart and family, Walter Stewart and family, came in 1833; Dr. C. A. Buck and family, H. Partridge and family, David Spencer and family came in 1834; Rice Smith and family, George Fritt and family, Robert McKay and family, came in 1835; M. B. Murray and family, John Shock, of Virginia; S. F. Bollinger, of Pennsylvania; Orange Babbitt and family came in 1836; Jacob Fahnestock and family, of Pennsylvania, W. C. Andrews, William Webb, George Clark, Matthew Ellis, John Ellis, James O'Connor, K. Palmer, George C. McFadden, Nathan Wells, James Hamilton, Nathan Johnston and family, of Kentucky, Joseph Doll, Jacob Doll, M. F. Wells, S. F. Underwood, Sah. Clark, Elias Jones, Sr., Elias Jones, Jr., Samuel Farmer, Solomon Hootman, David Hootman, William Jones and John McFarland came in 1837.

DOMESTIC HABITS AND CONDITIONS.—The people who settled this township made their own clothing. You could everywhere hear the rattle of the loom and buzz of the spinning-wheel. The sheep were sheared in the spring, the burrs picked out of the wool, then carded by hand into rolls, spun into yarn and reeled in hanks, colored with butternut bark and woven into linsey and Kentucky jeans. The latter was sold at one dollar per yard, the linsey at fifty cents, and wool socks (hand-knit) at fifty cents per pair. Men and boys wore jeans or buckskin pants, mocasins, wommases and coon skin caps; the ladies, linsey dresses. We all lived in log cabins built of round logs covered with clapboards, with poles to keep the roof from blowing off; doors were hung on wooden hinges and fastened by latch with string hanging on the outside, by pulling which the door would open. At bedtime we pulled the string inside and the door was locked. The cabin had a puncheon floor, a mud and stick chimney large enough to admit a large back log that would last a week, the small limbs in front affording a bright, cheerful fire where the cooking was done and the hunters would sit and

tell the big hunting stories, while the wolves and other wild animals howled on the outside. The cooking utensils consisted of a skillet, pot, frying-pan, a clean clapboard to bake a hoe-cake on; potatoes were roasted in the ashes, tin cups were used in place of cups and saucers, meats were boiled and there was no such a thing as a stove in the township.

The greatest trouble was to get salt to cure our meats. We were often compelled to cut out large troughs to hold the meat, using hickory wood ashes to cover it, curing it in that way. Salt was one dollar per bushel, paid for in cash or in deer-skins and furs in exchange. At the first snow in the fall the hunters took their oxen and sleds, dogs and guns, and hunted their hogs that were roaming wild in the woods fattening on the acorns, as the ground was covered with them. All animals, domestic and wild, lived during the winter in the brush and timber. Every farmer had his private mark for his cattle and hogs recorded at Peoria. Often great danger attended the hunting of the wild hogs, when, on account of wounding some, the dogs were driven back on the hunters and there was a race for life by running or climbing trees, the dogs often being killed or wounded.

The first settlers, Eggman, Hinkle, Ticknor, Scott and others, held a meeting to devise some means to drive out of the township the Indians that refused to leave their old hunting grounds, and decided to use harsh measures and drive them from the county, which was done.

It was under great difficulties that the settlers could raise enough to support their families on account of the birds and wild animals. The coons and deer would be in the fields at night and the fowls during the day. There was also great difficulty in getting the land cleared of the large trees and brush, the settlers having nothing but rude tools, such as the ax and grubbing-hoe, to work with. The trees were girdled and left standing until they rotted down and were then rolled in heaps and burned. All the neighbors would help at log-rolling and at night the old log cabin would resound with the music of the old violin, and then the dance commenced with the Virginia reel, "money musk" and the "French four." The little brown jug was passed around and a happier set of people was hard to find. Whiskey was cheap at twenty-five cents per gallon, but was not the fighting kind we get at the present day.

The land was plowed with wooden mold-board plow, with steel point and share. We were compelled to carry a paddle to clean the mold-board every few rods. The other farming implements were a shovel plow, wooden harrow, rakes and forks, sickle and cradle to reap the grain. The wheat was tramped out with horses on the hard ground; then two men with a sheet would make wind and blow out the chaff. The first small mill was built of logs by the sons of the Widow Green; the small stones would crack the corn. By using horses or oxen it would grind a few bushels a day. The next mill was built at Utica, Fulton County, on Copperas Creek; also

Low's mill on the creek, and Hale's mill on the Kickapoo Creek. The great difficulty was to get a good grist ground, as people would come to mill sixty miles away, taking meat and corn-dodgers along to eat until the grist was ground. People were sometimes compelled to live on hominy and dried pumpkin, meat and sweet milk for a week at a time, until their grist was ground. Still for dessert we had stewed pumpkin and crabapple sauce with honey. During the summer we fared much better, having plenty of wild fruit of all kinds.

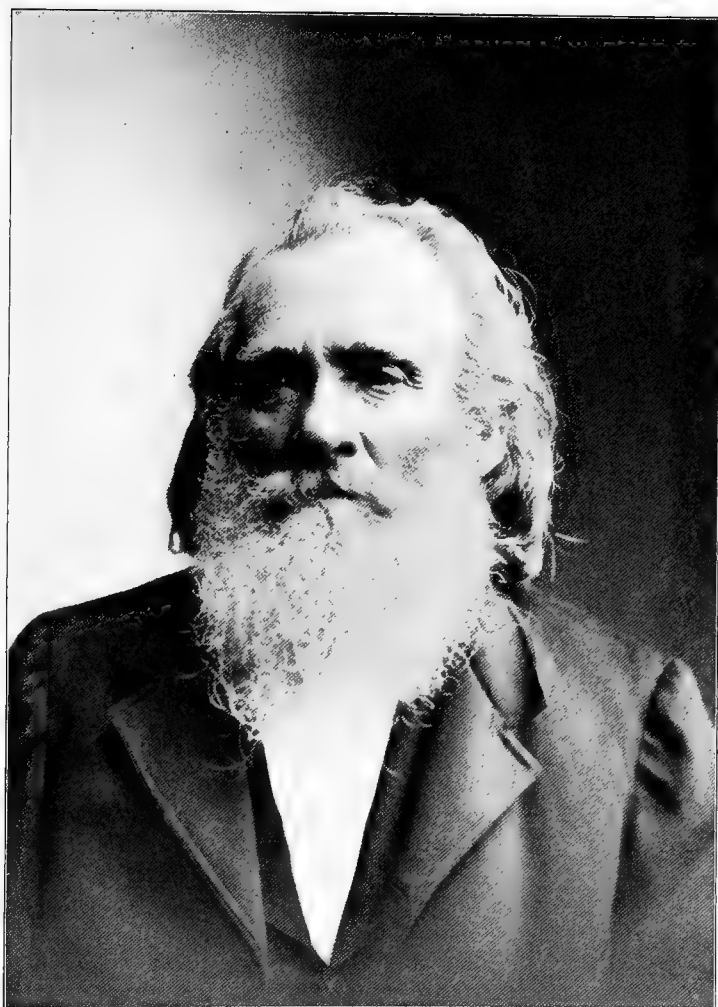
Peoria was but a small village; all business of the county was transacted at the county seat.

SCHOOLS.—There was a small log cabin built at Lancaster and one at Dry Run, where school was taught a few months during the winter. The teachers were Samuel Farmer and a Mr. Weston. The parents of the children paid their tuition, the teacher boarding with the families who sent their children to school. The school house had a mud chimney, one door, one log being cut out and greased paper pasted over the opening to afford light, on clear days; on cloudy, dark days all we could do was to spell, the teacher holding the door open a little to see the word, and let the class spell. Our books were Pike's Arithmetic, Webster's Speller, the Old Testament and New England Primer. We named our school Dry Run College. In the year 1835 Section 16 was sold in lots, some as low as one dollar and eighty-two cents per acre, and the proceeds put out at interest, the interest being used for school purposes. In 1837 there was a board of School Trustees chosen—S. F. Bollinger, Thomas Ticknor and John C. McFadden. John McFadden was School Treasurer.

Daniel J. Hinkle was the first Justice of the Peace. There was no such building as a church in the township, the meetings being held in log school houses, barns and cabins. The ministers worked six days in the week and preached to the people on the Sabbath Day. They received no pay, the hunters would give them all the meat they could use.

It was not an uncommon sight to see the hunters coming to meeting on the Sabbath Day with their guns, leaving them on the outside of the house until the meeting was over, then on their way home killing deer and turkey. About all business was done by barter and trade, there being very little money in the country. Mexican, Spanish, English and other foreign gold and silver coin, with a good supply of counterfeit coin, circulated freely, but little paper currency was in circulation. The notes of the State Bank of Missouri and of the Wisconsin Marine Insurance Company were good and taken at all the banks. The wood choppers, by putting wood on the bank of the river, were able occasionally to get a ten dollar bill, which was exhibited as a great curiosity. Coal on the steamboats was not in use.

There was no postoffice in this township. I carried the letters on horseback, once a week, to Peoria, receiving twenty-five cents in trade for the trip with horse furnished. Washington



GEORGE M. BATEMAN.

Brady was Deputy Postmaster. The postoffice was on the corner of Adams and Main Streets; letter postage was twenty-five cents. No envelopes were in use at that time, wafers and sealing wax were used to seal the letters.

A great variety of grains are produced in this township—wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats and buckwheat. We have a variety of soil; black loam adapted to corn; yellow clay on the up-land, the best in the world for wheat and clover; good water, hard and soft, well and spring.

ARCHAEOLOGY.—This township was once the home of the ancient Mound Builders. The remains of their work still exist scattered over the township, more especially along the river bluff and on the bottom lands. Large mounds remain standing, once used for the burial of their dead and for signal stations, on which they built fires to guard against danger and to light their friends, who were fishing in their canoes, to their camps at night. I have opened and examined quite a number of them. In one, sixty-two feet in diameter, I found skeletons in a sitting position well preserved—the Chief and his wives sitting in a circle on the top of the earth and the mound built over them; stones that had been heated in the fire and mussel shells placed around their bodies, a trench from the south to near the bodies showing that a fire had been kept burning to light the spirits to the happy hunting grounds. My opinion, from the position of the bodies in this mound, is that the Chief who died or was killed in battle, was placed in a sitting posture with his wives in the same position around him alive, and that then the tribe began carrying dirt and piling it over the bodies to a great height. Close to the large mounds were small ones, also containing bones; some adults and some children have been found. Nothing was found in the large mounds but stone implements, red and yellow paint. I found in this large mound the jaw bone of a chief, not having as many teeth by two as the human race usually have. The lower jaw denoted a savage, being large and short. I have a collection of six thousand specimens, stone axes, mauls, selts, discoids, hoes, head stones, plummets, balance stones, darts, drills, spoons, pipes, ornaments and a stone horn nine inches long, making a noise similar to a conch-shell, which can be heard a long distance. No other specimen of the kind has ever been found in the United States, and history gives no account of anything of the kind ever having been found.

I have part of the tusk of a mastadon found near the east line of the township in the vicinity of Reed City. It is about three feet long and weighs twenty-five pounds, being a small part of the point of the tusk. Three of the large teeth were also found, showing that the animals at one time inhabited this country, or came from the north when the country was deluged and under water.

There is also evidence that a race of people well advanced in civilization, once inhabited this township, the workmanship of their pottery and ornaments showing that some tribes were far in advance of others.

IMMIGRATION AND GROWTH.—Immigration commenced in 1838, families moving to this neighborhood from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, and locating their homes on Government land. Jacob M. Doll, Samuel Hootman, Thomas Fuller, Hugh Jones, David Ryno and many other good citizens arrived and made their homes in this township.

About this time Samuel Bailey built a steam saw-mill at Palmyra, now Kingston Mines, selling the lumber at Pekin and Peoria. At this time the first coal was mined at Kingston by Thomas Robinson and hauled, in a cart with oxen, by Thomas Branson, to the mill for fuel.

From 1840 to 1842 the township settled up very rapidly. At that time the *viva voce* method of voting for officers was in use—the voter telling the judges the names of the candidates he wished to vote for. William Mitchell and Charles Kettelle were the most popular officers in the county. Samuel Bandv and Sol A. Glasford arrived in 1843 and 1844. The question of the abolition of slavery created great excitement; we had three voters for the Abolition ticket in the township. I remember Moses Pettengill and Mark Aiken coming down Main Street in Peoria one morning with the print of eggs on their hats and clothes, received at one of their meetings.

In 1846 A. D. and H. Reed, of Farmington, built a large slaughter and packing house near the Lancaster landing on the river in our township, and bought hogs. They were hauled or driven on foot from Galesburg, Knoxville, Farmington, Elmwood and Trivoli to our landing, and sold for two dollars to two dollars and seventy cents per hundred pounds, dressed.

In 1846 the Mexican War broke out and I went with nine others of our boys and enlisted in Captain May's Company, at Peoria. We received our suits of blue and drilled and marched about the city. The ladies presented us with a flag, and there was a steamboat at the wharf ready to take us to Alton to be mustered into a regiment, when the Governor sent word to us he had troops enough, and we were disbanded and returned to our homes.

In 1847 and 1848 the township was settling up fast. The Government land was about all entered.

In 1849 the Illinois River was very high, the bottom land being flooded. We were compelled to go to Peoria to pay taxes in gold and silver; the State would not take paper money.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.—On April 2, 1850, the township was organized and named Timber Township. The election was held at the Lancaster School House. John McFarland was chosen Moderator, Samuel Farmer, Clerk. The following officers were elected: William L. Scott, Supervisor; Joseph Ladd, Town Clerk; Samuel Farmer, Assessor; David Ryno, Collector; Eli Taylor, Thomas Ticknor and Walter Stewart, Commissioners of Highways; C. A. Buck and John Lucas, Justices of the Peace; John L. Scott and John W. Williams, Constables; James Bowman, Overseer of the Poor.

THE MCCOOK FAMILY.—In 1851 David McCook and family moved to Kingston Mines, leased the mines of J. P. Eddy & Co., of St. Louis, built a store and operated the mines until some trouble occurred about the delivery of coal, when the McCook family moved back to Ohio. Several of the sons became soldiers and served with distinction during the War of the Rebellion. The father was killed during the Morgan raid through Ohio in 1864.

In 1853 the Illinois River being very high, steamboats landed at the foot of Main Street in Peoria.

In 1856 there were three stores at Lancaster, conducted by A. L. Fahnestock, W. L. Scott and Guy Campbell. At Kingston Mines, Eddy Brothers had a large store, conducted by Samuel Hutchinson.

THE CIVIL WAR.—In 1861 I was Supervisor, Postmaster and School Treasurer, and was in Peoria as a member of the Board of Supervisors at the time Fort Sumter was bombarded and capitulated to the Southern Rebels. John Bryner, then a member of the Board of Supervisors, offered a resolution that the county appropriate twenty thousand dollars to enlist and equip volunteers for the Union army.

In 1862 President Lincoln called for more volunteers. I raised a company and put them in Camp Lyon, Peoria. Col. David D. Irons was elected Colonel, D. W. Magee, Lieutenant-Colonel and James P. Bean, Major. We were mustered into the service by Captain R. C. Ewing, August 27, 1862, for three years or during the war. We left Peoria on the cars for Louisville, Kentucky, September 7, 1862, and on October 1st marched from that place pursuing Gen. Bragg, and overtaking him at Perryville, Kentucky, where we took part in the battle of the 8th of October.

The officers of my company. Eighty-sixth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, were Allen L. Fahnestock, Captain; A. A. Lee, First Lieutenant; L. Fahnestock, Second Lieutenant.

Timber Township sent more soldiers to the war than any other township in the State in proportion to population. The casualties in the Timber Township company during the war were as follows:

Non-commissioned officers and privates killed in battle	7
Non-commissioned officers and privates wounded in battle.....	25
Died of wounds	2
Died of disease	13
Wounded accidentally	2
Captured by enemy	1
Total	50

The company fought with the Eighty-sixth Regiment from Louisville, Kentucky, to Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee; thence to Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, on through North and South Carolina and Virginia, and took part in the great review at Washington, D. C., where we were mustered out June 6, 1865, having

fought sixteen battles, besides small engagements, and marched on foot three thousand five hundred miles, and traveled two thousand miles by railroad.

The old town of Lancaster has been abandoned. The location of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad running south of the old town, the town of Glasford was laid out and now has a population of about five hundred inhabitants, with five stores, and is a good point for trading in grain and live stock. The Newsam Brothers operate the Kingston Mines, shipping coal west.

The forest timber has been cleared from the township and most of the land is under cultivation.

We have ten school houses, six churches, six societies and an energetic people.

GEORGE MICHAEL BATEMAN.

The modern and well equipped farm of Mr. Bateman, advantageously located in the vicinity of Glasford, bespeaks the enterprise and well directed energy of the owner, and correctly indicates his place among the scientific agriculturists of Timber Township. Eighty acres in extent, and rich productive land, this particular property has been in the possession of Mr. Bateman since 1880, while since his fourteenth year he has been an interested spectator of the growth of Illinois, and has materially aided in the many sided development.

On the maternal and paternal side of his family Mr. Bateman is descended from long-lived and rugged ancestry, for, on his father's side, he inherits the sterling Scotch traits, and on his mother's the substantial characteristics of the English. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 31, 1834, a son of Isaac and Harriet (Luck) Bateman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter born in England. Isaac Bateman came to Illinois about 1848 and died in Timber Township, September 30, 1889, at the age of eighty years, his wife having predeceased him in March of 1888. The grandfather Bateman, who was born in Scotland and married a German lady, came to Pennsylvania when a young man, and eventually died in Ohio. The grandfather Luck was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and carried on his humanitarian projects in Cincinnati and other points in the middle West, his death occurring in Davenport, Iowa, at the age of eighty years. According to precedent established all along the line of the Bateman ancestry, latter day bearers of the name may count upon years extending far beyond the scriptural allotment, for the forefathers have been renowned for their great physical strength and unusual retention of unimpaired faculties. Of the children born to Isaac Bateman and his wife, three died in infancy, while Elizabeth, who married Joseph Glasford, and William died in Timber Township. The children now living are: Lucy, the widow of Mr. Brown, of Canton, Illinois; George M.;

Mary, now the widow of Francis Raish, of Peoria; Anna, widow of H. Duffield, of Fulton County, Illinois; Susan, now Mrs. Cramer, a resident of Iowa; and Amelia, wife of John Murphy, of Fairview, Illinois.

After farming independently for many years in Illinois, Mr. Bateman entered the employment of an ice company in 1876, and for four years had charge of the boats on the river and laid in the requisite supply of ice. His time was mostly spent between Kingston, Illinois, and New Orleans, but this occupation terminated with the purchase of his present farm in 1880, since which time he has been engaged almost exclusively in farming and stock raising. His good fortune was somewhat impaired in 1885 owing to a devastating fire that destroyed his house and most of its contents, and necessitated the more recent erection of the commodious residence which constitutes the present home of himself and family. In Prairie Du Sac, Sauk County, Wisconsin, June 13, 18883, Mr. Bateman married Mary A. De la Barre, who was born at LaPorte, Indiana, a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary De la Barre, natives, respectively, of Germany and Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. De la Barre settled in Prairie Du Sac in 1868, and two years later removed to the vicinity of Hebron, North Dakota, where Mr. De la Barre is at present extensively engaged in stock raising. To Mr. and Mrs. Bateman have been born three children: Newton, Ida and Lloyd. Mr. Bateman is a Republican in national politics, but has never sought official recognition. Mrs. Bateman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal.

ALEXANDER LIGHTBODY.

To Mr. Lightbody, Timber Township has many elements of interest and many claims upon his most conscientious and painstaking citizenship. It not only represents the field of his father's tireless pioneer undertakings, and his own ambitious striving and success, but is as well the place of his birth, which occurred May 8, 1849. He comes of a family which has been glad and proud to associate itself with agricultural enterprises, a tendency handed down from a worthy Irish ancestry, the emigrating descendant of which, the grandfather, Isaac Lightbody, came to America and settled in Ohio in 1826. With him to America came his son, Jinkenson, the father of Alexander, who was born in Rich Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, January 20, 1823, and who settled with the family in Coshocton County, Ohio, when but three years of age. October 26, 1837, they removed to Section 27, Timber Township, where Jinkenson Lightbody became a man of affairs, accumulating in time three hundred and twenty acres of land. One of the deeds to a portion of this land is of historical interest, having been written on parchment and signed by President of the United States, John Tyler. He married Mary Ann Ticknor, who was born in New York State December 20, 1822, her parents being Thomas and Laura L. (Standish) Ticknor, natives of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Jinkenson Lightbody were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are living: Alexander, Mark, Chauncey J., Theodore and Laura, who is now the widow of Stewart M. Sprague, who died February 5, 1895.

When twenty-one years of age Alexander Lightbody engaged in independent farming in Timber Township, and he now has a farm of one hundred and twenty-nine acres on Section 31. His family are housed comfortably, and his live stock and implements are cared for in convenient and modern buildings. An intelligent understanding of his chosen occupation has brought success his way, and a fair allowance of worldly reward for labor invested. His interests have extended to the general requirements of good county government and, as a staunch upholder of Democratic principles, he has aided in formulating and maintaining order and progress. As the friend and promoter of education, he has held the position of School Director for over twelve years. February 14, 1875, in Fulton County, Illinois, he married Hattie Soper, who was born in Orion Township, Fulton County, February 8, 1847, a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Gass) Soper, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Soper came to Fulton County when young people and were married February 24, 1847. Mr. Soper died December 3, 1891, at his home in Fulton County, where his wife is still living. The following named children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lightbody: Lewis R., who was born December 3, 1875, married Maggie Smith, has one son, Clyde, and is living near the old homestead; Theda Ellen, died June 13, 1877, at the age of four months; Ivy Myrtle, born May 15, 1879, and died June 25, 1880; Alta May, born October 4, 1883; Leslie Alexander, born May 4, 1888; and Grace Ethel, who was born March 1, 1893.

BARRON, JOHN; Contractor, Glasford; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in August, 1844: one of nine children born to George and Catherine (White) Barron, who were natives of the same locality. His paternal grandfather died about 1817, and his widow, whose maiden name was Brown, afterward married George Bruce. About 1843, this worthy couple came to this country and located at Lockport, Illinois, where they reached old age and where a number of their descendants still reside. George Barron learned the trade of millwright, which he followed successfully in Scotland for many years. His wife died in 1885 and, about five years later, he came to the United States and made his home with his son, James. His death occurred in Timber Township August 28, 1900, when he had attained the age of eighty-four years. He was a man of stanch character and remarkable physical endurance. Only three or four of his children reside in the United States. John Barron, whose name heads this sketch, received a high school education at Fraziersburg and other places in Aberdeenshire. In the fall of 1863 he came to America and learned the trade of stone mason at Joliet,

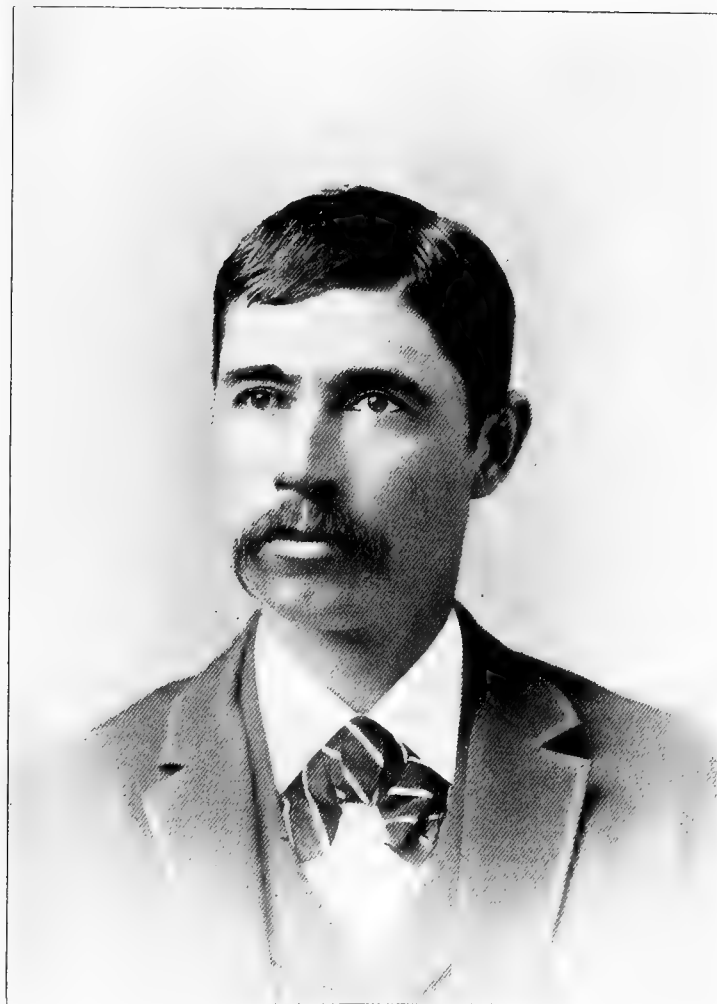
Illinois. A few years later he began contracting for stone work in partnership with his uncle, Alexander Bruce, under the firm name of Bruce & Barron. This line of business he has since followed, the firm name for several years past being Barron & Pease, and their office at Marseilles, Illinois. This concern makes a specialty of building sub-structures for railroad bridges, and has filled many extensive contracts for various corporations. Among the most important of these may be mentioned those for bridges across the Mississippi River at Minneapolis, Muscatine and Dubuque. Also seven bridges at different points on the Illinois River. The business has prospered and a large number of skilled artisans, as well as many laborers, are employed. Since 1878 Mr. Barron has lived in the village of Glasford, where himself and family are held in the highest regard by their neighbors. He has a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Timber Township, which is devoted to breeding live stock. November 19, 1878, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barron with Miss Agnes Hootman, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Fuller) Hootman, who were old settlers and respected citizens of Timber Township. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barron, one died in infancy and five are living: Samuel, the eldest, is a licensed preacher and has developed noteworthy oratorical ability; the others are named, respectively, Kate, John, Robert and Ralph. Mr. Barron was reared in the Presbyterian faith, which he still holds. He is a Republican, but in no sense a politician.

BECANON, HENRY; Farmer and Cooper; born October 15, 1831, in Guernsey County, Ohio. He is the son of Robert and Rebecca (Maple) Becanon, the former born in Pennsylvania, July 26, 1804, died January 15, 1850; the latter born in Ohio in 1807, died August 23, 1874. His paternal grandfather was James Becanon, of Pennsylvania; his maternal grandparents were William and Mary Maple. Robert Becanon brought his family to Illinois and settled in Hollis Township in 1837, where he purchased a farm. Henry Becanon learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked fifteen years. He has a farm of ninety-five acres including portions of Sections 12 and 13, in Timber Township. He has good buildings and a pleasant home. He married Charlotte Maple in Timber Township in 1857. She was born in Hollis Township in 1839, daughter of Abraham and Ruhamah Maple, natives of Ohio. She died March 29, 1886. Nine children were born of this union: Judson, deceased; Clara, now living in the State of Washington; William H., killed in the Homestake Mine in the Black Hills; Herschel F., living in California; Charlotte, deceased; John, of Lead City, South Dakota; Robert W., of Kingston Mines; and Thomas B., a telegraph operator. William, a brother of Mr. Becanon, who died August 25, 1838, aged eight years, was the first person buried in Maple Ridge Cemetery.

BRISENDINE, WILLIAM A., M. D.; Glasford; born at Salem, North Carolina, September 19, 1820, is a son of Abner W. and Fanny (Strawn) Brisendine, natives, respectively, of

Rockingham County, North Carolina, and Chatham, New York, and a grandson of Philip and Susan Brisendine. Philip Brisendine, a farmer, died at an advanced age in North Carolina. Abner W. Brisendine was a carpenter and he came to Illinois and lived some years near Waverly, Morgan County, and died in Texas. William A. went to Tennessee in 1858 and came to Illinois in 1860, when he began the study of medicine. He entered regularly upon the practice of his profession in 1863, but before and after that date had valuable hospital experience at Nashville, Tennessee, where he served during the Civil War by appointment of Governor Yates. He has been in continuous and successful practice to the present time. From his twelfth year he has taken an active interest in religious work, and was licensed to preach as a local minister of the Methodist Church at the Conference of 1890, and since then has filled the pulpit from time to time. Dr. Brisendine's first wife, Judith Wilson, a native of Lockville, North Carolina, was born December 16, 1826, and died January 28, 1882. She bore him children as follows: Magdalena Dupee, born December 15, 1854; Isabella Ellen, deceased; Sarah Frances, born September 20, 1858; Ida Bell, born May 29, 1860; Mentor, born November 8, 1867; Wooster B., born December 11, 1869; Myrtle Allen, born May 24, 1871, died July 29, following. Dr. Brisendine was married in Chicago October 6, 1892, to Mary J. McTaggart, widow of Dr. Royal McTaggart, late of Bellville, Canada. Mrs. Brisendine was born in Ontario County, New York, June 10, 1849, the daughter of David and Jane (Westfall) Cole, natives of Orange County, same State. Her father was an adjutant in the New York State militia, and his commission from Governor Seward is preserved. He died at Glasford, aged seventy-nine years. Her mother died at Coldwater, Michigan. Dr. Brisendine is a Republican and a Trustee of the village of Glasford. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Rebekah degree. He built his first residence at Glasford in 1869 and has a pleasant home there, and owns sixty acres of land two miles from the village.

DUFIELD, SILAS S.; Farmer and Supervisor; born February 20, 1854; son of Andrew J. and Malinda J. (Scott) Dufield. The father was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1824, and died May 12, 1900, at the old homestead on Section 22, Timber Township; the mother was born in Illinois on the banks of the Wabash, near Terre Haute, in 1828, and died July 31, 1897. The paternal grandfather was William Dufield, a native of West Virginia. The maternal grandmother, Africa Lee, born in Richmond, Virginia, was a daughter of Captain Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame. Andrew J. Dufield arrived in Timber Township in November, 1829, when Indians still inhabited this part of the State, and during the balance of his life he was a farmer. He was a Democrat. His family were members of the Baptist Church a half century. Silas S. Dufield began farming at twenty-one years of age. He married Harriet Saylor in Timber Town-



Alex Lighthady

ship, February 21, 1877 and they have four children: Andrew L., born July 12, 1878; Cora A., born May 28, 1881; Clarence H., born February 6, 1892; and Henry L., born in Nebraska, March 6, 1895. Mrs. Dufield is the daughter of George W. and Amy (Fuller) Saylor, and was born in Timber Township September 4, 1853. Mrs. Dufield is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Dufield is a Democrat. He held the office of School Trustee from 1885 to 1891; was Assessor three years and in 1899 was elected Supervisor, serving two years. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has a farm of two hundred and seven acres, and is recognized as one of the progressive farmers of Timber Township.

EAGLES, WALTER; Carpenter and Hotel Keeper; Glasford; was born in Ligonier, Noble County, Indiana, November 30, 1861. His parents are Thomas and Agnes E. (Frienk) Eagles. The father is a native of New York City, of Holland lineage. In early life he came to Indiana and about 1870 removed thence to Illinois, settling on a farm in Mason County. He now lives in Havana and enjoys robust health, though sixty-nine years of age. His wife, who is one year younger, was born on Grenadier Island, in the St. Lawrence River, Canada. Her father, Nathlen Frienk, was of French descent. Walter Eagles learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed most of the time since coming to Peoria County in 1885. For eight years past he has been proprietor of Glasford House. He is an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, meeting with uniform success in the pursuit of his favorite sports in the intervals of leisure from his other occupations. He has reared and owned some of the best bred hunting dogs in Peoria County. He has served the village in various official capacities, including those of Constable and Police Magistrate. January 3, 1888, he married Jennie Kelley, a native of Orion Township, Fulton County, an energetic lady who spares no pains in providing for the comfort of the guests of the Glasford House. Her father, John B. Kelley, was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, and came to Illinois about 1838, reaching Canton soon after the destruction of that place by a severe storm. He improved a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Orion Township, where his death occurred August 10, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years, having never recovered from injuries received about three years earlier in the memorable Chatsworth disaster. His brother, Job, was killed in the same catastrophe. Edie Kelley, the father of these brothers, was of Irish lineage. He conducted a large dairy and sugar camp in Cattaraugus County, New York, where he reached the age of eighty years. His wife, Elizabeth Parker, was of French descent. John B. Kelley was first married to Betty Smith. His second wife, Rachel Proctor, the mother of Mrs. Eagles, was born in McLeansboro, Illinois. She died September 15, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years. Her father, Joseph Proctor, became a citizen of Peoria County and died in Trivoli Township. His

widow, Jane (Matthews) Proctor, survived him and reached a great age. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor were born near Louisville, Kentucky. The parents of Mrs. Eagles adopted Grace Richardson into their family, when she was two and a half years old, and, after the death of her mother, she lived with Mrs. Eagles until her marriage with David Howard, a cigar manufacturer of Galesburg. They have two daughters Agnes B. and Ruth L. Politically Mr. Eagles is a Democrat.

FAHNESTOCK, COL. ALLEN L.; Merchant; Glasford; born at Abbottstown, Adams County, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1828; traces his ancestry back to his great-grandfather, Deidrich Fahnestock, born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1696, died in 1775. His grandfather, Jacob, was born December 25, 1769, and his grandmother, Salome Fahnestock, November 14, 1772; his father, Jacob Fahnestock, born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1801, died September 9, 1841, in Lancaster, Peoria County. He married Maria Harmon, born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1806, died May 24, 1895. In 1839 Allen L. Fahnestock went to St. Louis, where he worked in a store. Later he returned to Timber Township and carried the mail once a week between Lancaster and Peoria for twenty-five cents a trip. After attending school for a brief period he went to Peoria and learned the cooper's trade of James Souls. Out of his first year's wages he saved thirty-five dollars, and out of the second sixty dollars. Returning to Lancaster, he made flour barrels at fifteen cents a piece for J. W. Robbins. After his marriage he bought a shop and became a manufacturer. He employed a force of hands and made a great many barrels. About this time he was elected Township Clerk—his first office. Later he was elected Supervisor, and between 1856 and 1861 he served as Township School Treasurer. August 27, 1862, he was commissioned Captain of Company I, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service August 27, 1862; was commissioned Major October 13, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel April 13, 1864; and Colonel May 11, 1865. He was mustered out of the service June 6, 1865. In 1866 he was elected Treasurer of Peoria County and served one term. Since 1856 he has been engaged in the mercantile business, selling dry goods, groceries, drugs and millinery. He also deals in lumber, brick, coal and lime, and buys grain, carrying on a large and flourishing business. He has an extensive and valuable collection of fossils, petrifactions and relics, consisting of six thousand specimens, worth thousands of dollars, and requiring years to collect. Colonel Fahnestock married Sarah E. Doane in Timber Township, August 5, 1847. She was born in Massachusetts in 1830, daughter of S. B. and Lucretia (Johnson) Doane, natives of Massachusetts. There were six children of this union, five of whom are living: Charles, Alphonso, Frank, John and Marv. All are married. Colonel Fahnestock has always been a Republican and belongs to Timber Post, No. 432, G. A. R. He was the first Post Commander and was subse-

quently re-elected several terms; is also a member of the Masonic order, having attained to the Royal Arch degree.

FRIESS, BERNARD; Farmer and Dealer in Machines; born in France, near the Swiss frontier, August 28, 1827; is the grandson of Thomas Friess, a native of France, who accompanied General Lafayette to America and fought for independence during the Revolutionary War. At the close of the war he returned to France, where he attained the age of one hundred and fifteen years. His son, Joseph, the father of Bernard, served twelve years in the French army under Napoleon Bonaparte. Bernard Friess fought on the side of the Republic in the Revolution of 1848, for which he was compelled to leave France. He came to America in 1853, remaining for a time in New York and Pennsylvania, settling in Timber Township, Peoria County, in 1855. He enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and served under Colonel A. L. Fahnestock, of Glasford, Illinois. He entered the service August 27, 1862, and was discharged January 21, 1865. He was in the commands of Generals Buell, Thomas, Rosecrans and Sherman. Mr. Friess married Mary Bowers, a native of Strasburg, Germany, in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1854, and they had one child, John Friess. Mrs. Friess died January 27, 1899, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Friess has a large farm. He is a member of the United Brethren of Christ. In politics he is a Republican; is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1900 was Commander of Timber Post, No. 432, at Glasford.

HARRISON, JOHN R.; Physician; Glasford; born in Cuba, Fulton County, Illinois, March 18, 1858; is the grandson of Gambo and Minerva Harrison, natives of Virginia. His parents were Spencer and Georgiana (Hall) Harrison, the former living at Cuba; the mother is deceased. Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of John and Katie Hall, natives of Virginia. Spencer Harrison moved from Virginia to Ohio, and then to Illinois, where he settled in 1857, living one year at Bushnell, and then settling in Cuba. He is a carpenter. Dr. Harrison attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1892; came to Glasford the same year and began his practice, which is now large and profitable. May 5, 1881, he was married at Warrensburg, Macon County, Illinois, to Mina Vail, who was born in Deland, Piatt County, Illinois, February 17, 1862, the daughter of John and Mary (Drais) Vail, natives of Ohio, who are now living in Deland. Dr. and Mrs. Harrison have two children: Lois Georgia, born August 20, 1883, and Lela Gladys, born August 19, 1889. Dr. Harrison is a Democrat and holds the office of School Director. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Harrison is a member of the Royal Neighbors and the Eastern Star. Since 1897 Dr. Harrison has resided on a farm in the village of Glasford, where he and his family have an ideal home.

HOOTMAN, SAMUEL J.; Farmer; born November 18, 1834, in Coshocton County, Ohio; the son of Samuel Hootman, a native of Pennsylvania, and Lydia (Shaw) Hootman, a native of Ohio. His grandfather, Henry Hootman, a native of Red Bank, Pennsylvania, married Nelly Farmer, of the same State. In 1838, when but four years of age, Samuel J. Hootman came with his uncle, David Hootman, to Timber Township, and has resided here ever since. In the following year his father moved to the same neighborhood. He was Commissioner of Highways in Hollis Township for many years. At Peoria, April 16, 1857, Samuel J. Hootman and Jemima Fuller were married. Of this marriage four children were born: James H., born June 18, 1856; Sarah, born June 3, 1860; Lavinia, born July 5, 1865; and John, born September 16, 1871. Sarah married Joseph Hyde and lives in Princeville. John died February 13, 1872. Lavinia died in April, 1888. Mrs. Hootman was the daughter of James and Sarah Fuller, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 20, 1839. Mr. Hootman's second marriage was with Rua Diselms, born in Hollis Township September 13, 1853. Her father, James Diselms, was born October 19, 1820, in Pennsylvania, and her mother, Mary Anna (Addy) Diselms, April 8, 1818, in Guernsey County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Diselms came to Peoria County about 1846. Mr. Hootman has combined farming and the carpenter's trade. He is a member and Trustee of the Baptist Church, and politically is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for forty-two years. He has lived on his present farm in the village of Glasford since 1866, and has fitted the same with commodious buildings; also owns some other village property. He has witnessed the transformation of Peoria from a frontier village containing but two stores to its present metropolitan proportions. When he came to the county Indians were as numerous as white people, and the largest field under cultivation in Timber Township contained about twelve acres.

JACKSON, STEPHEN H.; Farmer and Cooper; Timber Township; born in Saratoga County, New York, August 27, 1832; is the son of Chester and Phoebe (Smith) Jackson. The father was born in Saratoga County, February 15, 1760, and died in Peoria February 12, 1867; the mother was born in New York September 29, 1795, and died there December 21, 1834. Stephen H. Jackson came to Illinois in 1852 and worked on the Illinois Central Railroad. Later he went to St. Louis and came up the river to Peoria, where his brother, Hiram, lived. After working on the railroad again, he learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked in Peoria till he removed to Timber Township, where he purchased a farm. After going upon the farm he carried on both farming and coopering for some years. He was a soldier in Company K, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, from which he was discharged at the close of hostilities. He has been School Director for four-

teen years. He is a member of the Methodist Church. His political affiliations are Republican. He was married in Timber Township July 3, 1855, to Joanna E. Vickers, born in Timber Township December 20, 1832, the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Vickers. The father was born in England and came to Illinois in 1828. The mother was born in Pennsylvania. The eight children of this marriage are: Thomas Chester died in infancy; William J., born May 31, 1857; Lucretia, born March 18, 1859; Nancy M., born December 2, 1861; Isaac N., born February 12, 1864; Mary, born January 3, 1868; Ida E., born August 28, 1870; and Florence M., born April 10, 1875.

KUYKENDALL, CHRISTIAN N.; Farmer; born in Ashland County, Ohio, Christmas, 1836, is a grandson of James Kuykendall, of German birth, who married Anna Aten, a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of their son, Ira A. Kuykendall, who was born at Big Beaver, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1812, and married Rebecca Neff, born at Newmarket, Virginia, a daughter of Christian and Anna (Haymaker) Neff, natives of Holland. Ira A. Kuykendall settled in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1844, when his son, Christian N., was eight years old, and is living on the farm he bought then. Christian Kuykendall learned the blacksmith and the carpenter's trade, but has devoted himself principally to farming. He located on his fine farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres in Section 29, Timber Township, in 1874. In politics he is a Democrat, is a Mason and, with his wife, holds membership in the Auxiliary Order of the Eastern Star. He married in Fulton County, December 20, 1862, Frances E. Smith, born March 24, 1844, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wilcoxon) Smith. Mr. Smith was born in Smithfield, Virginia, and Mrs. Smith in Fulton County. Both are deceased. Christian N. and Frances E. (Smith) Kuykendall have four children: Anna V., born May 12, 1863, married, Albert Warden, of Canton; James W., born January 31, 1865, married Mertie Wright and lives at Leland, Idaho; Frances S., born May 17, 1870, married Nelson Sprague, of Timber Township; Elizabeth May, born January 21, 1877, and is the wife of Walter Sprague, of Timber Township.

LEONARD, JOSEPH HENRY; Farmer; born in Newfane, Niagara County, New York, August 30, 1840, the son of Conrad Leonard, a native of Seneca County, New York, who died near Dunnsville, Ontario, at the age of sixty-five years, and Mary (Stilwell) Leonard, a native of Monmouth, New Jersey, who died at Mason, Ingham County, Michigan, aged eighty-four years. The latter was a daughter of Abraham and Polly Stilwell. In his youth, Joseph H. Leonard gave considerable time to traveling, and spent nearly one year in the United States Navy, being discharged June 8, 1865. In 1879, he came to Illinois and settled on a farm in Timber Township, where he now owns two hundred acres with good improvements. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post

at Glasford. He was a School Director one term. In Springfield Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1866, he married Ella J. Ball, a native of Girard Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, born April 26, 1850, daughter of Cornelius and Lydia (Seeley) Ball. Mr. Ball was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and died in Girard Township, Erie County, Pennsylvania, but in 1900 his wife still survived at Kingston, DeKalb County, Illinois, at the age of ninety-seven. She was born in Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are the parents of six children, four now living: Inez May (Mrs. Albert Clinebell, of Peoria); Charles; Agnes B., deceased; Lewis Oakley; and Frank Beauford. One child died in infancy. In politics, Mr. Leonard is a Republican.

LIGHTBODY, CHAUNCEY J.; Farmer; born in Timber Township, April 29, 1859. He is the grandson of Isaac, and son of Jinkenson Lightbody, both natives of Ireland. Jinkenson Lightbody was born at Rich Hill, County Armagh, January 20, 1823, and died January 10, 1899. He married Mary Ann Ticknor, a native of New York, born December 20, 1821. She was the daughter of Thomas and Laura A. Ticknor, natives of New York. Jinkenson Lightbody was brought to Ohio when three years old, and came to Peoria County, Illinois, October 26, 1837. He had about three hundred and twenty acres of land at his death. Theodore Lightbody, brother of Chauncey J., has the original title deed to part of his land, written on parchment and signed by John Tyler, President of the United States. Mr. Lightbody has two hundred and seventy acres of land, a part of which is situated in the Illinois bottom. In politics, he is a Republican. His first wife was Minnie Shreffler, who was born in Timber Township in 1869, daughter of James and Eliza Shreffler, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers in Peoria County. The children of this marriage are: Millie Eliza, born August 26, 1888, and Howard D., born March 10, 1891. Mrs. Lightbody died in March, 1891. Mr. Lightbody's second marriage was with Maggie May Winn, in Pekin, November 23, 1894. She was born in Banner Township, Fulton County, Illinois, January 18, 1875, daughter of Charles and Harriet Winn. The father is dead, but the mother lives in Fulton County. Of this union there are four children: Ethel May, born October 1, 1895; Gladys, born April 19, 1896; Minor Roy, who died at the age of eighteen months; Jesse, born May 25, 1899. Mr. Lightfoot is one of the most progressive farmers and stockmen in Timber Township. His buildings are new and modern, and the farm is thoroughly stocked with first class implements and conveniences.

NEWSAM, THOMAS; Coal Mine Operator; Kingston, Timber Township, born at Blackburn, Lancashire, England, September 3, 1855. He is the son of John and Sarah (Blakeley) Newsam, natives of Yorkshire, England. The father came to America and settled at Orchard Mines, Peoria County, in 1869. In the following year his fam-

ily followed, sailing from England on June 10, 1870. He was a cotton-spinner, but failing sight compelled him to change his employment. He died February 12, 1901, at the home of his son, Richard, in Peoria. Thomas and Richard Newsam, under the firm name of Newsam Brothers, are operating the following mines: The Star Mines, the Hanna City and Farmington Mines on the Iowa Central Railroad, and the Kingston and the Reed City Mines on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, the combined output of which is about fifteen hundred tons daily. Mr. Newsam married Miranda Jane Jacobs in the city of Peoria, in December, 1879, and has one daughter, Mary. Mrs. Newsam was born near Kingston, Peoria County, August 11, 1861, the daughter of Peter and Mary (Keely) Jacobs, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois and settled near Kingston. Mr. Newsam is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge, the Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a Republican.

PHILLIPS, HENRY T.; Farmer; Timber Township; born in Limestone Township, April 8, 1853. His great-grandfather was Zebadiah Phillips, who came from Ireland and settled in Rhode Island before the Revolutionary War, in which he participated under General Washington. His grandfather, Nehemiah Phillips, was a native of Providence, Rhode Island. His father, Luke M. Phillips, was born in Providence, September 5, 1812, and died in Timber Township, October 3, 1891. He married Maria Houghtaling, who was born in Kingston, New York, July 15, 1811, and died March 9, 1899. She was the daughter of John Houghtaling, born in Holland, and Margaret Ellsworth, a native of Kingston. Luke M. Phillips removed from Providence, Rhode Island, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He came to the city of Peoria, Illinois, in the spring of 1841, worked at his trade for some time and then bought a farm in Limestone Township. He afterwards purchased another farm in Timber Township, comprising parts of Section 4 and 5. In April, 1853, he settled on Section 4, where he spent the rest of his life. While in Limestone Township he served as Road Commissioner. The children of Luke M. and Maria Phillips are: Henry T.; Rhoba L., the wife of James H. Stewart; Cynthia A.; and Achsah M., deceased. Henry T. Phillips was educated in the common schools and in the Peoria Business College. He is a Republican. He has a farm of two hundred and forty acres, with good buildings. On September 15, 1898, his home was struck by lightning and burned with nearly all the contents. Loss about \$3,000.00. It was replaced the same season by a large, modern farmhouse.

RIEDELBAUCH, BERNHARD; Farmer; Timber Township, where he was born April 21, 1873. His parents were John and Paulina (Lorenz) Riedelbauch, natives of Germany. John Riedelbauch came to America and settled in Timber Township, and afterwards bought a farm in Section 29. His wife dying in 1893, he moved to California in 1896, where he bought a farm

and now resides. He also owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Timber Township. Bernhard and Philip Riedelbauch own a farm of eighty acres in Section 29, Timber Township, which they work together. They raise a large number of hogs and cattle. Mr. Riedelbauch was educated in the common schools. His politics is Democratic. He is a member of the Methodist Church. January 10, 1901, he was married to Della Butler, born May 26, 1876, the daughter of Neal and Leaper Butler, residents of Farmington, Fulton County, where Mr. Butler owns a good farm within the corporate limits of that village.

ROBINSON, THOMAS, (deceased); Miner and Farmer; was born in England in 1814, and died in Timber Township, in 1861. He mined coal in England and after coming to America was, for several years, in charge of mines at Kingston. He married Mrs. Drusilla Bush in Timber Township, November 22, 1849, and they became the parents of six children: Amanda Ann, who married Joseph Brown; Robert, who married Sarah Laird, of Indiana; Alice A., who married Thomas Jefford, of Kingston Mines; Jane, who married Daniel Farmer, of Pekin; Roderick, and Thomas, who died in infancy. Mrs. Robinson, born in Mason County, Kentucky, December 18, 1816, is a daughter of Nathaniel and Phoebe (Fry) Clifton. Her father was born in Virginia and died in Hollis Township, in 1848, aged sixty-four years. Her mother, a native of Kentucky, who died there in 1827, was a daughter of a patriot soldier who was killed in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Robinson's paternal grandfather, Rev. Baldwin Clifton of the Baptist Church, a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the war for American independence, settled in Kentucky soon after that struggle and eventually married Sarah McCarthy, who died at Cincinnati. Nathaniel Clifton came from Kentucky to Illinois by water, *via* Cincinnati and St. Louis, in 1835, and bought eighty acres of wild land in Hollis Township at three dollars an acre, on which he lived the remainder of his life. He was married three times and by his first wife had three daughters: Drusilla (Mrs. Robinson) and two others who live at Pekin—Almira, widow of J. McGrew, and Serelda, widow of James McGrew. Drusilla married William Egman, who died six years later. Nathaniel, their only son, a member of Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, died in the service of his country of typhus fever, November 26, 1862, in his twenty-first year. William Egman was born in Champaign County, Ohio, and was brought by his parents to Illinois in 1825. The family came by wagon, driving their stock before them, and on their arrival camped on the farm now owned by Mrs. Robinson. Frank J. Bush, Mrs. Robinson's second husband, died four months after their marriage. Mrs. Robinson has lived on her farm in Timber Township since 1835. She is a Methodist. Mr. Robinson was a Republican.

SCARCLIFF, THOMAS; Farmer and Coal Operator; born in Nocton, Lincolnshire, England,

July 4, 1849. His father was Thomas W. Scarcliff, also of Lincolnshire, born in June, 1820, and died in 1883. He married Hannah Parker, a native of Lincolnshire. His grandfathers were William Scarcliff and P. Parker, born in England. Thomas W. Scarcliff sailed from England, April 14, 1853, and went to Canada, whence he came to Peoria in 1857, and located on part of Section 12, Timber Township, where he became the owner of about one hundred and thirty acres of land, and worked at farming and coal mining the remainder of his life. Thomas Scarcliff bought the old homestead after his father's death, and his employment is similar to that of his father's. He has a vein of coal on his farm four feet ten inches deep, which grades number five coal, of which he sells about ten thousand bushels a year. His farm contains two hundred and ninety acres, upon which there is a fine orchard. In 1870, Mr. Scarcliff took a trip through Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, but did not find any attractions superior to those of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Scarcliff are members of the Church of United Brethren in Christ, and the family attend church at Copperas Creek Chapel. Mr. Scarcliff is Class-leader and Superintendent of the Sabbath School. June 16, 1870, he married Nancy Jane Brown, of Timber Township, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Fuller) Brown, and born in Guernsey County, Ohio, October 22, 1849. The children of this marriage are: Charles, who married Frances Jackson; George W., who married Millie Snyder; Lewis Roy; Stanley; Lida Bell, deceased; Ivy May; Addie Belle; and Thomas Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born in Ohio. Mrs. Brown died in Coshocton County. Mr. Brown now resides near Smithville, Peoria County. He served three years in the War of the Rebellion and in politics is a Republican.

SCOTT, GEORGE W.; Farmer and Teacher; was born in Timber Township, January 20, 1863. His grandfather, William L. Scott, a native of Scotland, married Africa Lee, of New Richmond, Virginia, and came from Montgomery County, Kentucky, where he resided, to Peoria County, Illinois, in 1828. At that time there were many Indians in the county. The streams were full of fish and wild game abounded. His parents were Shadrach Scott, born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, and Lucy Ann (Doane) Scott, born in Lowell, Massachusetts. His maternal great-grandparents were Edward Doane, of Massachusetts, and Sarah Brown; his grandparents, Seth B. and Lucretia (Johnson) Doane, also natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Scott has a farm of eighty acres. He is a graduate of Fort Scott College at Fort Scott, Kansas, and for eleven years past has spent a part of each year in teaching. He is now preparing the genealogy of the Doane family, which he traces back to the "Mayflower." He is a Democrat in political faith, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He married Maggie McAvoy in Kansas City, Missouri, December 31, 1885. She was born near Charleston, West Virginia, March 13, 1866, the

daughter of James and Martha (Frame) McAvoy, natives of Virginia, who came to Illinois in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of two children: Harry P., born November 26, 1887; and Ralph S., born December 10, 1897.

STEWART, JAMES H.; Farmer; born in Timber Township, September 2, 1850, the son of Walter and Nancy E. (Turbett) Stewart. The father was born in Washington County, New York, February 21, 1813, and died December 20, 1878; the mother, daughter of John and Nancy (Beatty) Turbett, was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1824, and died January 27, 1900. James Stewart, the grandfather, a native of Scotland, married Sarah McCoy. In 1837, the father, grandfather and members of their families left Oswego County, New York, in wagons, and made their way in six weeks to Timber Township, where they took up land on Section 5 from time to time as they were able. The titles of these lands are written on parchment and signed by Presidents Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk and Franklin Pierce, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stewart were members of the Presbyterian Church at Smithville. After their death the property was divided among their children. James H. Stewart married Rhoba L. Phillips in Timber Township, September 1, 1881. Mrs. Stewart is the daughter of Luke M. and Maria (Houghtaling) Phillips, born in Peoria County, September 5, 1847. Her father was born in Providence, Rhode Island, and her mother in Kingston, New York. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart: Mary E., born July 6, 1883, and Walter H., born December 24, 1885. Mr. Stewart began life for himself at thirty-one and has always been a farmer. He has a fine farm of two hundred and thirty acres with good buildings. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat, and has been School Director for many years.

STEWART, THOMAS M.; Farmer; born in Timber Township, February 16, 1851; son of George and Ann Eliza (Turbett) Stewart. The father was born in Washington County, New York, and the mother in Ohio. James Stewart, the grandfather of Thomas, was a native of Scotland. George Stewart came to Illinois by way of the Great Lakes in 1835. He took up Government land on Section 4, Timber Township, and built his home in the forest, and there enjoyed the pleasures and endured the hardships of pioneer life. In order to raise money to pay his taxes, he hauled his pork to LaSalle, where he received pay for it in gold. He died May 6, 1876, aged sixty-five years. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Smithville, which he helped to organize. He was a Democrat and served as Township Collector and filled other places of trust. He owned three hundred and ninety acres of land. Mrs. Ann Eliza Stewart died September 17, 1891, aged sixty-eight years. Her father, John Turbett, was a relative of William Penn. He lived some years in Fairfield County, Ohio, and came to Illinois in 1840,

settling in Logan Township, Peoria County. His wife, Nancy Beatty, was a daughter of John Beatty, a native of Ireland, who was a pioneer settler of Ohio. Colonel Thomas Turbett, father of John, came from Ireland and settled at Milford, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, as early as 1734, where he built a tannery. During the Revolutionary War he commanded a regiment in the Patriot Army. George and Ann E. Stewart had ten children, eight of whom survive, and live in Peoria County: Mary J.; Thomas M., Nancy A., now Mrs. William H. Brooks; James A.; Walter S.; Priscilla, now Mrs. William West; and Harriet L., now Mrs. Orin Stewart. Mary, Thomas and Esther reside upon the old homestead, which is owned by Thomas and James. Thomas M. Stewart received his education in the public schools of Peoria County, and has spent his life in cultivating the soil. He is a Democrat, an influential citizen of Timber Township, and has filled the office of Township Collector for two years, and that of Supervisor several terms.

THARP, CHARLES M.; Physician, Kingston Mines; born in Hancock County, Illinois, March 19, 1845; son of William and Rebecca (Morris) Tharp. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother of Vermont, born November 25, 1816. The Tharp family is of English origin. Jacob, the grandfather of Charles M., was one of the pioneers of Pekin, Illinois, locating there about 1821. He died at Lancaster, Peoria County, in the one hundredth year of his age. William Tharp located a squatter's claim on the site of the present Kingston Mines, but owing to annoyance by the Indians, who stole his pony and other property, he moved across the Illinois River to Beckquith's Ferry, on the Mackinaw River, where his first wife died of the disease known to the early settlers as "milksickness." He afterward joined the Mormons and went to Nauvoo, but became disgusted with them and their practices and returned to Pekin. He died at Kingston Mines in 1894, in his ninety-second year, robust and active till the last year of his life. He served in the Black Hawk War, and took part in the disastrous campaign under Colonel Stillman. Mrs. Rebecca Tharp died in Pekin, December 16, 1848. Dr. C. M. Tharp enlisted, August 11, 1863, in Company C, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participated in the Red River campaign and the siege of Vicksburg and continued with the Western army until the siege of Mobile, in which he also took part. He was in seven or eight engagements and left Vicksburg in July, 1865, being mustered out at Chicago. Returning to his home at the close of the war, he entered upon the study of medicine at Kingston, and afterward went into practice there, which he has continued for twenty years. In 1867 he married Bridget

Dempsey, a native of England; daughter of James and Catherine Dempsey, who came from Ireland to America and now live at Kingston. Nine children were born of this marriage: James W.; Catherine, who died March 5, 1881, aged ten years; Emma Rebecca, wife of George Gent; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Lemuel Bitner; Margaret Belle, wife of William Gent; Catherine M., wife of John W. Wright; Charles E.; J. A. Logan; and Jacob W. Dr. Tharp is a member of Timber Post, No. 432, Grand Army of the Republic, at Glasford, and a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Pekin. He is an active Republican and a member of the County Central Committee. He is now serving his second term as Postmaster at Kingston Mines, in the village of Kingston.

WATSON, WILLIAM V.; Retired; born June 20, 1847, in Logan Township; son of William S. and Kezia (Grenard) Watson. His father, a native of Harrison County, Indiana, was born in 1800, and died February 21, 1872. His mother, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Price) Grenard, was born at Maysville, Kentucky, February 16, 1815, and died February 21, 1899. William S. Watson came to Illinois and settled in Logan Township, Peoria County, in 1832, and spent his life as a farmer. He was a very active member of the Baptist Church; his wife was a Methodist. At the age of seventeen, William V. Watson enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year. He began work as a laborer in a saw-mill after the war, and followed that employment for twenty-three years. He afterwards engaged in the lumber and grain business at Glasford, in which he continued till 1898. He now rents his buildings and lives retired from active business. He has a good farm near Glasford. In Timber Township, December 30, 1869, Mr. Watson married Harriet McQuown, daughter of John C. McQuown, a native of Indiana, who came with his parents to Peoria County in 1834, when thirteen years old. He is still living with his son, S. A. McQuown. The mother, Mary J. (Simpson) McQuown, died May 27, 1899. Mr. Watson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Masonic Order of the Eastern Star, and the Woodmen of the World. He has served as Township Clerk of Timber Township, and has been a Republican from youth. He was the first to locate at Glasford after the town site was laid out in 1868. In 1900 Mr. Watson built a handsome residence at Glasford with modern conveniences, including gas, water and hot water heat. He has led an active life, having been engaged in various branches of business, and now, although in practical retirement, spends a portion of his time in buying and selling grain.

CHAPTER XVIII

TRIVOLI TOWNSHIP.

BY WILLIAM T. DU MARS.

This townsite is situated in the southwestern portion of Peoria County, and, taking into consideration the quality of its soil, its improvements, the character of its citizens and its material advantages as to timber, prairie and water, it is one of the best townships in a county, noted for the fertility of its soil and the abundance and variety of its resources. Its farmers are generally old settlers who, by years of toil, have not only improved its lands, but have erected fine dwellings for themselves.

The first settler in this township was Isaac Harkness, who came in 1830 and located on the edge of the grove on Section 4—having walked to this place from Bradford County, Pennsylvania. He built a cabin, fenced in a small plat of ground and planted it in sod corn the first year. In the following autumn he walked to Galena and worked in the lead mines to earn a sufficient sum of money to pay his expenses back to Pennsylvania. The same winter he walked to Pennsylvania to bring his family and returned the next year, arriving on Christmas Day, bringing with him what he could transport in a one-horse wagon. He found his cabin safe and his corn unmolested, although a camp of twelve families of Indians lived within one-half mile of his home. In February, 1832, his son, Henry Harkness, was born, who was the first white child born in the township. Some time later the father of Isaac Harkness who had been a soldier in the War of the Revolution, came and made his home with him until the time of his death in 1835. For many years before the organization of the township Mr. Harkness was a constable of the county. The credit is due to him of having established commercial relations between his town and the city of Chicago, for, having gone there at an early date in a one-horse wagon, he brought the first barrel of salt which crossed the Chicago River to that place.

In the year 1831, there came to this vicinity Levi Harkness, Gardner Gilbert and wife, Samuel Emery, Sr., Robert McConnell and Melatiah T. Bourne. Between that time and 1835, the fol-

lowing persons came: Samuel Clark and wife, Benjamin W. Crane and wife, Page and James Hyatt, Eli Wilson and wife, James Wickwire, Thomas and Joel Lane, John Bird, David R. Gregory and wife, Curtis Cady and wife—afterwards of Brimfield—Samuel M. Mack,—George Robinson, Saxton Kellogg, Samuel Clark, Thomas Ramsey, Martin Mathis, Johnson Proctor, William Wilson, Quinton Wilson, Philip and Henry Green, the Ortons and Barneses. In the succeeding years the population increased very rapidly and the people became ambitious for public improvements. It began to be noised about that a railroad was to be built from Peoria westward towards some point on the Mississippi River—probably Warsaw—and, as Trivoli lay on the direct line westward, it was naturally inferred that the road would pass through that neighborhood.

In the beginning of the year 1836, there seems to have been a race between the proprietors of land in what is now Trivoli Township, as to which one should have the metropolis. On March 25th of that year, Eli Wilcox, Edson Harkness and Benjamin Newell laid out a large town plat, 157 rods in length by nearly the same in width, on the southwest quarter of Section 5, and the northwest quarter of Section 8, which they named Harkness. This village afterward attained to a degree of importance from the fact of its being the first station, (21 miles from Peoria) on the stage-route from Peoria to Monmouth by Farmington, and it retained its place on the maps of the State long after it had ceased to be of any importance as a village.

On April 11th of the same year, Henry F. Coulter laid out another village on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 9, described as being on the road leading from Peoria to the Knox County line. As Harkness was on the same road, it will readily be perceived that this was not the State road—which had not then been located—but the one laid out by the County Commissioners, which ran from settlement to settlement without regard to section lines. This village consisted of 32 blocks and was named Wheeling, but it never grew to be a place of importance.

On April 28th of the same year, Isaac Under-

hill, of Peoria, laid out still another village, on the southeast quarter of Section 8 and the southwest quarter of Section 9, which is described as being on the road from Peoria to the Mississippi River. This village consisted of 38 blocks and a public square of the dimensions of two blocks and a cross street, and was named Caledonia. These three villages were very near together and very near to the projected line of the Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, as it was subsequently located.

On August 24th, of the same year, Robert McKay laid out a village on the northwest quarter of Section 27, eighty by two hundred rods, consisting of 22 blocks, which he called Aurora. It is not at all improbable that this village was projected in the expectation of the railroad being located through that portion of the township. But, if so, this expectation was disappointed. But to atone for this loss, McKay procured a public road to be laid out from his village, almost in a straight line to the ferry across the Illinois River, at the Narrows above Peoria.

That the inhabitants of Trivoli were, at that date, an enterprising people and wide awake to the necessity of a higher culture than could be attained by the ordinary social intercourse between settlers in a new country, appears from the fact of their organizing a social library association under a statute of the State, which had recently been passed. On August 29, 1839, a meeting was held at the house of Melatiah T. Bourne for the purpose contemplated. Having the requisite amount of funds subscribed, as required by law, and more than two-thirds of the shareholders being present, they proceeded to organize by choosing Levi A. Hannaford Chairman. A corporation was then formed which was named "The Trivoli Social Library." Levi A. Hannaford, Clementius Ewalt, John Hannaford, George Robinson and David R. Gregory were chosen trustees, and their articles of association were filed with the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and entered of record in the journal of its proceedings.

For some years prior to township organization this township constituted an election precinct called Copperas, while that north of it (now Elmwood) was then named Harkness. Some of the precincts were much larger, and could therefore cast a larger vote, but it appears that the Copperas precinct could cast a larger vote than any other precinct embracing only a single congressional township; the vote in 1843 standing: Copperas, 130; Harkness, 104; Benton (now Radnor), 82; Rochester, 51; La Marsh (Timber), 101; Northampton (Hallock), 58; etc.

The first town meeting was held at Center School House on Tuesday, April 2, 1850. It was organized by calling Hazard Larkin to the chair and choosing Simeon L. Hunt, Clerk. On motion of David R. Gregory, Esq., Eli Wilson was unanimously chosen Moderator for the day, and Thomas Johnson, Clerk. The electors then proceeded to ballot for town officers for the ensuing year, and upon count of the ballots the following were declared elected: David R.

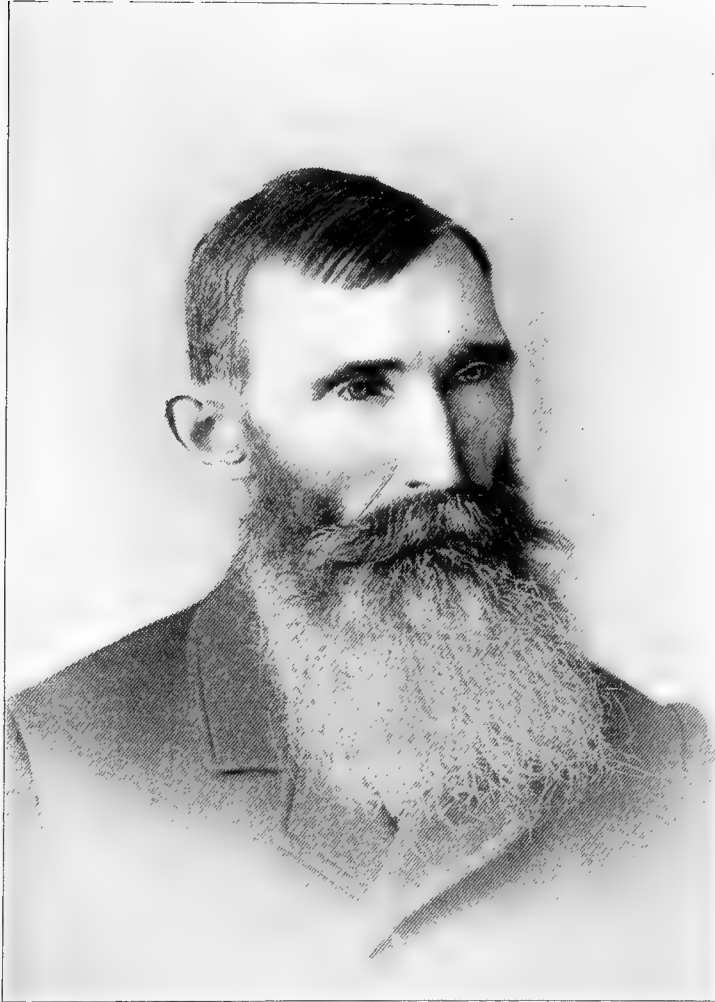
Gregory, Supervisor; Samuel Wilkinson, Town Clerk; Thomas Ramsey, Assessor; Elias Potter, Overseer of the Poor; Royce Allen, Collector; Joseph Stevens, Jotham Crane and Melatiah T. Bourne, Commissioners of Highways; David R. Gregory and Thomas Ramsey, Justices of the Peace; Royce Allen and James Wilson, Constables.

Elections for town offices have been regularly held and the offices constantly filled. The following are the incumbents at the present time (1902): Supervisor, James H. Richards; Town Clerk, Frank Higgs; Assessor, Frank F. Stein; Collector, Reamt D. Meyer; Commissioners of Highways, Ross H. Anderson, Joseph Wilson and Joseph Higgs, Jr.; Justices of the Peace, George J. Lane, Rufus McIntire; Constable, Lawrence Dunlevy; Trustees of Schools, Clarence C. Graham, Samuel McKee, Henry Wright; School Treasurer, O. S. Stevens.

SCHOOLS.—As a township containing no large towns, Trivoli has always been in the advance guard in the matter of public schools. The first school-house was built of hewn logs on the farm of Isaac Harkness. The first teacher is said to have been Miss Sarah Waters, daughter of Isaac Waters, who seems to have had a family of teachers—Maria, Sarah and Ruth all being among the early teachers of the county. The first school-house in the southwestern portion of the township was built in 1841, the first teacher being John Carter. It was a frame building and was used by the Methodists for a number of years as their house of worship.

When the County School Commissioner first commenced his visitations under the Free-School Law, he found the best equipped country school-house in the county located at the small village of Trivoli, which then consisted of a few houses on Farmington Road. Since then the township has never taken a retrograde step. At the present time it has eleven up-to-date school-houses. That at the village of Trivoli has two rooms, large enough to accommodate eighty pupils. The people of the district take great pride in their school, sparing no expense to keep it up to the highest standard. The high school course of studies prescribed by the State authorities is taught, and the graduates have an Alumni Association in which they manifest a great interest. The other schools of the township suffer nothing in comparison with that of the village.

CHURCHES.—A community holding to the Presbyterian faith, most of whom probably were adherents to the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of North America, (that being essentially a Presbyterian denomination), had settled within the present limits of the township prior to the year 1840. These were gathered together by Rev. George G. Sill, as a missionary, and, on September 19 of that year, he and Rev. Abraham D. Wilson, acting as a committee of the Classis of Illinois of that denomination, organized a church with ten members which, for a time, was known as the Protestant Dutch Church of Copperas. In 1844 (February 25), when a post-office was



Riley Hurd

located at that point and named Brunswick, the name of the church was changed to Brunswick. Thomas Ramsey and George Wells were the first ruling elders. This church was received into the Presbytery of Peoria October 26, 1848, and has since been known as a Presbyterian church. This church has not had many regularly installed pastors, having been served by stated supplies for a good portion of the time. Rev. D. F. McFarland seems to have been the first pastor. Rev. William Keiry served as pastor in connection with the pastorate of the Salem Church, from 1871, to 1881. The church has always kept in touch with all the agencies of its denomination for the propagation of the Gospel through prayer meetings, Sabbath School and the Women's Missionary Society. Rev. E. A. Kraff is the present pastor, and Charles A. Homan is Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination has two churches—one at the village of Trivoli and one in the southwest corner of the township. The former was probably the first church organization in the township. It was organized at an early day at the Harkness School House, but the exact date has not been ascertained. It has had a church edifice at the village for many years. It was from the steps of this church that Owen Lovejoy made one of his famous speeches during the memorable campaign of 1862. It has had many other notable events connected with its history. It has now about fifty members. Rev. Charles Dunlevy is pastor and Mr. Joseph Wrigley is Superintendent of its Sunday School, which numbers about forty.

There is a second Methodist Episcopal Church known as the Concord Church, located on the northeast quarter of Section 30. It has a small membership and a Sabbath School. Rev. Charles E. Dunlevy also serves this church as pastor.

There is an Evangelical Lutheran Church located on the southeast quarter of Section 25. It was organized May 27, 1855, with seventeen members, Rev. Jacob Scherer being the first pastor, Henry Frank the first elder and Patrick Gilbreath the first deacon. Rev. _____ Essex is the present pastor, and Mr. Bert Rice Superintendent of the Sabbath School. The church numbers about sixty members.

THE VILLAGE OF TRIVOLI was not laid out by recorded plat, but of late years several additions have been recorded. The name seems to be of obscure origin. The first trace of it, in connection with this township, is found in the name of "The Trivoli Social Library," organized in 1839. It was at first built along the Farmington Road, the principal business being transacted at the road-crossing—the church being located some distance away from the residences. Since the location of the railroad, the principal places of business have been located nearer the station. There are now three retail stores selling groceries and general merchandise, operated respectively by R. F. Graham, Linn & Schofield and John Fletcher; one agricultural house, conducted by Stoltzman & Harding; one elevator owned by Charles Feltman, of Peoria, operated by Stoltz-

man & Harding; one blacksmith shop carried on by Joseph Bourne and one harness-shop by Jack Snick.

THE VILLAGE OF CRAMER is likewise a village without a recorded plat. It has sprung from a station on the Iowa Central Railroad. It has one store owned by Robert Rose, two elevators owned respectively by Charles Feltman and Bartlett & Co., of Peoria. It is the center of an extensive shipping territory. It also contains the Town Hall.

RILEY HURD.

A happy illustration of what may be accomplished by perseverance, good judgment and integrity, is found in the career of Riley Hurd, for more than half a century identified with the farming and general interests of Trivoli Township. A native of Portage County, Ohio, he was born, February 12, 1828, a grandson of Bradford Waldo, and son of Nehemiah and Harriet (Waldo) Hurd, also natives of Ohio. In 1847 Nehemiah Hurd, accompanied by his wife and eight children, settled in Elmwood Township, Illinois, and engaged in farming until 1861, when his death occurred, his wife having died in 1858. The youth of Riley Hurd was practically uneventful until the breaking out of the Civil War, at which time he responded to the call to arms, and January 1, 1863, enlisted in Company H, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of General Logan. During the service he saw a great deal of the terrible and grim side of war, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Rome, and many important skirmishes, being honorably discharged in July, 1865.

In Trivoli Township, October 24, 1858, Mr. Hurd was united in marriage with Eliza A. Harkness, who was born in Trivoli Township May 26, 1841, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Wilson) Harkness, very early settlers of Trivoli Township. Isaac Harkness was a man of untiring energy, as best indicated by the fact that, in the spring of 1830, he arrived in this part of the State, having walked all of the way from Bradford County, Pennsylvania. So well pleased was he with the prospects in the Western State that, the following year, he returned to Pennsylvania for his wife and two children, and soon after settled, December 24, 1831, on Section 4, Trivoli Township, which continued to be his home until his death, December 23, 1879. The year after the Harkness family reached Illinois, on January 21, 1832, their son, Henry S., was born, in the midst of the crude and almost comfortless surroundings of the wilderness. As the first white child to begin its existence in the township, there was no little curiosity regarding it on the part of the Indians, who had hitherto been sole possessors of the land. The day after the birth several members of the Potawatomie tribe came to the cabin to see the strange white papoose, and shortly afterwards a large-hearted squaw, imbued with the universal

maternal instinct, came and made herb tea for Mrs. Harkness, and otherwise ministered to her wants. The hardships endured with stoical patience by this brave pioneer couple are hardly conceivable in the light of twentieth century advancement. Many necessary commodities were absolutely unobtainable, and salt was so scarce and so exorbitant in price, that Isaac Harkness traveled all the way to Chicago to purchase a barrel, because there was none to be had nearer. An elder brother of Isaac Harkness, James P., served with distinction in the War of 1812, and the father of the sons, James Harkness, followed the martial fortunes of Washington in the Revolutionary War.

It was upon a portion of this farm on Section 5, which witnessed the early struggles of the Harkness family, that Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have spent the greater part of their lives. While pursuing a serene and successful farming life, they have drawn to them many friends, and their pilgrimage has been marked by many kindnesses given and received. Politically, Mr. Hurd has never wavered from his allegiance to the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for John C. Fremont.

WILLIAM H. MEEKER.

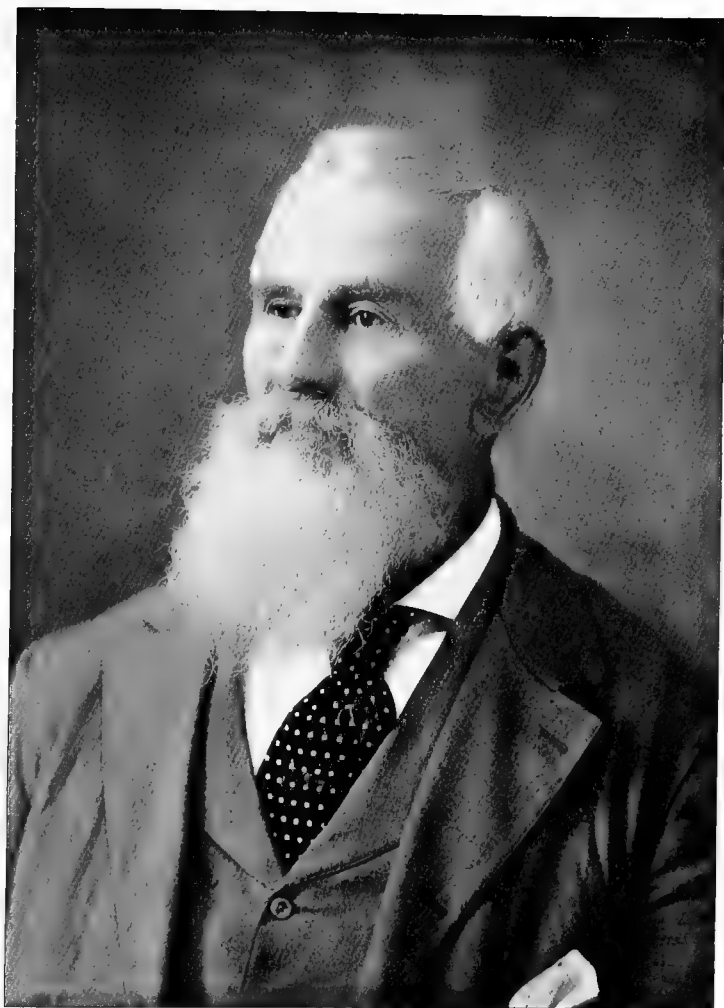
The reliable and substantial characteristics derived from the paternal English and maternal German ancestry, have materially aided in formulating the successful career of William H. Meeker, former brick-manufacturer and mason, and at present one of the best known farmers of Trivoli Township. A native of the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, he was born June 4, 1825, a son of David and Nancy (A. Miller) Meeker, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. After attaining his majority, Mr. Meeker departed from the familiar surroundings of his youth, his preparation for the future consisting of an excellent home training, a general knowledge of farming and the education of the public schools. He came to Peoria County in 1847, locating in Trivoli Township. When the reports of rapidly made fortunes swept over the land from the Pacific Coast in 1849 and '50, Mr. Meeker, thinking to improve upon the opportunities presented in Illinois, accompanied two young men by the name of Johnson across the plains, starting upon the journey, March 14, 1850, and crossing the Missouri River at Omaha. The little party, with their fine yoke of oxen and one cow, succeeded in circumventing the ever present dangers of the overland trail, and eventually reached Sacramento, California, the gateway to the land of gold, having been four months on the way. For three years Mr. Meeker tempted fortune on the coast with varying success and failure, arriving finally at the conclusion that the plodding, but yet safe, methods of money-making in the Middle West were more fully in accord with his inclination and ability. Early in 1853 he returned to Illinois, by way of Panama and New York, and pur-

chased a farm in Trivoli Township, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He subsequently rented his farm and removed to Farmington, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick, and a few years later returned to his farm on Section 16. A practical and scientific farmer, he has tilled his land to the best possible advantage, and has to show for his labor a pleasant home and a farm fitted with modern improvements and labor-saving devices.

February 16, 1853, in Trivoli Township, Mr. Meeker married Rebecca A. Dunn, whose parents, Joseph and Lucy Dunn, were born in Virginia, and, after removing to Illinois, lived until their death upon a farm near Farmington. To Mr. and Mrs. Meeker have been born eight children: Cena Alice, George W., Everett E., Lucy A., Ruby V., Anna B., William H. and Frank. Mrs. Meeker, who was born in Ohio, and came to Illinois in infancy, died February 27, 1895. Mr. Meeker's second marriage was with Caroline Mathis, daughter of Martin Mathis, near Concord church, Trivoli Township, January 9, 1896. In politics, a Prohibitionist, Mr. Meeker has been prominent in the political affairs of Trivoli Township, having served as Assessor for two years, and as Township Clerk for the same length of time. For personal reasons he refused to serve as Justice of the Peace, though elected by a large majority. Mr. and Mrs. Meeker are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. George W. Meeker has, for twelve years, held the responsible position of Superintendent of schools at Petersburg, Illinois.

CONNELL, STEPHEN T.: Farmer; born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 14, 1852; the son of William and Mary (Clark) Connell, natives of Ireland. The father is now living in Elmwood Township; the mother died April 14, 1900. S. T. Connell came to Peoria County with his parents when about eight years old. After his marriage he located on a farm and now lives half a mile from what is called "Old Trivoli," where he has one hundred and three acres of good land and a fine residence. He married in Trivoli Township, Clara Lane, born in the same township, November 28, 1862, the daughter of Johnson and Rachel Lane. Her mother, born August 26, 1841, died October 28, 1895. The children of this union are: Verna M., born July 24, 1884; Walter O., born January 11, 1886; Edith I., born September 7, 1887; and Maud A., born August 12, 1889. Mr. Connell is a Democrat, and is a School Director. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Methodist Church, at Trivoli, of which he is a trustee. Mrs. Connell is a member of the Methodist Church.

CRAMER, WILLIAM; Farmer; born in Madison Township, Franklin County, Ohio, January 26, 1818; is the son of John and Catherine (Coble) Cramer, both natives of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather was Stofer Cramer, a native of Germany. Mr. Cramer came with his parents to Illinois in 1839 and settled in Farmington, where they remained about two years, when



WILLIAM H. MEEKER.

they settled where Mr. Cramer now resides. The father and mother were buried in Farmington. In the absence of railroads in those days, settlers were subject to great inconveniences. Mr. Cramer had to haul all the grain he sold to Reed's Landing on the Illinois River. Mr. Cramer married Ann Rogers at Peoria, Illinois, August 17, 1843. Of this marriage there were five children: Arthur, born May 28, 1844; Margery, June 5, 1846; Silas, December 30, 1848; Royal, February 20, 1851; Calvin, April 5, 1864. Arthur was a member of Company D, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service in Tennessee. Silas died, September 17, 1870. Royal stays with his father on the farm. Calvin has a store at Cramer Crossing on the Iowa Central Railroad. He has held the office of Township Clerk about four years. He was also a United States Storekeeper two terms at the distilleries in Peoria. Margery married Joseph Miller and lives at Utica, Nebraska. Mrs. Cramer was born October 24, 1824, and is the daughter of John and Mary Ann Rogers. Her maternal grandfather, James Nicholson, was a native of Ireland. Mr. Cramer is a Democrat. The Station on the Iowa Central Railroad was built on land given by him and is named for him.

DUMARS, WILLIAM T.; Farmer; born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1847; son of George W. DuMars, born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1804, and Eliza (Rauch) DuMars, also a native of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, John DuMars, a native of France, came to America from Ireland, whither the family had removed on account of the French Revolution, and settled in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1801. William T. DuMars came with his parents from Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and settled in Logan Township in 1855. He began farming for himself in Trivoli Township in 1870, and has been very successful. He has a fine farm and a beautiful home. He married Nancy S. Swartz in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1870. She was born August 18, 1846, daughter of Jonas and Esther Swartz, natives of Dauphin County. Both are now dead. The children of Mr. and Mrs. DuMars are: Harry E., born July 27, 1871, now bookkeeper in the Corn Belt Bank, Bloomington, Illinois; John E., born November 24, 1873, now a lawyer in Oklahoma; E. Irving, born October 8, 1875; M. Maud, born September 19, 1877; Ethel L., born September 17, 1882. Mr. DuMars is a member of the Methodist Church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican, and has filled the offices of Assessor two years, and several minor offices, and is now serving as Supervisor, having been elected to that office in 1900.

FRANK, JESSE; Farmer; born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1843; son of George and Mary (Snyder) Frank, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Perry County, October 8, 1807, died in 1887; the latter born in Greene County, September, 1808, died in 1894.

The parents removed with their family to Logan Township, Peoria County, in 1850, but in 1876 located in Trivoli Township. Mr. Jesse Frank began farming three and one-half miles south of Trivoli. In 1890 he purchased another farm of sixty-eight acres, to which he has since added fifty more within a part of the old village of Trivoli. He enlisted in the service of the United States, August 11, 1862, and became a member of Company D, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was with Sherman in his "March to the Sea." He was wounded twice and mustered out, January 27, 1865. In Kickapoo Township, January 26, 1871, he married Sarah E. Baker, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born October 18, 1852, the daughter of John W. and Julia (Wells) Baker, the father being a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and the mother of Ohio. They now live in Kingman City, Kansas. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank are: Charles Edgar, born May 5, 1872, died May 10, 1872; Mary Grace, born September 27, 1873, died August 13, 1874; William Earl, born August 23, 1875; and Anna E., born July 26, 1883. William Earl graduated from the Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, and is now practicing his profession in Wagner, Illinois. Anna E. graduated from the High School in Peoria in 1900, for two years has been a student at the Conservatory of Music, Peoria, and in 1901 became a student at Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Frank is a member of the Lutheran Church and in politics a Republican. He is a successful farmer.

GILLET, JOEL B.; Farmer and Stock-raiser; born in Rose Township, Wayne County, New York, November 10, 1826, is descended on both the paternal and maternal sides from soldiers of the American Revolution. His grandfather, Noadiah Gillett, a native of England, husband of Hannibal (Chubb) Gillett, served in the American Revolution. Mr. Gillett's grandfather Bishop, also a Revolutionary soldier, was taken prisoner and kept on the Jersey prison ship near New York, where ten thousand Americans died of wounds, exposure and disease. Gardner Gillett, the father of Joel B., married Phoebe Bishop. The former was born July 10, 1791, and died October 20, 1878; the latter, born July 31, 1783, died October 16, 1869. They came to Chatham, New York, when Joel B. was four years old. In 1838, Gardner Gillett brought his family from New York to Peoria County mainly by the water routes, reaching here December 10. After remaining a short time on the line of Fulton and Peoria Counties, they settled in Trivoli Township. On coming of age Mr. Joel B. Gillett settled on a farm in the southeastern part of Elmwood Township, where he staid thirteen years and then moved to Trivoli and located on the farm where he now resides, on Section 2. March 1, 1852, he married Malinda Brown, a daughter of Josiah and Mary (King) Brown, residents of Peoria County. The children of this union are: Candace, born December 10, 1852;

Courtland, born January 24, 1854; Alice, born December 30, 1858, died August 10, 1859; Ida M., born April 16, 1861, died April 12, 1898. January 3, 1871, in Trivoli Township, Mr. Gillett married Ellen L. Pettit, born August 30, 1835, daughter of J. R. and Margaret (Van Patten) Pettit Douglas Bourn, Mr. Gillett's grandson, has lived with him since he was five years old. Mr. Gillett has been a successful man in business; has served as Assessor and School Director. He is a Mason and a Democrat, and has been a member of the Methodist Church many years.

GREGORY, HENRY S.; Farmer; born in Trivoli Township, March 24, 1845, the son of David R. Gregory and Lydia F. (Green) Gregory, natives of Otsego County, New York. The father was born June 27, 1808, and died January 30, 1890; the mother, born June 19, 1808, died May 10, 1901, in her ninety-third year. D. R. Gregory brought his family from New York State to Peoria County, in June, 1835, when there were but few houses and the roads were only Indian trails. Mr. Gregory was one of the organizers of Trivoli Township and was its first Supervisor. He was a lawyer and held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years; also held the office of Colonel of a regiment of Peoria County militia. In 1851 he built a substantial stone residence on his farm, which is still in good repair and now occupied by Henry S. Gregory and his sister, Cornelia. Francis A., wife of John Ruhm, is living in Nashville, Tennessee, where Mr. Ruhm is a practicing lawyer. John F. is a farmer in Missouri; David L. is a member of the police force of Nashville, Tennessee; George A. lives in Elmwood Township; Edgar L. is an attorney at Mount Pleasant, in Maury County, Tennessee. H. S. Gregory was educated in the common schools and is a Republican. He occasionally spends the winters in the South.

HOMAN, CHARLES H.; Farmer; born in Stark County, Illinois, December 30, 1853; son of Levi J. Homan, a native of Kentucky, and Lucy (Hollister) Homan, a native of New York. His paternal grandfather was Thomas Homan. His maternal grandparents were Timothy and Keziah Hollister, natives of New York. Levi J. Homan and family came west in 1858, remaining for a time in Peoria, but later settling in Stark County, where he married Lucy Hollister. He served in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion, and was present at the Grand Review of the troops in Washington, at the close of the war. He now resides in Glasford, Timber Township. Charles H. Homan was engaged in mining for eleven years, after which he engaged in farming. He now has ninety acres of fine farm land on Sections 28 and 29, Trivoli Township, upon which he has a fine residence. May 14, 1876, in Peoria, Illinois, he married Eliza Hamer, a native of Peoria, born December 17, 1852, the daughter of Henry and Martha Hamer, natives of Wales, both deceased. Seven children

were born of this marriage: Lucy F., born February 5, 1879; Maggie P., born August 19, 1881; William Henry, born August 15, 1884; Ellen D., born March 21, 1886; Millie O., born December 25, 1888; Carrie A., born December 31, 1890; and Mary C. H., born August 26, 1893. Mr. Homan is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is a Democrat politically, and has served several terms as School Director.

HUNT, CARLTON C.; Farmer; Trivoli Township; born in New Batavia, Genesee County, New York, February 6, 1820, is the son of Simon L. Hunt, a native of Vermont, and Lorinda (Metcalf) Hunt, a native of Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather was also named Simon. Simon L. Hunt came west in 1841, landed at Reed's Landing on the Illinois River, and settled in Trivoli Township, where he engaged in shoemaking and also did some farming. Carlton C. Hunt came to Peoria County in 1845, reaching Reed's Landing on June 5. He married Emily Messenger in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1842. Five children were born of this marriage: Silvy, Frances, Jane, James and George L., of whom only the two sons are living. Mr. Hunt's second wife, whom he married August 5, 1869, was Mrs. Mary Ann Seltser, the daughter of George and Sarah Keel. She was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1841. Her father was born in Perry County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1808, and died in Fulton County, Illinois, December 18, 1886. The mother was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in 1828. The parents came first to Peoria County in 1852, and afterwards moved to Orion Township, Fulton County. The first husband of Mary A. Keel was John Seltser, a native of Germany, by whom she had two children: Charles C. Seltser, living in Trivoli Township, and Mary E. Seltzer, who married Edward Vorhees, a hardware merchant, now living in Omaha. Mr. Hunt has always taken a great interest in schools and has been Director thirty years. He is a Democrat and has filled the office of Road Commissioner thirteen years.

KELLY, W. S.; Farmer; born in Orion Township, Fulton County, Illinois, July 6, 1865. He is the son of John B. Kelly, a native of Courtland County, New York, born February 6, 1820, and Rachel (Proctor) Kelly, born in McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Illinois, April 24, 1822. His paternal grandparents were Ede and Betsy Kelly; and those on the maternal side, Joseph and Jane Proctor. John B. Kelly came to Fulton County, Illinois, April 27, 1842. He married Miss Elizabeth Smith, his first wife, in March, 1840, and his second wife, Rachel Proctor, in 1842. He first worked on a farm in Trivoli Township in 1838, and passed the remainder of his life in Fulton County. He was Justice of the Peace in Orion Township for many terms, and was also Supervisor and Highway Commissioner. He was fatally injured in the "Chatsworth wreck," while on his way to visit his old home in New York, and lived but a short time. W. S. Kelly began farming for himself

in 1886. He is a Republican, and has filled various township offices in Trivoli Township. He married Anna M. Dufield, in Canton, September 15, 1886. She was born on Section 27, in Trivoli Township. Her father, Henry Dufield, was born in West Virginia; the mother, Catharine Dufield, in Pennsylvania. The children of this marriage are: Ethel Irene, born December 24, 1888; Cecil Dell, born September 18, 1891; William Graff, born September 18, 1898; and Edith Marie, born January 21, 1901.

LANE, GEORGE JOHNSON; Farmer; born in Hamilton County, Illinois, July 27, 1833; is the grandson of James and Mary (Phipps) Lane, natives of North Carolina. His father, Thomas Lane, born in 1808, near Nashville, Tennessee, married Mary B. Matthews, a native of Union County, Kentucky. She was born December 15, 1811, the daughter of Martin and Jane (Hannigan) Matthews, natives of Virginia. Her mother, when a widow, married David Proctor, and, in 1819, came to Southern Illinois. The daughter, Mrs. Mary B. (Matthews) Lane, died in June, 1900. James Lane moved from Tennessee in 1818 and settled near McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Illinois, in the fall of 1834. Thomas Lane's family settled in Trivoli Township on Section 20. The brick house south of the Methodist Church in Trivoli was the family residence. Thomas Lane built it and resided in it till his death, April 1, 1879. His son George helped make the brick that went into the structure. Thomas Lane and wife had eight children: Mary Jane, born in Hamilton County, Illinois, in 1830, and died in infancy; George Johnson, of this sketch; Sarah Elizabeth, born July 25, 1837, lived a maiden life and died in July, 1882; Louis Morgan, born in Trivoli, and died at thirteen months of age; John M., died in infancy; William H. resides in Elmwood; Thomas S. resides on his farm in Trivoli Township; Eliza E., wife of Leander Rice, also residing on a farm in Trivoli Township. George J. Lane married Mary Elizabeth McGraw at Trivoli, February 4, 1858. She was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, January 14, 1838, daughter of James and Mary (Ellis) McGraw, who spent their lives in Kentucky. Mrs. Lane came to Illinois with neighbors who moved from Kentucky. There were twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lane: Edwin Morris, farmer of Trivoli Township; Thomas Shelvy, deceased; Mary Ellen, lives in Ford County, Kansas; Emily Frances, wife of E. B. Wells, Rice County, Kansas; Louis J., lives in Arkansas; Minnie A., deceased; George H., farmer in Trivoli Township; Amanda F., deceased; Sarah E., deceased; Ida May, wife of Richard Graham; Addie T., wife of E. S. Allen, lives in Missouri; Amy Luella, at home. Mr. Lane has been largely engaged in the cattle trade. He is a Democrat and has taken an active part in politics in the county and has frequently been a delegate to Democratic conventions. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace over twenty years and School Director. He is a member of the Methodist Church,

has been trustee and steward and was one of the building committee which, in 1884, rebuilt the Methodist Church at Concord. Mr. Lane's father, a local preacher of the Methodist denomination, died April, 1879.

McKEE, SAMUEL; Farmer; born in Cedar County, Iowa, November 22, 1846; son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Andra) McKee, natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, both deceased. His paternal grandfather, William McKee, a native of Pennsylvania, married a widow Buchanan. The maternal grandparents were John Andra, a native of Germany, and Elizabeth (Iseman) Andra, a native of Pennsylvania. Thomas McKee removed in 1846 from Pennsylvania to Cedar County, Iowa, where he resided for a time and then came to Trivoli Township, locating on Section 7. In 1895 Samuel McKee settled on a farm of two hundred and ten acres on Section 7, a mile and a quarter east of Farmington. Here he has as good land as there is in the country and a beautiful home. He married Martha Fink in Farmington, December 17, 1875. She is the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Merchant) Fink, the father a native of Maryland, and the mother born near Farmington, Illinois. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. McKee: Ivy R., born October 31, 1875, wife of Rancy Emmons, of Fulton County; Frank V., born September 13, 1878; Earl A., born December 7, 1881; Willie E., born March 28, 1883; Edith M., born March 22, 1885. Charles R., born February 16, 1888, died September 2, 1888; and Clarence S., born September 14, 1890. Mrs. McKee is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. McKee is a Democrat.

RICE, ZACHARIAH (deceased); Farmer; was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1818. He was married in Juniata County, March 18, 1846, to Mary Frank, born in the same county, May 4, 1824, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Koons) Frank. The father was born November 28, 1780, and died November 1, 1842. His parents were Jacob Frank, a native of Germany, and Dorothy (Rupely), born in Perry County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mary (Frank) Rice's mother was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1786, and died August 3, 1858. Her parents were George Koons, a native of Germany, and Katherine (Snyder) Koons, born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Rice came to Peoria in 1857 and settled in Trivoli Township. They were hard-working people and, at the time of Mr. Rice's death, May 23, 1898, they owned six hundred and thirty acres of land. The children of this couple are: Henry Lamen, born June 8, 1847, married Abby L. Robbins; Lucetta J., born March 31, 1849, married Jacob R. Erford; George F., born October 25, 1850, married Alice Kelly; Sarah E., born December 30, 1851, married William H. Erford; Jesse A., born December 20, 1853, married Carrie L. Bird; Margaret M., born June 1, 1856, married James McCoy; Katherine A., born September 22, 1857, married George W. Notestine; and John O., born February 28,

1859, died September 28, 1859. Jesse A. died July 27, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Rice were members of the Lutheran Church.

STEIN, NICHOLAS (deceased); Farmer; born in Hesse, Germany, October 28, 1833; son of Conrad and Katherine Stein; was confirmed in the Lutheran Church at the age of fourteen years, and at eighteen came to America and settled near Sandusky, Ohio, but soon afterward removed to Illinois and rented a farm in Tazewell County. After staying here about five years he removed to Trivoli Township, Peoria County, where he purchased a farm on Section 14. In 1885, he bought one hundred and twenty acres on Section 12 adjoining the village of Trivoli, where he lived until his death. He enlisted in Company I, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, September 25, 1864, and was mustered out December, 1865. He married, at Peoria, March 1, 1866, Caroline Stoltzman, who was born near Berlin, Germany, October 3, 1843, the daughter of Christian and Mary Elizabeth (Schultz) Stoltzman, both born near Berlin. Her mother died in Germany and her father afterwards removed with his family to Wisconsin, where Caroline Stoltzman was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stein were: Frank, born December 3, 1867, married Mary C. Barber; Frederick William, died aged four years; Amelia, died aged about two years; Edith M., born June 25, 1874, the wife of Matthew Richard; Albert N., born April 2, 1877, lives at home; Carrie, died in infancy; Mamie E., born January 26, 1884. Albert and Mamie reside with their mother on the homestead. At the time of his death, April 12, 1900, Mr. Stein owned about three hundred and sixty-nine acres of fine land in and near Trivoli. He was a member of the Grand Army Post at Elmwood. In politics he was a Democrat.

STEWART, GEORGE W.; Farmer; born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1834; son of James and Rebecca (Bell) Stevens, natives of the same county. His grandfathers, William Stewart and Richard Bell, were natives of Ireland. James Stewart was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a farmer and spent his life in Juniata County. George W. Stewart came from Pennsylvania to Peoria in 1861. After stopping for awhile about Glasford, he settled on a farm in Trivoli Township, which forms part of Section 24, where he has since resided. He has one hundred and seventy-two acres of good land, upon which he has erected good, substantial buildings. Mr. Stewart's first marriage was with Phoebe A. Varner. Seven children were born to them: Winfield Scott; Hannah Jane, deceased; Mary (Essinger); George A., deceased; John Peter, deceased; Ezra Doty; and Sarah Elizabeth. Mrs. Stewart having died on May 28, 1874. Mr. Stewart contracted a second marriage with Susan E. Kinsey, in Smithville. She was born March 19, 1838, and is the daughter of William and Elizabeth Kinsey, and a sister of John W. Kinsey, now Sheriff of Peoria County. Her father was a native of

Georgia, and her mother of Hamilton, County, Illinois. Mr. Stewart has been School Director about ten years, and has been Road Commissioner. He is a Republican.

STOLTZMAN, CHARLES F.; Farmer and Grain Dealer; born in Berlin, Germany, January 28, 1850; son of Christian and Louise (Spann) Stoltzman, natives of Germany. The father was born in 1809 and died in 1886. The mother was born November 10, 1821, and is now living in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin. Mr. Stoltzman came with his parents to America in 1856, and located in Sheboygan, Wisconsin. In 1871 he moved to Tremont, Tazewell County, Illinois, and carried on farming. In 1892 Mr. Stoltzman purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres, three-fourths of a mile west of Trivoli Station, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and also in buying and shipping grain, in partnership with R. G. Harding. He is a Democrat and served as Road Commissioner and Township Collector several terms while living in Tazewell County. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He married Maggie Ripper in Pekin, February 20, 1876. She was born in Pekin, October 27, 1854, and is the daughter of Adam and Maggie Ripper. Her father was born May 11, 1829, and died April 5, 1874; her mother was born September 27, 1829, and is now living in Pekin. Mr. and Mrs. Stoltzman have four children: Maggie, born May 9, 1877, wife of Charles Baggs, of Elmwood Township; Mary M., born January 19, 1878, wife of Dr. J. A. Plummer, of Trivoli; Cora L., born March 10, 1885; and Willie F., born October 20, 1889, living at home.

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL; Farmer; born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1855. His paternal ancestors were all natives of Washington, District of Columbia. His paternal grandparents were Samuel and Katherine (Cease) Williams. His father, Joseph Williams, was born in the District of Columbia, August 15, 1821, and died December 31, 1899. He married Eliza Getmon, a native of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, born January 3, 1822. Her parents were Samuel and Nancy (Root) Getmon, natives of Bucks County. Joseph Williams removed with his family from Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, to Illinois, and settled in Trivoli Township in 1858, where he became farmer. In 1886 he settled on the present Williams homestead in Section 5. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and participated in the campaigns and battles in which his regiment took part, making a fine record as a soldier. Returning to Trivoli he resumed farming, which he continued till his death. With the aid of his father, Samuel Williams purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres on which he now resides. He has a fine location and excellent buildings. His mother resides with him. The other children of Joseph and Eliza Williams are: Mary M., wife of William Kelly,

who lives in Farmington; Charles Howard, in Greenwood County, Kansas; Alric, who now resides on the farm with Samuel; Emma E., deceased, wife of John Brooks; and Anna, wife of George Freida, living at Prescott, Arizona. Mr. Williams was educated at Farmington. He is a Republican, as was his father.

WINGET, HENRY J., Farmer and Stock Raiser; was born in Trivoli Township, August 17, 1862, the son of Henry and Eliza (Scott) Winget. His parents were born in Cumberland, Maryland, the father March 11, 1819, and the mother in 1822. The father died December 4, 1893. Henry Winget brought his family to Illinois in 1846 and located on Section 12 in Trivoli Township, where he remained till his removal to Peoria, March 20, 1887. He owned at his death, seven hundred and twenty acres of land. He and Mrs. Winget were members of the Methodist Church. Their

children were: Charles, Anna, Walter, Henry J., and W. S., now living; and Talbert, Sanford, Florence, and William, deceased. Henry J. Winget has a house and lot in Farmington, and another in Peoria; he owns two hundred and fifty acres of land in Trivoli Township, besides land in Nebraska. He is a member of the Percheron Horse Breeders' Association of America, and probably the most extensive breeder of this class of stock in Peoria County. Mr. Winget married Sarah Whetsel in Trivoli Township, March 23, 1887. She was born December 3, 1859, and is the daughter of Henry and Catherine Whetsel, natives of Ohio, who settled in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Winget have one child, Arthur, born May 10, 1896. Mr. Winget is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a stanch Democrat. Mrs. Winget is a member of the Baptist Church.

